

THE
Historical Register,

Containing

An Impartial RELATION
of all TRANSACTIONS, *Foreign*
and *Domestick*.

WITH A
Chronological Diary
OF ALL

The remarkable OCCURRENCES,
viz. Births, Marriages, Deaths, Removals,
Promotions, &c. that happen'd in this
Year.

VOLUME VI.

For the Year 1721.

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N. B. This Title is design'd for
such Persons as think fit to bind the
four last *Registers* in one Volume.
And, for the same Reason, a Table
is added at the End of the Twenty-
fourth *Register*, of all the principal
Matters contain'd in them.



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T H E
Historical Register.

N U M B E R X X I .

S P A I N .

*The War in Africa between the Spaniards and the Moors,
contin'd from Page 363 of the last Register.*



THE Marquess de Lede having thus rais'd the Siege of Ceuta, posted himself in the Camp of the Enemy, where he began immediately to fortify himself, not doubting but that, encourag'd by the Superiority of their Troops, they would soon attack him in his Intrenchment: Nor was he deceiv'd in his Expectations; for they attack'd him on the 9th of December, and a second Time, on the 21st of that Month; but were both Times repuls'd with great Loss. We have not, nor can we expect any other Account of these two Victories, than what has been given us by the Spaniards themselves; and therefore we will insert the following Relations thereof, as they were publish'd by Authority at Madrid.

A Relation of the signal Victory obtain'd by his Catholick Majesty's Arms, under the Command of the Marquess de Lede, the 9th of December, 1720, over the whole Forces of the Moors, consisting of about 36000 Men.

SEveral Alcaydes being arriv'd in the Camp of the Moors, with a good Number of Foot, and their Army being also reforc'd by their King's Horse-Guards, they thought these Troops were sufficient to force our Lines; in order to which, their Forces

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which came several Times to reconnoitre our Camp from the neighbouring Heights, decamp'd on the 8th, and we judg'd they consist'd of about 12000 Horse, and 24000 Foot, taking their Way by the Hills that lay between their Camp and ours. Their Foot extended themselves as near as they could to our Left, and their Horse march'd by the Hills which cover the Road to *Tangier*, and took Post with their Front to the Center of our Camp, out of the reach of our Cannon.

That Day pass'd without any other Action, excepting that some Parties of the *Moors*, who advanc'd through the Defiles and deep Roads, made some Discharges upon our advanc'd Parties, and march'd back about Four in the Afternoon, as if they design'd to return to their Camp; but when they were come to the deep Road going to the Hills, they made a Counter-march to possess themselves of another deep Road and Defile, leading from the Shore to the Hills on the Road to *Tangier*, by which they were entirely cover'd. The *Marquess de Lede* suspecting this was a feign'd Retreat, sent out Part of his Horse, with Orders to march as far as the said Road, where they discover'd the *Moorish* Army in their conceal'd Posts; and as this Detachment retir'd, they were charg'd by Part of the Horse and Foot of the *Moors*; but being sustain'd by the Fire of our advanc'd Grenadiers, they engag'd the *Moors* with such Fury, that 'twas thought the Action would become general; but in little more than half a Quarter of an Hour, the *Moors* retir'd to their Hills and the Roads before-mention'd, and our Foot continu'd all Night in their Posts, and our Horse return'd to their Camp.

The next Day, being the 9th in the Morning, the *Moors* came down from the deep Roads aforesaid, in four Columns, three of Foot, and one of Horse; the Horse posted itself from the said Road, which reach'd to the Shore on our Right, and their Foot, which was already come down from the Road, posted themselves directly against and close to our Camp.

The *Marquess de Lede* order'd all the Horse to fallcy out, and posted them in the most advantageous Manner, from our Right to the Front of our Center, with Orders to retire by the Right, gradually, as the *Moors* should come down, both to have a proper Ground

Ground to move, and because of the Inferiority of our Numbers, and that the *Moors* coming to charge them, should, when they retir'd, find themselves expos'd to our Fire, which accordingly fell out: As we had some Parties out under the Command of Don Vincent Fuenbuena, Colonel of the 'Prince's Regiment of Foot, the *Moors* charg'd them with such Vigour, that had it not been for the great Fire of the *Spanish* Guards, they had made their Retreat with great Difficulty; but in doing the same Don Vincent Fuenbuena was dangerously wounded, as were also some of the Troopers and Dragoons. By this Time the *Moors* had attack'd a small Guard cover'd by a Cassine, which Guard was at the Head of a Half-Moon which cover'd our Center, and which the *Moors* took with some Loss, and then planted their Standards thereon, with great Shouts of Joy, and advanc'd to the Foot of our Half-Moon, which was defended by 13 Companies of Grenadiers, who receiv'd them so briskly, that they paid dear for their Temerity. The *Moors* extended themselves all along the lower Ground, which is before our Ditch, and continu'd their Fire against the Half-Moon, and the Center of our Line; the Horse at the same Time were not idle, and ours having posted themselves behind our Line, the *Moorish* Horse advanc'd on the same Side with such Intrepidity, that they cover'd themselves from the Fire of the *Spanish* and *Walloon* Guards, who were on the Right of the Line towards the Sea, there being a Height on the Left, which was defended by the two Battalions of the Regiment of *Leon*. The *Moorish* Horse and Foot continu'd their Fire against our Infantry, and our Artillery could make no Execution against them, because of the Lowness of the Ground on which the *Moors* fought, but which, however, did great Service afterwards; for we turn'd our Cannon against them, four of which flank'd the Center of their Horse, and did great Execution. The Fire on both Sides was so vigorous, that it did not cease one Moment from Eight in the Morning, when it began, till half an Hour after Eleven, that the *Moors* retir'd, and our Men fir'd so briskly at them, that they had new Ammunition given them five several Times, after they had fir'd the thirty Shots which every Man had given him before the Fight. Most of those who fir'd, reli'd one another, during that great Fatigue; and be-

cause many of their Arms were render'd unfit for Service, several of the Men were oblig'd, contrary to their Inclinations, to leave the Action.

Notwithstanding the Horrors of the Engagement, it was a Pleasure to see with what Courage and Eagerness both Officers and Soldiers fought, till at last, about half an Hour after Eleven, the *Moors* gave Ground, and retir'd with their Colours and Standards by the same Way they came, having lost, as near as we can compute, between 5 and 6000 Men, amongst them several Alcaydes and Officers, though many of them withdrew in the Time of the Action, during which we saw several Parties of the *Moors* carrying off their Dead and Wounded up the Hills, and through the deep Roads, to hinder us from knowing their great Loss; which, however, we had evident Tokens of, since the Rivulets, near which they fought, were dy'd with their Blood.

On our Side we had few kill'd or wounded; those of Distinction are only the Marechal de Camp Don *Francisco de Eboli*, who commanded the Center, and Don *Vincent Fuenbuena*; most of the General Officers have receiv'd some Wounds, and the Marquess de *Lede* has one in his Right Arm, which has occasion'd a great Mortification in the same.

The Valour and Intrepidity with which his Majesty's Troops fought, is not to be express'd. The *Moors* march'd till Night in great Haste to their Camp, and by countermarches have again, with some of their Forces, appear'd on the Hills, that our Men should thereby be oblig'd to continue under Arms, tho' they despise those Toils, when they expect to go against their Enemies.

That Day may be reckon'd for one of the most glorious to the King's Arms, both for the great Loss sustain'd by the Enemy, and for that they vanquish'd an Army so superior to them in Number, of great Undauntedness, and which attack'd with equal Bravery, and maintain'd the Fight, during three Hours and a Half, notwithstanding the continual Fire of our Infantry, which redounds to the great Honour of his Majesty's Troops. Don *Joseph de Cordona*, Colonel of the Regiment of *Majorca*, who was dispatch'd with this important News, arriv'd at Court the 15th Instant, and has given his Majesty an Account of the

Particulars

Particulars of this Action, which we shall soon inform you of.

An Account of a Third Victory obtain'd by the Spanish Army over the Moors in Africa, the 21st of December, 1720.

AFTER the Victory obtain'd on the 9th of December by his Majesty's Forces, it was concluded, that the Infidels, notwithstanding their great Loss, and the terrible Reception they had met with, would again attack us, as well on Account of their natural Obstinacy, as by Reason of the fresh Encouragement they would receive from the Reinforcements sent by their King from the Upper Country, and from the Frontiers to the Southward, and to the Eastward towards *Tetuan*, to strengthen their Army. These Considerations, join'd to the Zeal and Prudence of the *Marquess de Lede*, prevail'd with him providently to improve the Fortifications of our Camp, by finishing the Works already begun, adding others, and increasing the Batteries; so that our Army lay encamp'd behind an Intrenchment that reaches from Sea to Sea, the Front of it extending about half a League, and about a quarter of a League distant from the Town of *Ceuta*. This Line is drawn answerable to the Unevenness of the Ground, jutting out in some Places, and drawing back in others, as has been requisite to take in the Hill and other Eminences, to which Purpose it has been unavoidable to form some obtuse Angles, by Means whereof, and of some saillant Points made to that Effect, all the Front is flank'd, as well by the Musketeers, as by several Batteries conveniently dispos'd.

Besides this Line, some advanc'd Works were thrown up on the principal Avenues, and more particularly, a very large one, call'd the *Tenaille*, at fifty Paces Distance before the Center of our Infantry, with a good Communication between it and the Line, to convey along it the necessary Supplies.

This Work was secur'd by a Ditch five Foot in Depth, and ten in Breadth, and before it a Parapet, on which was fix'd a Row of *Cheveaux de Frise*, for farther Check to the advancing of the *Moors*.

About half a Musket-Shot from this Work is a little Hill, with some Brakes or Sloughs behind it, which might serve to cover the *Moors* that should approach

proach that Way, and yet it was not thought convenient to fortify or possess the same, in Regard that it was commanded by other Eminences, and for other sufficient Reasons.

The Openings in our Line left to relieve the Out-Posts, were made good by two Rows of *Chevaux de Frize*, and well flank'd.

Our Infantry lay incamp'd in two Lines; but every Battalion having the particular Place they were to repair to and make good, in Case of an Attack, assign'd them, they all could and were accordingly to repair immediately to their respective Posts, by this Means, drawing the two Lines into one behind the Breast works, excepting only some Parties and Companies of Grenadiers, that were in the advanc'd Posts, and others remaining in the Rear as a Reserve, to reinforce such Posts as should have need of them, besides the Regiments of Horse and Dragoons appointed to remain in the Rear of the Infantry, and on their Flanks to sustain them.

All these Precautions were thought requisite, in regard that his Majesty's Army at that Time, consisted of only 12000 Foot, divided into 26 Battalions, and 14000 Horse and Dragoons in 32 Squadrons; for though a considerable Reinforcement of Troops lay embark'd in the Bay of Gibraltar, they had not been able to cross the Streights by Reason of the bad Weather.

Such was the Disposition of the Camp and Army, when, on the 18th, some Volleys, fir'd by the *Moors* in their Camp at *Castellejos*, were heard, which it was known they had done to salute one of their chief Commanders, then arriv'd in their Camp with a considerable Reinforcement of Troops; and the having the foregoing Days receiv'd several Supplies, the *Marquess de Lede* concluded that they would attack us the next Day, whereupon he gave his Orders to the Troops, that they might be in a Readiness to march, upon the first Signal given, to the Posts assign'd to every Corps.

The same Day, at Eight in the Evening, it began to Rain, which continu'd all the next Day in so violent a Manner, that it oblig'd the Infidels to put off their intended Operations.

On the 20th, at Noon, the great Guards gave Notice, that a considerable Body appear'd, coming down the Brake *de les Canas*, intending, as it seem'd, to hold on their March along the Bank call'd *Infierno*, in order to get into the Road of *Tangier*, and from thence, to extend themselves on the Eminence of the *Serraille*, before the great Guard of our Center, which accordingly they perform'd. This Body consisted of between 800 and 1000 Horse, who seem'd to be a Guard to several principal Officers that march'd at the Head of them, and were distinguishable by their Habit, and the rich Furniture of their Horses. Having continu'd on that Eminence, observing our Camp, and the Posture of our Army, 'till Four in the Afternoon, they then retir'd to their own.

This Motion of the Infidels, confirm'd the Marquess *de Lede* in his Opinion, that they would advance as soon as possible, with their whole Army, since they could not do it the Day before, by Reason of the Rain; and accordingly, on the 21st, at Sun-rising, some Parties of their Horse appear'd, and at Eight of the Clock, one Column of their Cavalry, directing their March to the Eminence of the *Serraille*, near the Road of *Tangier*. Soon after follow'd two large Columns of Infantry, one of which march'd towards the Coast and Anchoring-Place of *Tramaguerras*, which comes up directly to our Left, and the other to the Brake *de les Canas*, at the Center of our Left. The Column of their Cavalry, at Eleven of the Clock, countermarch'd towards their Left, and came down the Brake that is opposite to the Center of our Infantry; but there appear'd no other considerable Motion of theirs, 'till the very Moment of the general Attack. A Party of about 60 or 70 Horse advanc'd to the Road that is on the Right of that of *Tangier*, a very high Ground, and open to overlook our Camp, and it was immediately discern'd, that they were their *Bashaws* and other chief Commanders, who continued in that Place 'till near One of the Clock, when they were seen to return on their Left, to join their Army, and give the Signal for the general Attack, as they did, some small Parties of Horse they had posted to that Effect, firing along from one Eminence to another, whereupon one of their Columns of Infantry immediately mov'd in a very hasty Manner, and close Order, making a large Front, but being much
more

more considerable in Depth, and with the same Swift-ness, advanc'd to the little Hill, said above to be before our advanc'd Work, call'd the *Tenaille*, in order to attack it, as they did with the greatest Boldness, fixing their Colours close by it, and marching up to our *Cheveaux de Frize*, which they endeavour'd to remove with such Resolution, that it might be accounted Rashness; for they were expos'd and lay open to the great and incessant Fire of our Infantry, and of several Batteries, which flank'd that Place, and yet they continu'd their Attempts all along the Front of the *Tenaille*, and in other Places, firing continually, and seconded by the Fire of some other Bodies of their Infantry, from the Eminences, whence, tho' somewhat distant, they not only reach'd with their long Firelocks, but, in some Posts, could see our Men from Head to Foot, as they stood behind the Breast-works.

The Marquess de Lede being sensible of the great Importance of that Post of the *Tenaille*, had provided it very well; and (with the Supplies he sent from Time to Time, when he perceiv'd the Enemy most-ly bent against that Place) there were in it, during the Heat of the Action, the two Battalions of the Regiment of *Murcia*, 26 Companies of Grenadiers, three Piquets of Infantry, and the Companies of Carabineers of the Regiments of *Belgia*, *Saguntum*, and *Dublin*; and the Infidels carrying on their Attacks with the greatest Resolution and Undauntedness, he order'd the said three Regiments of Dragoons, with their Brigadier, the Count de *Pezuela*, who commanded them, to dismount, and take Post in the Intrenchment, to reinforce the Infantry that defended it.

The Fight began at One of the Clock, after Noon, and held on 'till Five in the Evening, with a Fire so great and continual, that all the old Officers declare, that of all the Actions they ever were in in *Europe*, they never saw the like of this.

Though this Attack was begun by one great Column of Infantry, it was sustain'd, and several Times renew'd by two other Columns or Bodies, of between 8 or 10000 Men each, which follow'd in the Rear, and were in the Nature of a Reserve. Perceiving that they could not possess themselves of the *Tenaille*, by the Front or Head, they made three
several

several Attempts to enter in at the Gorge; but all those Posts being well flank'd by the Fire of our Infantry, and our Artillery, which was charg'd with small Shot, they lost so many Men, that at length, having met with so many Repulses, and finding all their Attempts were in vain, their Fire began to abate about half an Hour after Four, and being convinc'd of the Impossibility of succeeding, they furl'd their Colours, and began to fly at Five in the Evening; nor is it strange, that they should draw off with such Precipitation, for in the same Manner they move and come on to their Attacks. It was observ'd upon their Retreat, that they took up some Standards as well as Colours, whence it was concluded, that some of their Cavalry dismounted, had been join'd with the Infantry in carrying on their Attack. The main Body of the Cavalry did not come near the Trenches, (as they had done to no Purpose in the Action of the 9th) for being either warn'd by the great Loss they had then sustain'd, or better commanded by an abler General, they advanc'd, and continu'd in the Rear of the Infantry, sustaining and encouraging them, as also helping to carry off their dead and wounded Men, as is usual with them on all Occasions, to ease the Infantry of that Trouble. It was also observ'd, that most of the Kill'd and Wounded being carry'd beyond the Brake by the Infantry, many of those who had perform'd this Part, either would stay there, or scourg'd off, to avoid returning to the Engagement; whereupon the Commanders of the Enemy's Cavalry appointed some Parties to force those Runaways back to the Attack, with their drawn Scymiters in their Hands. It is not easy to express how extraordinary careful they are to carry off the Kill'd and Wounded, nor is the Reason of it known, but they themselves kill'd all that were dangerously wounded before they carry'd them off.

According to all the best Intelligence that could be had of the Strength of the Infidels, and what was observ'd during the Engagement, their Army amounted to 60000 Men, and among them 15000 Horse, including 10000 Blacks, call'd the King's Guards, being the Troops most depended on for their Courage and Conduct. The Loss they suffer'd upon this Occasion, is computed at 7 or 8000 Men kill'd and wounded, as near as can be guess'd, as well by those they

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carry'd off, and what remain'd in the Camp, as by the great Slaughter there was seen to be made by the Fire of our Infantry and Artillery, which never ceas'd playing during the four Hours the Action lasted, sometimes with their Bullet, and at other Times with Cartridge Shot, as Occasion requir'd, having been duly and skilfully serv'd by its Commandant the Brigadier Don *Joseph Gayoso*, and by the Colonels Count *Marliani* and Don *John Pingarron*. The Infidels also suffer'd very much in their Retreat, especially at the Time they ascended the Eminences, being expos'd to the Fire of our Infantry and Artillery. Our Loss may be above 300 Men kill'd and wounded, according to the Accounts of the 21st. Amongst the kill'd is Major-General Don *Felix de Aragon*, who commanded at the Attack. Brigadier Don *John Pacheco Portocarrero*, Colonel of the Regiment of *Murcia*, and Colonel Don *Peter de Pineda*, Captain of Grenadiers in the *Spanish Guards*, are dangerously wounded, both of them in the Thigh, as is Don *Francis Fantoni Valderama*, Sub-Lieutenant in the *Spanish Guards*, and several other Officers, of whom an Account is expected, and of all the other Particulars. Lieutenant-General Don *Joseph de Chaves*, and Major-General *Chateaufort*, though they were sick in Bed, went out to be present at the Action, and continu'd till the last; the former of them receiv'd a Contusion, and the Brigadier Count *de Yve*, Colonel of the Regiment of *Belgia*, two.

The Marquess *de Lede* was, during the whole Time of the Action, in the Center, at the Attack, making the necessary Dispositions, and giving Orders for the Defence, and all that was requisite, and his Horse was shot under him with two Musket Balls.

The Regiments of Dragoons of *Belgia*, *Saguntum*, and *Dublin*, were posted on the Way of our Center; but as soon as they dismounted, and were incorporated with the Infantry for the Defence of the Intrenchment, their Place was supply'd by the Regiments of Horse of the Prince and *Roussillon*, to be ready upon Ocasion. The Regiments of Horse of the Orders and *Montesa*, had their Post on the Right, and that of Dragoons of *Pavia* on the Left.

All the general and inferior Officers signaliz'd their Valour, Conduct, and Zeal, as appears by the Success of this great Victory; and the Bravery and Steadiness

diness of the Soldiers was suitable; which was so extraordinary in the Grenadiers who defended the Post of the *Tenaille*, that many of them, not valuing the Security of the Breastwork, mounted upon it, and continu'd there firing till they were wounded, or their Officers by Force oblig'd them to come down, which they no sooner did, than others got up to fill the Places they had left, the Authority and Threats of their Officers not being sufficient to keep them behind the Breastwork, being so animated, that without regarding the Duty of Obedience, or the Danger they expos'd themselves to, they chose the greatest Hazards, to do the more Harm to the common Enemy of Christendom.

The Bishop of *Centa*, giving fresh Proofs of his Zeal and Charity, went into the Camp; and continu'd there during the whole Action, attended by several Priests, administering the Holy Sacraments to such as were dangerously wounded, and assisting all in their Spiritual and Temporal Concerns with extraordinary Fervour and Constancy in the midst of Dangers; for one of the Chaplains that assisted him in these pious Functions was wounded by his Side.

The Chevalier *Gomicour*, Colonel of the Regiment of Horse of *Milan*, and Quarter-Master-General of the Horse of the said Army, arriv'd at Court with this important Advice on the 28th of *December* at Night, and being immediately admitted by his Majesty to Audience, gave this present Account; till farther Particulars can be had.



G R E A T B R I T A I N.

The Proceedings of the Parliament continu'd from the Register, N^o XIX, Page 208.

ON the 8th of *December*, 1720, the Parliament of Great Britain being met at *Westminster*, pursuant to their last Prorogation, the King came to the House of Lords, and the Commons being sent for up and attending, the Lord *Parker*, Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's Command; read his Speech to both Houses, as follows.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

SINCE we last parted, the Face of our Affairs Abroad is become more favourable: The Peace in the *South* only wants the Form of a Congress, and that of the *North* is brought much nearer to a Conclusion. I shall, at a proper Time, order the several Treaties I have made, to be laid before you; by which you will perceive the Success of our Endeavours to establish a Peace throughout *Europe*, and to secure and support the Protestant Religion: At the same Time, I can never sufficiently express my Concern for the unhappy Turn of Affairs, which has so much affected the Publick Credit at Home.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I do most earnestly recommend it to you, that you consider of the most effectual and speedy Methods to restore the National Credit, and fix it upon a lasting Foundation. You will, I doubt not, be assisted in so commendable and necessary a Work by every Man that loves his Country, and especially by the several great Societies of this Kingdom. I hope you will, on this Occasion, remember, that all your Prudence, your Temper, and Resolution, are necessary to find out and apply the proper Remedies to our Misfortunes; which will, if you succeed, serve to increase that Reputation you have so justly acquir'd, particularly, if you shall be able, notwithstanding these Difficulties, to discharge a Part of the Publick Debt.

I have order'd the several Estimates to be laid before you of the Expence of the ensuing Year; and must desire you to dispatch the Supplies necessary for them.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I am glad to observe to you, that our Trade does appear to have been more extended this Year than in the preceding one; we have the most flourishing Navy of any Nation whatsoever to protect it: And I hope you will turn your Thoughts to the best Methods for the Security and enlarging of our Commerce. You may depend on my hearty Concurrence to all such Provisions, as shall appear to you necessary for the Good of my People.

The King being withdrawn, a Motion was made in the House of Peers for an Address of Thanks, which being unanimously agreed to, the said Address was immediately

immediately drawn up, reported, approv'd, and the next Day presented to his Majesty, as follows:

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return to your Majesty the Thanks of this House, for your most gracious Speech from the Throne, and to congratulate your Majesty upon the near Prospect of a general Peace being establish'd throughout *Europe*: And we do acknowledge with the greatest Gratitude, your Majesty's Care and Endeavours for the Security and Support of the Protestant Religion; towards the attaining which great Ends, your Majesty may depend upon our utmost Support and Assistance.

We cannot sufficiently express to your Majesty how much we are concern'd at the present unhappy State of Publick Credit; and we do, upon this Occasion, assure your Majesty of our zealous and ready Concurrence in all such Measures as shall be most effectual and speedy to restore it, and fix it upon a lasting Foundation; and also in all other Measures that may tend to the Security and enlarging the Commerce of these Kingdoms.

The King's Answer was to this Effect:

My Lords,

I Thank you for this dutiful and loyal Address: And I persuade my self, that your Zeal for the Good of your Country, your Temper, Wisdom, and Unanimity, will greatly contribute towards extricating us out of our present Difficulties.

Dec. 8. The Commons being return'd to their House, and their Speaker having reported to them the King's Speech, Mr. Pulteney made the following Motion, viz.

That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to return him the Thanks of this House for his most gracious Speech from the Throne: to express the Satisfaction of his faithful Commons at the near Prospect there is of Peace being establish'd throughout *Europe*, by the Success of his Majesty's Endeavours; to acknowledge his Majesty's great Goodness in his tender Concern for the Misfortunes
of

of his People, occasion'd by the unhappy Turn of Affairs, that hath so much affected the Publick Credit of this Kingdom; to assure his Majesty, that this House will, at this critical Conjunction, wherein his Majesty's Government, and the Interest of his People are so highly concern'd, proceed with all possible Care, Prudence, and Temper, to enquire into the Causes of these Misfortunes, and apply the proper Remedies for restoring and fixing Publick Credit upon such solid and lasting Foundations, as may effectually give Ease and Quiet to the Minds of his Majesty's Subjects; and that this House will, with Readiness and Cheerfulness, grant the Supplies necessary for the Service of the ensuing Year, and consider in what Manner the Trade and Commerce of the Nation may be best secur'd and extended.

Mr. Pelham seconded this Motion, and was back'd by some other Courtiers; but Mr. Shippen offer'd a Clause to be added after the Words for restoring and fixing Publick Credit, viz:

As far as it is consistent with the Honour of Parliaments, the Interest of the Nation, and the Principles of Justice.

Mr. Shippen gave his Reasons for this Addition, urging in particular, 'That in order effectually to remedy the present Misfortunes it was absolutely necessary to maintain the Honour and Faith of Parliamentary Engagements, and to shew the highest Resentment against those, who abusing the Trust repos'd in them, had given so fatal a Wound to Publick Credit, and enrich'd themselves by the Plunder of the Nation: That in his Opinion, the Managers of the South-Sea Project were not the most criminal, since there were those above them, whose Duty it was to overlook and direct their Proceedings, and who ought to have given a seasonable Check to that Extremity of Folly, by which, South-Sea Stock and the Subscriptions were advanc'd to an extravagant Rate: Adding, That had those at the Helm interpos'd in the Affair of the South-Sea, as they did in the Case of the two Assurances, and other Projects, they would have prevented that dismal Calamity which has since befallen the Nation.' Mr. Shippen was seconded by Mr. Bromley, and Sir William Wyndham, who, among other Things, said,

said, ' That it would be a Disgrace to a *British* House of Commons, to shew on this Occasion, less Vigour and Spirit than the Parliament of *Paris*, then sitting at *Pontoise*: That that Parliament was justly look'd upon as a Shadow of an *English* Parliament; and yet that very Parliament had by their Firmness and Resolution, carry'd their Point so far, as to get that Person remov'd from the Administration, whom they look'd upon as the Author of the present Misfortunes of *France*.' The Lord *Molesworth*, who spoke with great Vehemence on the same Side, run over the King's Speech from the Throne, and said, in particular, ' He was glad they were told, that the Peace in the *South* only wanted the Form of a Congress, which gave him Hopes, that the Difficulties started by *Spain*, in Relation to *Gibraltar*, were at last surmounted, and that we were like to preserve that important Conquest of the preceding War, together with *Port-Mahon*, which would make us some amends for the great Expence of Blood and Treasure we had lately been at, to conquer *Sicily* for the House of *Austria*.' When his Lordship came to speak of the present Calamity, he said, ' That before they consider'd of proper Remedies, they ought to enquire into the Cause and Nature of the Distemper: That it is with the Body Politick, as with the Body Natural; and therefore they ought to imitate skilful Surgeons, who, in order to cure a Wound, begin with probing it, and when they find it necessary, make Incisions and Scarifications to get the venomous Core out of it, before they apply healing Plaisters; and that they who follow a contrary Method, are but meer Empyricks, who by using Palliatives, make the Sore rankle and fester, and endanger the Life of the Patient. He own'd it had been by some suggested, that there was no Law to punish the Directors of the *South-Sea* Company, who were justly look'd upon as the immediate Authors of the present Misfortunes: But that in his Opinion, they ought on this Occasion, to follow the Example of the ancient *Romans*, who having no Law against Parricides, because their Legislators suppos'd no Son could be so unnaturally wicked, as to embroe his Hands in his Father's Blood, made one to punish so heinous a Crime, as soon as

‘ it happen’d to be committed ; and adjudg’d the guilty
 ‘ Wretch to be thrown alive, sew’d up in a Sack, in-
 ‘ to the *Tyber*. Concluding, That as he look’d upon
 ‘ the Contrivers and Executors of the villainous *South-*
 ‘ *Sea* Scheme, as the Parricides of their Country, he
 ‘ should be satisfy’d to see them undergo the same Pu-
 ‘ nishment.

Sir *Joseph Jekyl* spoke on the same Side, and in par-
 ticular, said, ‘ That as he doubted not but among the
 ‘ *South-Sea* Directors, some might be innocent, and
 ‘ others criminal; so he was of Opinion, there were
 ‘ those, who were not Directors, no less, if not more
 ‘ criminal, than the Directors themselves; and who
 ‘ therefore deserv’d an equal, if not a severer Punish-
 ‘ ment: Adding, that upon extraordinary Emergencies,
 ‘ where the Laws are deficient, the Legislative Au-
 ‘ thority may, and ought to exert itself; and he
 ‘ hop’d, a *British* Parliament would never want a vin-
 ‘ dictive Power to punish National Crimes.’ Mr.
Grey Neville, Mr. *Pitt*, and some other Gentlemen,
 spoke also for the Clause offer’d by Mr. *Shippen*: But
 on the other Hand, it was represented by Mr. Secre-
 tary *Craggs*, Mr. Solicitor-General, and Mr. *Robert*
Walpole, ‘ That such a Restriction did but ill suit
 ‘ with an Address of Thanks; which, in their Opi-
 ‘ nion, ought to run in the usual Form, and answer
 ‘ in general Terms, the several Heads of the Speech
 ‘ from the Throne: That as to the main Drift of that
 ‘ Clause, they thought it inconsistent with the Rules of
 ‘ Prudence, to begin this Session with irritating En-
 ‘ quiries: That if the City of *London* were on Fire,
 ‘ they did not doubt, but all wise Men would be
 ‘ for extinguishing the Flames, and preventing the
 ‘ spreading of the Conflagration, before they enquir’d
 ‘ into the Incendiaries: That in like Manner, Pub-
 ‘ lick Credit having receiv’d a most dangerous Wound,
 ‘ and being still in a bleeding Condition, they
 ‘ ought to apply a speedy Remedy to it; and that af-
 ‘ terwards they might enquire into the Cause of the
 ‘ present Calamity.’ Mr. *Walpole* in particular, de-
 clar’d, ‘ That for his own Part, he had never ap-
 ‘ prov’d the *South-Sea* Scheme, and was sensible it had
 ‘ done a great deal of Mischief: But since it could not
 ‘ be undone, he thought it the Duty of all good
 ‘ Men, to give their helping Hand towards retrieving
 ‘ it: And that with this View, he had already be-
 ‘ stow’d

‘ flow’d some Thoughts on a Proposal to restore Publick
 ‘ Credit, which, in a proper Time, he would submit
 ‘ to the Wisdom of that House. The Majority of the
 Assembly acquiesc’d in these last Reasons; so that the
 Question being put for inserting the Clause before-men-
 tion’d, it pass’d in the Negative, by 261 Voices against
 103. However, the next Day, upon the Report of the
 Address of Thanks, a Motion being made by Mr. Mil-
 ner, for inserting the Words, *and for punishing the Authors*
of them, (viz. our present Misfortunes) and seconded by
 Sir Joseph Jekyl, the same was carry’d without divi-
 ding. On Saturday the 10th of December, the Commons,
 with their Speaker, waited on his Majesty with the said
 Address, as follows:

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty’s most dutiful and loyal Subjects,
 the Commons of *Great Britain*, in Parliament
 assembled, beg Leave to return your Majesty our most
 dutiful and hearty Thanks for your most gracious Speech
 from the Throne.

We can never sufficiently express our Gratitude to your
 Majesty, for your constant Care of the true Interest of
 your Subjects; nor the Satisfaction of your faithful Com-
 mons, in seeing that the just Influence of your Ma-
 jesty’s Councils Abroad, has procur’d so near a Pro-
 spect of a general Peace throughout *Europe*; which is a
 fresh Instance to them, that your Majesty places your
 Greatness only in the Prosperity and Happiness of your
 People.

If any Thing could more effectually endear your
 Majesty to us than the Mildness of your Government,
 it would be that tender and affectionate Concern you
 express for the present Misfortunes of your People,
 occasion’d by the unhappy Turn of Affairs, that hath
 so much affected the Publick Credit of this King-
 dom.

But your faithful Commons are met together with
 Minds fully dispos’d to take the most just and effectual
 Methods, and to do every Thing that becomes an
 affectionate Parliament, (at this critical Conjunction,
 wherein your Majesty’s Government, and the Interest
 of your People are so highly concern’d) to restore
 and fix the Credit of this Nation upon such solid
 and lasting Foundations, as may effectually give Ease
 and Quiet to the Minds of your Majesty’s Subjects:

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And we flatter our selves, that our Undertaking will be the more easy, since we are determin'd to proceed with all possible Prudence, Temper, and Resolution, to enquire into the Causes of our present Misfortunes; and with the maturest Deliberation, apply our selves to find out the most proper Measures for redressing them, and for punishing the Authors of them.

The Improvement of our Trade is of so publick a Concern, and so necessary for the Support and Power of this Kingdom, that we will employ our utmost Endeavours to consider in what Manner the Commerce of the Nation may be best secur'd and extended.

And we beg Leave to assure your Majesty, that we will, with all Cheerfulness and Unanimity, grant the Supplies which shall be necessary for the Service of the ensuing Year, and the Support of your Government, upon which, the Happiness of the Nation, the Liberty of your Subjects, and the Security of our Religion so entirely depend.

To this Address his Majesty return'd the following Answer.

Gentlemen,

I Return you my hearty Thanks for this Address; and as I depend on your applying a speedy Remedy to the present Distress, I am persuaded you will take the most prudent Measures to make it effectual.

The same Day the Commons order'd their Speaker to issue out two new Writs, for electing two Barons for the Town and Port of Dover in Kent, one in the Room of Philip Papillon, Esq; who had accepted the Office of Receiver of the Stamp-Duties, and the other in the Room of Matthew Lord Aymer of the Kingdom of Ireland, deceas'd. Two Days before, five other new writs were also order'd to be issu'd out, for electing a Burgess for the University of Cambridge, in the Room of Thomas Paske, Doctor of Laws, deceas'd; a Citizen for the City of Rochester, in the Room of Sir John Jennings, Knt. who had accepted the Office of Master of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich; a Burgess for the Borough of Plymouth in Devonshire, in the Room of Sir George Byng, Knt. and Barr. who had accepted the Office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy; a Knight of the Shire for the County of Stafford, in the Room of William Ward, Esq; deceas'd; and

and a Knight of the Shire for the Shire of *Elgin* in *Scotland*, in the Room of *James Brodie* of *Brodie*, Esq; deceas'd; and *December 12*, another new Writ was also order'd to be issu'd out, for electing a Knight of the Shire for the County of *Lincoln*, in the Room of *Sir Willoughby Hickman*, Barr. deceas'd.

The 12th of *December*, the Commons in a grand Committee, consider'd of the Motion made the Saturday before, to grant a Supply to his Majesty, which was unanimously agreed to. After this, *Grey Neville*, Esq; mov'd, that the Directors of the *South-Sea* Company should forthwith lay before this House an Account of their Proceedings; and he was seconded by Mr. *Pitt*, and back'd by the Lord *Molesworth*. Some of the Courtiers appear'd surpriz'd at this unexpected Motion; and thereupon, Mr. Secretary *Craggs* endeavour'd to shew, ' That it was preposterous; and that ' the House having already appointed the Thursday ' following to resolve into a grand Committee, to ' consider of the present State of the publick Credit ' of this Kingdom, the same would naturally bring ' on the Enquiry into the Conduct of the *South-Sea* ' Directors.' Mr. *Craggs* was seconded by the Lord *Hinthinbroke*, and by Mr. *Horatio Walpole*, who own'd indeed, ' That the *South-Sea* Scheme was weak in its ' Projection, villainous in its Execution, and calamitous in its End; but that, in his Opinion, they ought ' to begin with applying a Remedy to the Evil. Mr. *Robert Walpole*, his Brother, added, ' That as he had ' already declar'd, he had spent some Time upon a ' Proposal for that Purpose; but he was apprehensive, that if they went on in a warm passionate ' Way, the said Scheme might be render'd altogether ' impracticable; and therefore he desir'd, that the ' House would proceed regularly and calmly, lest by ' running precipitately into odious Enquiries, they ' should exasperate the Distemper to such a Degree, ' as to render all Remedies ineffectual. Sir *Joseph Jekyll* on the other Hand, set forth, ' The Necessity ' of examining, without the least Delay, into the ' Conduct of the *South-Sea* Company, to see whether ' they had made good their Engagements, and strictly ' follow'd the Rules prescrib'd to them by the Act ' pass'd last Session of Parliament in their Favour; ' urging, That this was the most natural Way of Proceeding in an Affair of so great Importance: That,

on the contrary, it seem'd absurd to attempt the Cure of a Distemper before they were acquainted with it: But that as soon as it was thoroughly known, he hop'd that wise Assembly should not want Schemes to apply proper Remedies to it.' This Speech made so deep an Impression, that some Members, who offer'd to speak on the contrary Side, were not much listen'd to; and on the other Hand, *Wilfred Lawson*, Esq; having supported Mr. *Neville's* Motion, the Courtiers thought fit no longer to oppose it; so that without coming to a Division, the House made the following Orders, viz.

1 That the Directors of the *South-Sea Company* do forthwith lay before this House, an Account of all their Proceedings whatsoever, relating to an Act pass'd the last Session of Parliament, entitled, *An Act for enabling the South-Sea Company to increase their present Capital Stock and Fund, by redeeming such publick Debts and Incumbrances, as are therein mention'd, and for raising Money to be apply'd for lessening several of the publick Debts and Incumbrances, and for calling in the present Exchequer Bills remaining uncancell'd, and for making forth new Bills in lieu thereof, to be circulated and exchang'd upon Demand at or near the Exchequer.*

2 That the Managers and Directors appointed by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, by virtue of the said Act, do forthwith lay before this House, all such Matters and Things as they have done and perform'd, or order'd to be done and perform'd, in relation to the said Act.

3. That the said Managers and Directors do forthwith lay before this House, an Account of all Orders they have receiv'd from Time to Time, from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

4. That the Directors of the *South-Sea Company* do forthwith lay before this House, an Account of what Money and Exchequer Bills have been receiv'd by or for the Use of the said Company, since the twenty-fifth Day of *December*, 1719, and the respective Uses and Purposes to which the same have been apply'd.

5. That the said Directors do forthwith lay before this House, an Abstract of what publick Debts and Incumbrances have been subscrib'd to or discharg'd by the said Company, pursuant to any Act or Acts of Parliament in that Behalf, since the 25th Day of *December*

ember 1719, and in what Manner such Subscriptions were made.

6. That the said Directors do forthwith lay before this House, an Account of what Sum or Sums of Money have been taken up or borrow'd on Account of the said Company, or which they stand engag'd for upon Bills, Bonds, or other Contracts under their common Seal or otherwise, since the 25th Day of December 1719.

Dec. 13. Mr. Farrer reported to the House the Resolution for granting a Supply to his Majesty, which having been agreed to, *Nemine Contradicente*, the Commons resolv'd to address his Majesty for the several Accounts and Estimates, relating to the Deficiency on several Funds, the Ordinary of the Navy, the Guards, Garrisons, and Land-Forces, the Office of Ordnance, the Half-Pay for the Year 1721, the extraordinary Repair of the Navy, the Ships in Sea-Pay, employ'd in the Year 1720, and the Surplus of the Aggregate or South-Sea Fund. This Address was readily comply'd with; and accordingly, the next Day, Mr. Treby, Secretary of War, laid before the House the Accounts and Estimates relating to his Office: After this, Mr. Pitt complain'd of the Dilatoriness of the South-Sea Directors in complying with the Orders made two Days before by the House, and he was seconded by Sir Joseph Jekyll: But Sir Theodore Janssen, one of the Directors, and a Member of the House, having assur'd them, that the next Day Part of the Papers call'd for would be laid before them, the House acquiesc'd.

Dec. 15. Some of the Commissioners of the Customs laid before the Commons the usual Accounts of prohibited East-India Goods, and naval Stores imported; Mr. Cockburn, from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, laid also before them an Estimate of the Debt, the ordinary Estimate, and a Scheme of the Extra-Repairs of the Navy.

After which, the Sub-Governor and Deputy-Governor of the South-Sea Company presented to the House several Papers, with a Schedule of them, and acquainted the House, that they were directed by the Court of Directors of the South-Sea Company, and the Managers and Directors appointed by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, by virtue of the Act for enabling

enabling the *South-Sea Company* to increase their present *Capital Stock*, &c. to acquaint this House, that they were using all possible Diligence to prepare an Account of all their Proceedings whatsoever, relating to the said Act, and that the same, as soon as finish'd, would be laid before the House. Then the said Schedule was read as follows, viz.

1. An Account of all such Matters and Things as the Managers and Directors, appointed by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, to take Subscriptions for enlarging the Capital Stock of the *South-Sea Company*, have done and perform'd, or order'd to be done and perform'd, in relation to the Act in that Behalf.

2. An Account of all such Orders which the Managers and Directors, appointed by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to take Subscriptions for enlarging the Capital Stock of the *South-Sea Company*, have receiv'd from their Lordships in relation to the Act in that Behalf.

3. An Abstract of what Publick Debts and Incumbrances have been subscrib'd or discharg'd by the *South-Sea Company*, pursuant to an Act of Parliament in that Behalf, since the 25th of December 1719, and in what Manner such Subscriptions were made.

4. An Account of what Monies and *Exchequer-Bills* have been receiv'd by or for the Use of the *South-Sea Company*, since the 25th of December 1719, and the respective Uses and Purposes to which the same have been apply'd.

5. An Account of what Sum or Sums of Money have been taken up or borrow'd on Account of the *South-Sea Company*, or which they stand engag'd for upon Bills, Bonds, or other Contracts, under their common Seal, or otherwise, since the 25th Day of December 1719.

Hereupon it was order'd, that the Papers mention'd in the said Schedule be referr'd to the Committee of the whole House, who were to take into Consideration the present State of the publick Credit of this Kingdom. Then the House resolv'd itself into the said Committee; and after the Reading of the said Papers, which lasted till about four a-Clock in the Afternoon, Mr. Sloper, Mr. Plummer, Mr. Milner, Sir

Richard

Richard Steele, and *Mr. Lawson*, made several Exceptions to the Conduct of the *South-Sea* Directors, and, in particular, to their lending out vast Sums of Money belonging to the Company, without being duly authoriz'd for that Purpose: But as the Committee could not regularly proceed in that Matter without exact Accounts of these Loans, the farther Consideration of the present State of the publick Credit was adjourn'd to Monday the 19th; and, in the mean Time it was order'd, that the Directors of the *South-Sea* Company should lay before the House,

1. A particular Account of the Nine Millions three hundred and thirty thousand six hundred sixty eight Pounds, eleven Shillings, lent out by the said Directors upon the Stock of the said Company, to whom, at what Times, and upon what Securities the same was lent; and how much of the said Sum has been repaid, by whom, and at what Times.

3. A particular Account of the two Millions two hundred and twenty eight thousand eighty nine Pounds, lent out by the said Directors upon Subscriptions taken in by the said Company, to whom, at what Times, and upon what Security the same was lent; and how much of the said Sum has been repaid, by whom, and at what Times.

3. An Account of the Authorities and Powers they had from the general Court of the said Company, to lend out any Money on the said Stock or Subscriptions.

Dec. 16. Being the publick Fast appointed by his Majesty's Proclamation, *Dr. Hugh Boulter*, Lord Bishop of *Bristol*, preach'd before the House of Lords in *Westminster-Abbey*, and *Dr. Wilcocks*, one of the King's Chaplains, before the House of Commons in the Church of *St. Margaret's Westminster*.

Dec. 17. The Commons being met again, order'd the Thanks of their House to be return'd to *Dr. Wilcox*; and a Petition of the Magistrates and Inhabitants of the Town and County of *Poole*, was presented to the House and read, complaining of the great Decay of our Home Manufactures, by the great Quantities of Goods run on that and the *Eastern* Coasts, and of Wooll carry'd out of this Kingdom, and of the daily Importation of Oysters from several Parts of *France*; and praying, that Consideration may be had of the clandestine Running of Wines and

and Brandies, and the Exportation of Wooll, and the great Hardship and Misery of the poor Fishermen, by the Importation of French Oysters: Which Petition was order'd to lye on the Table. Then Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Treby, Secretary at War, laid before the House several Accounts and Estimates: And a Bill was order'd to be brought in, For altering and amending the Laws for obliging Ships, coming from Places infected, to perform their Quarantine, and for preventing the spreading of the Infection. It was also order'd, that the Directors of the South-Sea Company do forthwith lay before this House,

1. The Lists of the Money-Subscriptions that were deliver'd to, or made by them, upon the second, third, and fourth Subscriptions, and the Sums that have been paid thereupon.

2. A particular Account of the three hundred thirty one thousand five hundred Pounds Stock, bought by the said Company for two Millions thirty three thousand forty three Pounds, the Days when purchas'd, the respective Parcels and Prices, and the Persons by whom it was bought, and by whom and to whom transferr'd.

3. A particular Account of the five hundred seventy four thousand five hundred Pounds Stock, sold by the said Company for one Million two hundred fifty nine thousand three hundred twenty five Pounds, the Days when sold, the respective Parcels and Prices, and the Persons by whom it was sold, and by whom and to whom transferr'd.

Then, in a grand Committee on the Supply, the Commons came to several Resolutions, the Report of which was referr'd to the next Sitting: But before the House was adjourn'd, it was order'd, that the Directors of the South-Sea Company do forthwith lay before this House, an Account of the Uses to which the Money by them receiv'd for last Christmas Dividend was apply'd, so far as the same, or any Part thereof, was satisfy'd in Bonds of the said Company.

Dec. 19. Mr. Farrer reported to the House the Resolutions of the grand Committee on the Supply, viz.

1. That 10000 Men be allow'd for the Service of the Year 1721, beginning from the 1st Day of January 1721.

2. That

2. That 4*l.* per Man per Month be allow'd for maintaining the said 10000 Men for 13 Months, including the Ordnance for Sea-Service.

3. That 219,049*l.* 14*s.* be granted for the Ordinary of the Navy for the Year 1721, including Half-Pay to Sea-Officers.

4. That 50,200*l.* be granted for Extra-Repairs of the Navy for the Year 1721.

5. That the Number of effective Men to be provided for Guards and Garrisons in Great Britain, and for Jersey and Guernsey, for the Year 1721, (including 1859 Invalids) be 14294 Men, Commission and Non-Commission Officers included.

6. That 567,070*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* be granted for the Charge of the said 14294 effective Men.

7. That 150,743*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ be granted for the Land-Forces and Garrisons in the Plantations, Minorca, and Gibraltar, and for Provisions for the Garrisons of Annapolis Royal, Placentia, and Gibraltar, for the Year 1721.

8. That 94500*l.* be granted upon Account to reduc'd Officers of the Land-Forces and Marines.

The first four of these Resolutions being severally read the second Time, were agreed to by the House; but the fifth being also read a second Time, Mr. Shippen represented, 'That a general Peace being so near a Conclusion, Part of the Land-Forces, now on Foot, might well be spar'd, and the saving Sum apply'd towards repairing the publick Calamity; and therefore he mov'd, that the said 5th Resolution be re-committed.' He was back'd by Mr. Bromley, Sir William Wyndham, and Mr. Hungerford; but was oppos'd by Mr. Robert Walpole, and his Brother, Mr. Smith, and some other Gentlemen, who endeavour'd to shew, 'That the Number of our Forces was so moderate, that it could hardly be lessen'd, even altho' a general Peace were concluded, without exposing the Nation either to foreign Insults, or domestick Factions; and therefore it were highly imprudent to make any Reduction in the Army before the Conclusion of the Peace: That, on the other Hand, the Sum that might be sav'd by disbanding 3 or 4000 Men, was very inconsiderable, and ought not to come in Competition with the Advantage of being in a Posture of Defence: Since nothing contributes more to the publick Credit of a free Na-

' rion, than the being in a Condition not to fear any
 ' Thing, either at Home or Abroad.' These Reasons
 had so much Weight, that the Question being put
 upon Mr. *Shippen's* Motion, it pass'd in the Negative,
 without dividing; and then the other three Resolu-
 tions being read a second Time, were agreed to by
 the House. Then the Commons went into a grand
 Committee, to take into farther Consideration the
 present State of the publick Credit of the Kingdom;
 and thereupon Sir *Joseph Jekyll* mov'd, that a select
 Committee be appointed to enquire into all the Pro-
 ceedings relating to the Execution of the *South-Sea*
Act, and he was seconded by *Gilfrid Lawson*, Esq;
 But Mr. *Robert Walpole* having represented that the
 proceeding in that Manner would take up a great
 deal of Time, and that the publick Credit being in
 a bleeding Condition, they ought to apply a speedy
 Remedy to it; that Motion was not insisted on. Af-
 ter this Mr. *Sloper* made a Speech, wherein he shew'd,
 ' That the present Calamity was mainly owing to
 ' the vile Arts of *Stock-Jobbers*, whereby the publick
 ' Funds were wound up far above their real Value.'
 Which being readily assented to, the Committee came
 to this Resolution, viz. That nothing can tend more
 to the Establishment of publick Credit, than pre-
 venting the infamous Practice of *Stock-Jobbing*. Af-
 ter this, Mr. *Robert Walpole* acquainted the Committee,
 ' That (as he had hinted some Days before) he had
 ' spent some Time upon a Scheme for restoring pub-
 ' lick Credit; but that the Execution of it depending
 ' upon a Position, which had been laid as a Funda-
 ' mental, he thought it proper, before he open'd the
 ' said Scheme, to be inform'd, whether he might rely
 ' on that main Foundation, viz. Whether the Subscrip-
 ' tions of publick Debts and Incumbrances, Money-Sub-
 ' scriptions, and other Contracts made with the *South-Sea*
 ' Company, should remain in the present State?' This
 Question being stated, occasion'd a warm Debate, par-
 ticularly in relation to the Validity of the second
 Subscription of the redeemable and irredeemable pub-
 lick Debrs. Sir *Joseph Jekyll*, Serjeant *Pengelly*, and
 some others, urg'd, in Favour of the Subscribers, ' That
 ' most of them having been drawn in to set their
 ' Names to a Sort of a Letter of Attorney, which was
 ' never read to them; and not having had afterwards
 ' the Option of the Terms offer'd them, as the for-
 ' mr

mer Subscribers had, the said Subscription was surreptitious, and therefore not binding: But they were answer'd by Mr. Robert Walpole, Mr. Secretary Craggs, Mr. Attorney, and Mr. Solicitor-General, and some others, That the Letter of Attorney, by virtue of which the Contract of the second Subscription was made, having been plac'd at the Top of every Page of the Book, all the Subscribers might have read it, as many of them had done, and so might have chosen whether they would have set their Names to it or not; but that, it seems, some Persons thought the Subscription valid while they got, and not binding when they were like to lose by it: However, if any Thing were defective in the said Subscription, they thought it adviseable to leave it to the Determination, either of a general Court of the *South-Sea*, or of the Common Law. These Reasons being relish'd by most of the Landed Gentlemen, after the Debate had lasted till near Eight in the Evening, it was at last resolv'd by 259 Voices against 117, that all the Subscriptions of publick Debts and Incumbrances, Money-Subscriptions, and other Contracts made with the *South-Sea* Company, by virtue of an Act made the last Session of Parliament, remain in the present State, unless alter'd for the Ease and Relief of the Proprietors by a general Court of the *South-Sea* Company, or set aside by due Course of Law.

Dec. 20. A Petition of several Proprietors in sundry redeemable Debts, and Lottery Tickets, was presented to the House and read, praying, that their Case might be taken into serious Consideration, and that they might be defended in their just Rights against the illegal Proceedings of the *South-Sea* Company, by forcing them to take Stock for their Debts, at a much higher Rate than it would sell for; and admit them to be heard, either by themselves or Counsel, or grant them such other Relief as should be thought fit: But this Petition was order'd to lye on the Table. Then Mr. Farrer reported the two Resolutions of the grand Committee on publick Credit; the first of which, with some Amendments, was agreed to by the House, as follows, viz. That it will very much contribute towards establishing of publick Credit, to prevent the infamous Practice of *Stock-Jobbing*; and a Bill was order'd to be brought in thereupon. Then a Motion

being made, that the House do agree with the Committee in the second Resolution, there arose a very warm Debate, that lasted from three a Clock till half an Hour past six in the Evening. Mr. Walpole who spoke for the Motion, 'Set forth the Views with which the South-Sea Act was made, to wit, to consult the landed and trading Interest of the Nation, by lessening its Incumbrances and publick Debts, and putting them in a Method of being paid off in a few Years; which could not have been done, unless a Way had been found to make the Annuities for long Terms redeemable, which had been happily effected by the South-Sea Scheme, without a Breach of Parliamentary Faith; and if they should now unravel what had been done, they should not only ruin the South-Sea Company, but instead of alleviating, aggravate the present Misfortunes.' In Answer to this, Sir Joseph Jekyll urg'd, 'That in order to remedy the present Distemper, and restore publick Credit, they ought, in the first Place, to resolve and assert publick Faith, Equity, and Justice, which the South-Sea Managers had notoriously violated, with respect to the first and second Subscribers of Annuities, and other publick Debts: For the former had not the Stock, to which they were entitled, deliver'd to them, till six Months after they had subscrib'd their Effects, and when the Stock was fallen above half in its Price; and the latter had not the Option either to accept or reject the Terms that were offer'd them.' Mr. Walpole having, among other Things, reply'd, 'That if any Injustice was done to the Subscribers, they were by the Resolution in Question, left at Liberty to seek their Relief by Law; Mr. Lechmere, Chancellor of the Duchy, took up the Gudge, and insisted, 'That if the South-Sea Company, whom the Parliament had appointed Trustees for the publick Debts, had not duly executed that Trust, in relation to the Annuity-tants, the latter could seek for Relief no where but in Parliament; and that it was a Duty incumbent on the Legislature to relieve them.' Serjeant Peggelly, Mr. Hitchenson, and some other Gentlemen, spoke on the same Side; but were answer'd by Mr. Secretary Craggs, Sir William Thompson, and Mr. Hungerford. And after some other Speeches, the Country Party

Party mov'd for adjourning the Debate; but the Question put thereupon, being carry'd in the Negative, by 232 Voices against 88, the House agreed, without dividing, to the second Resolution of the Day before above-mention'd.

Dec. 21. Mr. Lowndes presented to the Commons several Accounts and Estimates; after which, the House resolv'd itself into a grand Committee on the Supply, and came to several Resolutions thereupon. Then the Members in *Westminster-Hall*, Court of Requests, and Places adjacent, having been summon'd to attend, the House resolv'd itself into a grand Committee, and Mr. *Robert Walpole* laid before them a new Scheme to restore publick Credit, which was in Substance, to ingraft nine Millions of *South-Sea* Stock into the Bank of *England*, and the like Sum into the *East-India* Company, upon the Conditions therein mention'd, and which shall be specify'd hereafter. Mr. *Hutcheson*, and other Members, made some Exceptions to that Scheme; but none offering a better Remedy for the present Misfortunes, Mr. *Farrer* the Chairman was directed to move the House, and it was accordingly order'd, That the said Committee have Power to receive Proposals from the Bank of *England*, the *South-Sea* Company, and the *East-India* Company, towards restoring publick Credit.

Dec. 22. Mr. *Farrer* reported the Resolutions on the Supply, which were agreed to, viz.

1. That 15,278 *l.* 8 *s.* 9 *d.* be granted for Out-Pensioners of *Chelsea* Hospital, for the Year 1721.

2. The Sum of 4,581 *l.* 19 *s.* 3 *d.* for extraordinary Expences of the Land-Forces for the Year 1720.

3. The Sum of 153,805 *l.* 14 *s.* 2 *d.* principal Money remaining unsatisfy'd for the Duties on Malt, for the Year 1719.

4. The Sum of 82,793 *l.* 19 *s.* 10 *d.* for the Deficiency of the general Fund of 724,849 *l.* 6 *s.* 3 *d.* for the Year ended at *Michaelmas*, 1720.

5. The Sum of 67,878 *l.* 3 *s.* 9 *d.* for the Ordnance for Land-Service for the Year 1721.

6. And the Sum of 25,290 *l.* 10 *s.* 2 *d.* for extraordinary Expence of the Ordnance for Land-Service for the Year 1720.

Dec. 23. A Petition of the City of *Worcester* was presented to the Commons, and read, complaining of the great Decay of all Sorts of Trade in the said City,
by

by the pernicious and detestable Practice of Stock-Jobbing, and praying the Consideration thereof: Which Petition was order'd to lye on the Table, until the Bill for preventing the infamous Practice of Stock-Jobbing should be brought in. Then the Commons in a grand Committee, consider'd of Ways and Means to raise the Supply, and resolv'd, 1st. To grant a Land-Tax of 3 s. in the Pound, for the Year 1721. 2^{dly}, To continue the Malt-Tax from June 25, 1721, to June 24, 1722. After this, a Person from the *South-Sea Company* having presented to the House an Account of all the Proceedings whatsoever of the Court of Directors, and general Court of the *South-Sea Company*, relating to the Act of the last Session of Parliament; an Order was made, that the House be call'd over on Monday the 9th of *January* next; and then the Commons adjourn'd 'till Thursday the 29th of *December*, by Reason of the *Christmas* Holidays.

Dec. 29. The Commons met again, and the Sub-Governor and Deputy-Governor of the *South-Sea Company* attended, and at the Bar presented to the House several Books, containing an Account of several Matters order'd to be laid before the House by the Directors of the said Company, with a Schedule of them, and a Return of the said Directors relating therunto; and they acquainted the House, that the rest of the Accounts order'd to be laid before the House, were for that Purpose preparing with the utmost Expedition; and then they withdrew.

The said Schedule and Return were read, as follow:

The Schedule. *In Obedience to an Order of the Honourable House of Commons, of the 15th of December Instant.*

A Particular Account of the nine Millions three hundred thirty thousand six hundred sixty eight Pounds eleven Shillings, lent out upon the Stock of the *South-Sea Company*, to whom, at what Times, and upon what Securities the same was lent; and how much of the said Sum has been repaid, by whom, and at what Times.

Also an Account of the two Millions two hundred twenty eight thousand eighty nine Pounds, lent out upon Subscriptions taken in by the said Company;

to

to whom, at what Times, and upon what Security the same was lent; and how much of the said Sum has been repaid, by whom, and at what Times.

Both which Accounts are contain'd in Book, N^o 1.

In Obedience to an Order of the Honourable House of Commons of the 17th of December Instant.

The Lists of the Money-Subscriptions that were deliver'd to, or made by them, upon the second or third Subscriptions, and the Sums that have been paid thereupon; which Lists are alphabetical, and contain'd in five Books, viz.

One Book containing the Lists of the second Money-Subscription, N^o 2.

Four other Books containing the Lists of the third Money-Subscription.

The Return. In Obedience to the said Order of the 17th of December Instant, the Directors of the South-Sea Company do lay before this House the Lists of the Money-Subscriptions that were deliver'd to, or made by them upon the second or third Subscriptions, and the Sums that have been paid thereupon; which Lists are alphabetical, and contain'd in five Books, viz.

One Book, containing the Lists of the second Money-Subscription.

One other Book containing the Lists of the third Money-Subscription, of the Letters A, B, C, D,

One other Book, containing the Lists of the same Subscription, of the Letters E, F, G, H, I, K,

One other Book, containing the Lists of the same Subscription, of the Letters L, M, N, O, P, Q,

And one other Book, containing the Lists of the same Subscription, of the Letters R, S, T, U, W, X, Y, Z.

Then Mr. Farrer reported the two Resolutions on Ways and Means, (beforemention'd) which were agreed to, and Bills were order'd to be brought in thereupon. This done, Mr. Shippen made a long Speech, wherein he represented, 'That besides the 'Papers that had already been laid before them, it 'was necessary to have others in order to discover 'the Frauds and deceitful Management of the South- 'Sea Directors, and their Accomplices: That in his 'Opinion, the most villainous Contrivance, whereby 'they

they ensnar'd unwary People, was their taking in Money-Subscriptions at 1000 l. per Cent. and their declaring a Dividend of 30 l. per Cent. at Christmas, and of not less than 50 l. per Cent. per Annum, for 12 Years after; which had impos'd upon the Understanding of all such as depended upon the Wisdom and Integrity of the Directors, and occasion'd the Ruin of many thousands of Families. He therefore mov'd, that the Directors of the South Sea Company do lay before this House the Calculations or Inducements, on which they took in the third and fourth Money-Subscriptions at 1000 l. per Cent. and also the Scheme, or Calculation, or other Inducements, upon which they grounded the Resolutions of making a Dividend of 30 l. per Cent. at Christmas, and of not less than 50 l. per Cent. per Annum for 12 Years after. Mr. Shippen was seconded by Sir William Wyndham, and no Body opposing that Motion, an Order was made accordingly. Then Mr. Shippen mov'd, and it was likewise order'd, that the Sub-Governor and Deputy-Governor of the said Company do lay before the House, a List of the Directors of the said Company, together with the Names of the Treasurer, Secretary, and Accomptant of the said Company: And that the Directors of the said Company do lay before this House the original Book or Books of the Minutes of the Committee of Treasury of the said Company, since the 25th Day of December, 1719, as also a Copy of the By-Laws of the said Company. After which, the Commons adjourn'd themselves to Wednesday the 4th of January.

On Monday the 12th of December, his Grace the Duke of Wharton made a Speech to the House of Lords, wherein he took Notice of the present calamitous State of the Nation, occasion'd by the South-Sea Project; gave several Instances of the unfair Management of the Directors; and mov'd, that a Day might be appointed to consider of the present State of the Nation, particularly with Relation to publick Credit. The next Day was appointed accordingly; but that Affair was then put off till the 20th, when the Lord North and Grey made a long Speech, wherein having in the first Place, animadverted on some licentious and prophane Writings, that struck at the very Foundation of the Christian Religion, his Lordship then took Notice of the South-Sea Project, which

which, as he had foretold ten Months before, had been attended with such dismal Consequences. He was seconded by the Earl of *Aylesford*, and then his Grace the Duke of *Wharton* spoke on the same Subject, and (among other fraudulent Practices of the *South-Sea* Managers, instanc'd in some collusory Bargains about Stock, between the *Sword Blade* Company and Mr. *Knight*, Treasurer to the *South-Sea*) concluded, he hoped that noble Assembly would exert their Power in punishing the villainous Projectors and Executors of the *South-Sea* Scheme. After some other Speeches, the Consideration of the State of the publick Credit was refer'd to a Committee of the whole House, into which their Lordships were to go on Thursday the 22d of *December*; but the Papers they had call'd for, not being yet laid before the House, their Lordships adjourn'd themselves to Monday the 9th of *January*, by Reason of the ensuing Hollidays.

Jan 4. The Commons being met, Mr. *Farrer* presented the Land-Tax Bill, which was receiv'd, read a 1st Time, and order'd to be read a second. After which, Mr. *Treby* mov'd for bringing in the Bill to prevent Mutiny and Desertion, &c. and was seconded by the Lord *Carpenter*. Hereupon Sir *Joseph Jekyll* said, 'He could not but be surpriz'd to see a Bill mov'd for so early, which seldom or never used to be brought in 'till towards the End of a Session: That such a Hurry seem'd to be intended to stop the Prosecution of the Authors of the present Misfortunes: That they all very well knew that their Days were number'd, and that as soon as they had dispatch'd the Money Bills, and the Bill now mov'd for, they should immediately be dispatch'd Home: That therefore he was for staying those Bills, until he had done Justice to the Nation, who call'd aloud for it.' Mr. Secretary *Craggs* said thereupon, 'He wonder'd to see any Opposition made to a Bill so necessary for the Safety of the Government, especially by a Person who had receiv'd signal Favours from the Crown.' Upon this the Lord *Molesworth* stood up, and said, 'Mr. Speaker, Is it come to this, that every Man who has a Place, must do all the Drudgery that is enjoind him? This may be true of some Underlings; but I don't believe it, I'm sure 'tis false of King *George*, he commands his Servants nothing, but what's according to the Laws, and for the Good of his Subjects.'

jects." Then Sir *Joseph Jekyll* added, "That he was as zealous as any Man for the Service of the King and his Government: But he was of Opinion, that the doing Justice to the Nation, and punishing them who had brought it into the present calamitous Condition, was the most effectual Way both to serve the King, and at the same Time to discharge their Duty to their injur'd Country: Concluding, however, that he did not oppose the bringing in of the Bill in Question, which was thereupon order'd to be brought in.

After this, according to the Order of the Day, the Commons were to go into a grand Committee, to take into farther Consideration the present State of the Publick Credit of this Kingdom: But Sir *Joseph Jekyll* resuming his Speech, represented, "That before they proceeded any farther, they ought to secure the Persons and Estates of those they had Reason to look upon as the Authors of the publick Misfortunes; and therefore he mov'd, that Leave be given to bring in a Bill to restrain the Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors, Treasurer, Under-Treasurer, Cashier, Secretary, and Accomptant of the *South-Sea* Company, from going out of this Kingdom for the Space of one Year, and until the End of the next Session of Parliament; and for discovering their Estates and Effects, and for preventing the transporting and alienating the same." He was seconded by *Horatio Walpole*, Esq; who gave some Instances, both of the unfair Methods by which the *South-Sea* Directors, and their Officers, had got immense Riches, and of their Pride and Insolence. Serjeant *Pengelly*, Mr. Attorney and Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. *Spencer Comper*, and several other Members, having likewise supported Sir *Joseph Jekyll's* Motion, it was carry'd *Nemine Contradicente*, and order'd, that the Master of the Rolls, Mr. *Horatio Walpole*, Mr. Serjeant *Pengelly*, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. *Jefferies*, and Mr. *Comper*, do prepare and bring in the said Bill.

This done, Mr. *Shippen* express'd his great Satisfaction, to see a *British* House of Commons resume their pristine Vigour and Spirit, and act with so great Unanimity for the publick Good, "He own'd the Necessity of securing the Persons and Estates of the *South-Sea* Directors, and their Officers: But said, that, in his Opinion, there were some Men in great Stations, whom, in

in Time, he would not be afraid to name, who were no less guilty than the Directors." Mr. Secretary Craggs being somewhat nettled at this, said, "That he was ready to give Satisfaction to any Man that should question him, either in that House or out of it." This Expression gave no small Offence; and thereupon the Lord *Molesworth* said, "That he had had the Honour to be a Member of that House upwards of thirty Years, and never before now knew any Man bold enough to challenge the whole House of Commons and all *England* besides: That, for his Part, tho' past sixty, he would answer whatever he had to say within the House, and hoped there were young Members enough, that would not be afraid to look Mr. Secretary in the Face out of the House." Upon this Mr. Secretary, seeing the House in a great Ferment, got up again, and modestly said, "That by giving Satisfaction, he meant clearing his Conduct." As soon as this was over, the House debated in what Manner they should proceed in the intended Inquiry, whether in a grand or a select Committee. After several Speeches on both Sides, it was resolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, that a Committee be appointed to enquire into all the Proceedings relating to the Execution of the *South-Sea* Act. 2. That the Number of the said Committee be thirteen. 3. That the said Committee be chosen by Way of Ballotting. After this, the Lord *Hinchinbroke* represented, "That it was to be fear'd, that before the Bill order'd to be brought in against the Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors of the *South-Sea* Company, was gone through both Houses, the most criminal amongst them might withdraw themselves out of the Kingdom; and therefore his Lordship mov'd, that they might be immediately order'd into Custody: " But Mr. *Lechmere*, and some other Members, having shew'd the Inconveniencies that might ensue therefore, that Motion was dropt; and then the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, resum'd the Consideration of the present State of the publick Credit of this Kingdom.

Jan. 5. They met again, in a grand Committee, upon the same Business, and took into Consideration the Proposals laid before the said Committee by the *South-Sea* Company, for ingrafting nine Millions of their Stock into the *East-India* Company, and the like Sum into the

Bank of England, as also the Proposals of the *East-India Company* and the *Bank*, for taking in the said Stock; and after some Debate, it was resolv'd, by a Majority of 173 Voices against 130, that an Ingraftment of Part of the Capital of the *South-Sea Company* into the Capitals of the *Bank of England* and the *East-India Company*, pursuant to the several Proposals of the said Companies, will contribute very much to the restoring and establishing publick Credit. Mr. Speaker having resum'd the Chair, the Court Party mov'd, that Mr. *Farrer*, the Chairman of the grand Committee, should the next Day report the said Resolution; but this Motion was strenuously oppos'd by the other Party, and the Question being put thereupon, it pass'd in the Negative by a Majority of 153 Voices against 140; after which, it was order'd, that the said Report be receiv'd on Tuesday the 10th.

Jan. 6. The Commons were to proceed to the Choice of the select Committee by Way of Ballotting, but that was put off 'till the Monday following. After this, the Sub-Governor and Deputy-Governor of the *South-Sea Company*, presented to the House several Books of Accounts, (pursuant to several Orders of the House) with a Schedule of them, which, after they were withdrawn, was read, as follows, viz.

Pursuant to an Order of the 15th of December last.

An Account of the Authorities and Powers the Court of Directors of the *South-Sea Company* had from the general Court of the said Company, to lend out Money on the Stock and Subscriptions of the said Company.

Pursuant to an Order of the 20th of December last.

A List of the Names of the Directors of the *South-Sea Company*, together with the Names of the Treasurer, Secretary, and Accomptant of the said Company; and also

Copy of the By-Laws of the *South-Sea Company*, and also,

The original Minutes of the Committee of the Treasury of the *South-Sea Company*, since the 25th of December 1719, contain'd in one stitch'd Book, and one bound Book.

Pursuant

Pursuant to an Order of the 17th of December last.

A List of the Money-Subscriptions that was deliver'd to, or made by the Directors of the *South-Sea Company*, upon the fourth Subscription, and the Sums that have been paid thereupon.

The said Books and Papers were order'd to lie upon the Table, to be perus'd by the Members of the House. After which, it was also order'd,

1. That the Directors of the *South-Sea Company* do lay before this House, a State of their present increas'd Capital, and how the same has been distributed and dispos'd of, viz. how much of the said increas'd Capital as been dispos'd of to the first and second Subscribers of the publick Debts, and how much to the last *Midsummer Dividend* of 10*l. per Cent.* in Stock, and to how much of the said increas'd Capital the Proprietors of the four Money-Subscriptions are intitled respectively, according to the last Allowance at the general Court of the said Company.

2. That the said Directors do lay before this House an Account of the whole Sum paid, and to be paid, on the four Money-Subscriptions, according to their present Scheme and Contracts, distinguishing how much of the said Sum has been actually paid, and how much remains to be paid.

3. That the said Directors do lay before this House a State of what their Capital Stock will be, in Case the remaining Payments of the last three Money-Subscriptions are discharg'd, and Stock be allow'd to those Proprietors, at the Rate of 100*l.* Stock, with the *Midsummer Dividend* of 10*l. per Cent.* for every 400*l.* actually paid in.

4. That the Directors of the *East-India Company* do lay before this House the Agreement that was made by them with the Directors of the *South-Sea Company*, for the Disposition and Distribution of the one Million and an Half, Part of the nine Millions propos'd to be ingrafted upon the Stock of the *East-India Company*, from that of the *South-Sea Company*.

After this, the Commons adjourn'd to the 9th of January; when Mr. Henry Lyell, one of the Directors of the *East-India Company*, presented to the House the Agreement

Agreement made by the said Company with the *South-Sea* Company, for the Disposition and Distribution of one Million and an Half, Part of the nine Millions propos'd to be ingrafted upon the Stock of the *East-India* Company, from that of the *South-Sea* Company; which Agreement was order'd to lie on the Table. The Call of the House being adjourn'd to that Day se'nnight, the House proceeded to the Choice of the thirteen Persons to be a select Committee, and the Clerk and Clerk-Assistants went on each Side the House with Glasses, to receive from the Members in a Ballot, the Lists of Persons Names to be the said Committee: After which, a Committee was appointed to examine the said Lists, and report to the House upon which thirteen Persons the Majority fell.

Jan. 10. The Sub-Governor of the *South-Sea* Company presented to the House several States and Accompts that had been call'd for, and which were order'd to lie on the Table; and then Sir *Joseph Jekyll* presented to the House a Bill to restrain the Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors, Treasurer, &c. of the *South-Sea* Company, from going out of this Kingdom, &c. which was read a first, and order'd to be read a second Time the next Morning, as was also a Bill, presented by the Attorney General, For altering and amending the Laws for obliging Ships, coming from Places infected, to perform their Quarentine, and for preventing the spreading of the Infection. After this, Mr. Farrer, according to Order, reported from the Committee of the whole House of the Thursday before, the Resolution above-mention'd, about the Ingraftment of nine Millions of *South-Sea* Stock, upon the respective Stocks of the *Bank* and *East India* Company; and a Motion being made that the said Resolution be recommitted, it occasion'd a warm Debate, that lasted from Three in the Afternoon till Eight at Night. Mr. Sloper, Mr. Clayton, Sir *Joseph Jekyll*, and some other Gentlemen, represented, ' That the Project before them was more like to prove a dangerous Palliative, than an effectual Remedy to the present Distemper; and being founded on a notorious Piece of Injustice, viz. (the obliging the Subscribers of Annuities and Money, to take *South-Sea* Stock at above double its Value) would rather farther hurt, than restore publick Credit.' Mr. *Hutcheson* spoke to the same Effect, urging, ' That this Scheme seem'd to be calculated

calculated with the same View as the former, (the ill Effects of which they intended to remedy) viz. to enrich the Proprietors of the original *South-Sea* Stock, at the Expence of the long Annuities, Proprietors of the Redeemables, and Money-Subscribers; whereas, in his Opinion, all the Proprietors of the increas'd Capital, ought to bear an equal Share in the Loss, occasion'd by the ill Management of the *South-Sea* Scheme." He also rais'd several other Objections to the new Scheme, and insinuated, that if the Resolution in Question were recommitted, he might propose something better for the restoring of publick Credit. Mr. *Robert Walpole* answer'd all Objections, and carry'd the Votes of many Members, who had been stagger'd by the Arguments of the opposite Side: He was strongly supported by Mr. Secretary *Craggs*, Mr. Attorney and Mr. Solicitor General, and by several other Members; so that the Question being put upon the Motion for recommitting the Resolution about the Ingraftment, it was carry'd in the Negative, by a Majority of 267 Voices against 134. Then the House agreed to the said Resolution, and a Bill was order'd to be brought in thereupon by Mr. *Robert Walpole*, Mr. Secretary *Craggs*, Mr. *Aislaby*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. *Lownds*, and Mr. *Stanhope*.

Jan. 11. The Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, &c. was brought in, read the first Time, and order'd to be read a second; and after the Reading of several private Petitions, Mr. Serjeant *Mead* reported the Names of the thirteen Persons, on whom the Majority fell, to be a Committee to enquire into all the Proceedings relating to the Execution of the *South-Sea* Act, viz. *Thomas Broderick*, Esq; *Archibald Hutcheson*, Esq; *Sir Joseph Jekyll*, Master of the Rolls, *Edward Worsley*, Esq; *Sir Thomas Pengelly*, Serjeant at Law, *William Clayton*, Esq; *Edward Jeffreys*, Esq; *Robert Lord Viscount Molesworth*, *Thomas Strangways*, Esq; *William Sloper*, Esq; *Nicholas Lechmere*, Chancellor of the *Duchy*, the Honourable General *Rosse*, the Honourable *Dixie Windsor*, Esq;

These Persons, or any five of them, were to meet that Afternoon in the Speaker's Chamber, with Power to adjourn from Time to Time, and from Place to Place, as they should find it convenient, and to report their Proceedings from Time to Time to the House,

House, and to have Power to send for Persons, Papers, and Records; and the several Books and Papers which had been laid before the House by the *South-Sea Company*, were referr'd to the said Committee. Then the *Bill to restrain the Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors, &c. of the South-Sea Company, &c.* was read the second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

On the 12th, a Petition of the said Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors, was presented to the Commons, and read, praying, That they might be heard by their Council against the said Bill; but after some Debate, that Petition was order'd to lie on the Table. Then Mr. *Broderick*, Chairman of the select Committee, reported, that he was directed to move the House, that such Persons as the Committee should think proper to be examin'd, relating to the Matter of the said Enquiry, might be examin'd in the most solemn Manner, which was order'd accordingly: After which, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, made some Progress in the Quarentine Bill. The same Day the Land-Tax Bill was read a second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Jan. 13. The Commons order'd, that it be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they should provide, by the *Bill for restraining the Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors, &c.* that all Forfeitures of the real and personal Estates of any of the Persons to be nam'd therein, be made subject and liable to the Disposition and Appropriation of Parliament; after which, in a grand Committee, they went through the Bill, and made several Amendments thereto.

On the 14th, upon a Petition of the *Turky Company*, praying to be heard by themselves or Council against some Clauses in the Quarentine Bill, the Commons, in a grand Committee, heard some of the Members of the Company, and made some Progress in the Bill.

Jan. 16. Mr. *Horatio Walpole* reported the Amendments made to the Bill against the Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors of the *South-Sea Company*; which, with Amendments to several of them, were agreed to, and the Bill order'd to be engross'd; after which, it was order'd, that the Committee appointed to enquire into all the Proceedings relating

relating to the Execution of the *South-Sea* Act, be a Committee of Secrecy. And then the Call of the House was again adjourn'd to that Day sev'nnight.

Jan. 17. The Commons, in a grand Committee, went through the Quarentine Bill; and, on the 18th, Sir Henry Houghton presented to the House, a farther Report humbly offer'd by the Commissioners and Trustees of the forfeited Estates who acted in *Scotland*. Then the Commons, in a grand Committee, made some Progress in the Land-Tax Bill, to which they order'd a Clause of Credit to be inserted.

Jan. 19. The ingross'd Bill against the *South-Sea* Directors was read the third Time, pass'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, and sent up to the Lords. After which, upon a Motion made by the Master of the Rolls from the Committee of Secrecy, that Sir Robert Chaplin, Sir Theodore Janssen, Francis Eyles, Esq; and Jacob Sawbridge, Esq; four of the Directors of the *South-Sea* Company, and Members of the House, might attend the said Committee, and be examin'd before them in the most solemn Manner, the same was order'd accordingly. Then Mr. Secretary Craggs reported the Amendments made to the Quarentine Bill, which, with other Amendments made thereto, was order'd to be ingross'd.

Jan. 20. A Petition of the Magistrates and Freemen of the Town and Port of *Rye* in *Sussex*, complaining, that for want of preserving the ancient Course of the Back-Waters, the said Port is in Danger of being totally destroy'd, to the great Prejudice of Navigation and Trade, &c. was refer'd to the Consideration of a Committee; and it was resolv'd to address his Majesty for the Papers relating to the Survey of the Harbour of *Rye*, taken by his Majesty's Command. After this, the Sub-Governor and Deputy-Governor of the *South-Sea* Company, presented to the House several Accounts and Papers, pursuant to the Orders of the 15th, 17th, and 29th of *December* last, with a Schedule of them; and then they withdrew.

The said Schedule was read as followeth, viz.

A Supplement to the Account presented the 29th of *December* last, of Money lent out upon the Stock of the *South-Sea* Company.

An Account of the Uses to which the Money receiv'd by the *South-Sea* Company for the last *Christmas* Dividend was apply'd, so far as the same, or any Part thereof, was satisfy'd in the Bonds of the said Company.

An Account of the Inducements on which the Directors of the *South-Sea* Company took in the third and fourth Money-Subscriptions at 1000 per Cent. with the Inducements for declaring the Dividend of 30 per Cent. at *Christmas*, and not less than 50 per Cent. per Annum for twelve Years.

An Account of the Calculation on which the Court of Directors of the *South-Sea* Company grounded their Resolutions for making the Dividend of 30 per Cent. at *Christmas*, and not less than 50 per Cent. per Annum for twelve Years.

An Account of all Quantities of Stock which have been bought for the Use of the said Company, and the Prices and Times of buying the same.

An Account of the Inducements on which the Directors of the *South-Sea* Company took in the third and fourth Money-Subscriptions at 1000 per Cent. with the Inducements for declaring the Dividend of 30 per Cent. at *Christmas*, and not less than 50 per Cent. per Annum for twelve Years, having been read, the said Accounts and Papers were referr'd to the Committee of Secrecy. Then, in a grand Committee, the Commons went through the Land-Tax Bill.

By this Time the House of Lords were enter'd upon the *South-Sea* Affair, and had made a considerable Progress in that Enquiry. Their Lordships being met again on the 9th of *January*, the Sub-Governor and Deputy-Governor of the *South-Sea* Company laid before them several of the Papers they had call'd for, and the next Day their Lordships went into a grand Committee, of which the Earl of *Clarendon* was chosen Chairman, to consider of the State of the Nation, with Relation to publick Credit. Some of the Court Lords were the first that complain'd of the Mismanagement of the *South-Sea* Directors, which had occasion'd the present Distress and Calamity, and, among the rest, Earl *Stanhope* said, 'That the Estates of the Criminals, whether Directors or not Directors, ought to be confiscated, to make good the publick Losses.' The Lord *Carteret* spoke

spoke to the same Effect, as did likewise the Earl of *Sunderland*, who own'd, indeed, 'That he had been for the *South-Sea* Scheme, because he thought it calculated for the Advantage of the Nation, in order to lessen the publick Debt, and, in particular, to take off the heavy Incumbrance of long Annuities; and no Man would imagine, that so good a Design could have been so perverted in the Execution, as to produce quite contrary Effects: But that, in his Opinion, no Act of Parliament had ever been so much abus'd as the *South-Sea* Act, and therefore he would go as far as any Body to punish the Offenders." Several Lords were somewhat surpriz'd to find themselves forestall'd by those whom they were ready to oppose, upon a Supposition, that they entertain'd more favourable Thoughts towards the Directors, against whom the others left them little to say: Nevertheless, several Lords spoke both against the *South-Sea* Scheme, and the Execution of it, and, among the rest, the Duke of *Wharton* said, 'That they ought to have no Respect of Persons: That, for his Part, he would give up the best Friend he had: That the Nation had been plunder'd in a most flagrant and notorious Manner, and therefore they ought to find out the Offenders, and then punish them with the utmost Severity." The Lord *North* and *Grey*, the Earl of *Abington*, and some others, urg'd also the ill Effects of the *South-Sea* Project, which the Lord Bishop of *Rochester* justly compar'd to a Pestilence. Earl *Cowper* spoke likewise on the same Side; and, in particular, 'Blam'd those, who, by the Act of Parliament, were appointed to overlook and check the *South-Sea* Directors; and who, in Discharge of that Trust, ought to have prevented their jumping from a Subscription at 400 to 1000, which was the main Cause of the Misfortunes that ensu'd." The Earl of *Sunderland* finding himself and the other Lords of the Treasury thus attack'd, spoke in his own and their Vindication, and said, 'That by the *South-Sea* Act they were directed to appoint such Persons as they should think fit, to be Managers and Directors on the Part of the Treasury, for the due Execution of the said Act: That as they had Reason to look upon those Persons who had the principal Share in framing this Scheme, as the most able and proper to execute it, they had accordingly

‘ appointed some of the *South-Sea* Directors, to be Managers and Directors for the Treasury : Concluding, ‘ that in this they had follow’d former Precedents.’ Hereupon a Question was propos’d and stated, that the Commission issu’d out by the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty’s Treasury, to three of the Directors of the *South-Sea* Company, &c. was according to former Precedents, and legal. This occasion’d a great Debate, which lasted ’till Eight in the Evening ; but after the Reading of some Papers, the Lord *Harcourt*’s Opinion for the Affirmative prevail’d by a Majority of 63 Voices against 28, who were for the Negative ; and most of whom enter’d their Protest against that Resolution. This done, some Lords mov’d for appointing a secret Committee to inquire into all the Proceedings relating to the Execution of the *South-Sea* Act ; but this was oppos’d by others, who said, that they ought, in the most solemn Manner, to examine the Persons concern’d ; whereupon it was resolv’d to resume that Affair the Thursday following, when the Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors, and Officers of the *South-Sea* Company were order’d to attend.

Accordingly, on the 12th of *January*, the Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, about 24 of the Directors, Mr. *Robert Knight*, Treasurer, Mr. *Surman* his Deputy, and some other inferior Officers, attended the House of Lords, and, at the Bar, were sworn to make true Answers to such Questions as should be put to them. After this, the Lords went into a grand Committee ; and, in the first Place, examin’d the Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Treasurer, separately, and then the Directors ; and, in the Intervals, read several Papers that had been laid before the House. These Examinations lasted ’till Nine at Night, when after a small Debate, their Lordships resolv’d, that the Sub-Governor and Directors of the *South-Sea* Company had prevaricated with them, in giving false Representations of several Matters of Fact : That by lending Money on Stock and Subscriptions, they were guilty of a notorious Breach of Trust ; and that they ought to make good the Losses which the Company had sustain’d by their fraudulent Management. Some Lords were willing not to involve all the Directors in this Censure, and to distinguish the Innocent from the

the Guilty ; but they were told, that the whole Court of Directors were guilty, either in acting or assenting, upon which those Lords acquiesc'd in declaring them all Criminal. After this, the Directors being call'd in again, the Lord Chancellor gave them a severe Reprimand for giving the House such lame Accounts, and for having order'd their Clerks to omit several material Things in the Copies that had been laid before the House ; commanding them, at the same Time, to lay before the Lords Committees, either the Originals themselves of several Accounts of their Treasury, or authentick Copies of them. Then their Lordships adjourn'd the further Consideration of that Affair 'till the 16th of January.

Jan. 14. The Committee of Secrecy appointed by the House of Commons, repair'd in the Morning to the *South-Sea House*, took Possession of it, and of all the Books belonging to the several Offices, and afterwards examin'd severally, the Sub-Governor, the Deputy-Governor, Sir *John Blunt*, and Mr. *Grigsby*, Accountant-General, who, by Reason of his being much indispos'd with the Gout, could not attend the House of Lords. These Examinations lasted 'till near Ten at Night ; and the secret Committee continu'd the next Monday, and the following Days, their Inquiries with the utmost Strictness and unweari'd Application.

Jan. 16. Sir *John Blunt* attended with his Brethren at the House of Lords, who, after they had examin'd Sir *John Fellows*, Mr. *Joye*, and Mr. *Knight*, put off the farther Examination of that Affair to the Thursday following, when Mr. *Stroude*, Mr. *Wymansel*, Mr. *Testard*, Mr. *Lacour*, Mr. *Lockier*, and some other Brokers, who negociated for the *South-Sea Directors*, were order'd to attend. In the mean time their Lordships order'd a Bill to be brought in, *To disable the present Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors of the South-Sea Company, at and from and after the respective Times for electing a Sub-Governor, and Deputy-Governor, and new Directors of the said Company, to take, hold, or enjoy any Office, Place, or Employment in the said Company, or in the East-India Company; or Bank of England, and from voting upon Elections in the said Company:* Which Bill was accordingly brought in and read twice on the 19th.

The same Day the Lords, in a grand Committee, examin'd severally, the Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Treasurer of the *South-Sea* Company, as also four of the Brokers, viz. Mr. *Stronde*, Mr. *Testard*, Mr. *Lacour*, a Jew, and his Son: By which three last their Lordships made large Discoveries, and having sat 'till Seven in the Evening, adjourn'd to Saturday the 21st.

Jan. 21. The Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors, petition'd their Lordships to be heard by their Counsel against the Bill for disabling them; but that Petition was rejected, and the Bill read the third Time, pass'd, and sent down to the Commons for their Concurrence. Then the Lords, in a grand Committee, receiv'd and examin'd some of the Extracts of the Brokers Books that had been call'd for; by which it appearing, that large Quantities of *South-Sea* Stock had been transferr'd to the Use of Mr. A——, one of the Lords of the Treasury, several Lords took Notice of it, and, among the rest, the Duke of W—— said, 'He hoped some great Men would produce some good Fruit, else they would break out into Blotches, that would stick upon them like the Leprosy of *Naaman* the Syrian on *Gehazi*.' The Earl of *Peterborough* made also a notable Speech on that Occasion; and then their Lordships adjourn'd to the 24th, when some other Brokers were order'd to attend.

In the mean time, Mr. *Knight*, Treasurer of the *South-Sea* Company, who was entrusted with the principal Secret of this dark Intrigue, either of his own Accord, or, as 'twas shrewdly suspected, at the Suggestion of others, thought fit to retire out of the Kingdom; and having, on Sunday the 22^d, absented himself from his House, embark'd on Monday Morning in the River, on Board a Vessel that carry'd him the same Evening to *Calais*. The same Morning, a Porter deliver'd to Mr. *Sayman* the following Letter, directed to the *South-Sea* Directors.

Gentlemen,

I Write this from a true Sense of the Obligation I am under to make up my Accounts with the Company, and to pay them their full Demand: And tho' Self preservation has oblig'd me to withdraw myself from the Resentment against the Directors and myself, yet I am not conscious to myself of having done any one Thing that I can reproach myself
 fir,

for, so far as relates to an honest sincere Intention and Zeal for the Company; but I can and do charge myself with a great many Indiscretions, and am (besides the Concern I must be under for leaving my own Family, Friends, &c.) very sensibly touch'd with what you are like to suffer on this Account; and it will be the more, I am afraid, from your Want of Unanimity, which I heartily recommend to you for the future, and, I am sure, wish you as well as you wish yourselves.

I write this at a Distance from Home, and under a great deal of Concern, so cannot be so particular, as otherwise I would have been. I have herewith sent Mr. Surman the Key of my Desks, who knows so much of the State of the Cash, as to be able to make it up. There are a good many Bills of Exchange, and other Payments, to write off, and the weekly Receipts to write on. There is Cash in the Bank, in the Company's Book, which, together with the Notes taken on the Third and Fourth Subscriptions, and the Company's Bonds, will make up the Balance, as I do believe: But if it fall short, I have 3000 Equivalent Stock, 1600 Bank Stock, 2000 India and South-Sea Stock, over and above what I owe the Company on the Loan, as will be sufficient to make it up with Money owing on Securities on my particular Account. The Company need not deliver or be answerable for the Subscription Receipts or Stock on the Third and Fourth Subscriptions, unless these Notes are paid; so the Loss can only be the Difference between the Subscription and Money in Value; and, I think, it would be hard for me to bear the Loss, because the Clerks took by far the greatest Part of them, as thinking them better than none: And most of them would have been Non Payments, if they had been refus'd: However, I submit this to the Company. I have taken with me but little more than a Sufficiency to maintain myself, and the Effects left will more than answer for all Deficiencies. I have bought no Land in Trust for me, nor have I ever convey'd or settled any Part of that I had formerly, or have bought lately; it remains to answer any Demands on me from the Company, or the Legislature. I have withdrawn myself only to avoid the Weight of the Inquiry, which I found too heavy for me; and I am sensible that it would have been impossible for me to have avoided the Appearance and Charge of Prevarication and Perjury, not from my own Intention to do so, but from the Largeness and Extent of the Enquiry, and the Nature and Largeness of the Transactions. I am sure I am a great deal

concern'd

concern'd to add to your present Difficulties ; though I must say, that I have deserv'd better Usage than I have had from the Court the last Week : But this I say without any Resentment, otherwise than that it has been an Addition to the Weight I had before upon me.

I am prest for Time, so can only assure you, that I am, with all Respect, in Inclination, though not in Power,

Gentlemen,

Sunday Evening,
Jan. 22, 1720.

Your most obedient
humble Servant,

Robert Knight.

Mr. Surman deliver'd this Letter to the Committee of Secrecy, then sitting at the South-Sea House, from whence they immediately repair'd to the House of Commons, and in their Name Sir Thomas Pengelly acquainted the House, that they had that Morning receiv'd Information, that Mr. Robert Knight, Cashier of the South-Sea Company, had, on Saturday Night last, (after he had been in Part examin'd by the said Committee) withdrawn himself from his Habitation, and had not been heard of since by his Family. Hereupon it was resolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, to present two Addresses to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleas'd, first, immediately to issue his Royal Proclamation, (with such Reward as his Majesty should think proper) for discovering, apprehending, and detaining Mr. Robert Knight, in order that he might be brought to Justice. 2^{dly}, To give Orders, that the Ports might be forthwith stop't ; and that such effectual Care might be taken of the Coasts, as might prevent the said Mr. Knight, or any of the Directors, or other Officers of the South-Sea Company, from escaping out of this Kingdom. These two Addresses were immediately carry'd to the King at St. James's, by Mr. Methuen, Controller of the Household, who being return'd, acquainted the House, by his Majesty's Command, that his Majesty would immediately give the necessary Orders and Directions according to the Desires of this House.

In the mean time, the Commons having order'd the Doors of their House to be lock'd up, and the Keys to be brought upon the Table, and summon'd Sir

Robert

Robert Chaplin, Sir Theodore Janssen, and Jacob Sawbridge, Esq; to attend in their Places immediately, General *Roffe*, and some other Members of the secret Committee, acquainted the House, ' That they had already ' discover'd a Train of the deepest Villany and Fraud ' that Hell ever contriv'd to ruin a Nation, which, ' in due Time, they would lay before the House; ' and that in the mean while, in order to a farther ' Discovery, they thought it highly necessary to secure ' the Persons of some of the Directors, and principal South-Sea Officers, and to seize their Papers. Hereupon, it was order'd, 1st, That *Mr. Edward Wortley*, *Mr. Hutcheson*, and *Mr. Clayton*, go immediately and secure all Books and Papers belonging to, or in the Custody of *Mr. Robert Knight*, *Mr. Robert Surman*, and *Mr. John Grigsby*. 2^{dly}, That *Mr. Robert Surman*, Deputy-Cashier, and *Mr. John Grigsby*, Accomptant of the South-Sea Company, be taken into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending the House. 3^{dly}, That *Mr. Roffe*, and *Mr. Sloper*, go immediately and secure all such Books and Papers belonging to, or in the Custody of *Elias Turner*, *Sir George Caswal* and Company, as they should think necessary to be secur'd for the publick Service. 4^{thly}, That *Sir John Blunt*, Bart. *Sir John Lambert*, Bart. two of the Directors, and *Sir John Fellows*, Bart. Sub-Governor of the South-Sea Company, be taken into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending this House. Then *Mr. Sawbridge*, and *Sir Theodore Janssen* being come into the House, a Motion was severally made, that they were guilty of a notorious Breach of Trust, as Directors of the South-Sea Company, and thereby occasion'd very great Loss to great Numbers of his Majesty's Subjects, and had highly prejudic'd the publick Credit: And *Mr. Sawbridge* and *Sir Theodore Janssen* having severally been heard in their Places, and being withdrawn, the Question was severally put upon the said Motion, and carry'd in the Affirmative *Nomine contradicant*; after which, it was order'd, that the said *Jacob Sawbridge* and *Sir Theodore Janssen* be, for their said Offence, expell'd this House, and taken into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms: It was also order'd, that the Committee of Secrecy should secure all Papers belonging to, or in the Custody of the Sub-Governor, Directors, or other Officers of the South-Sea Company, directed to be taken into Custody; that *Sir Robert Chaplin* and

Francis Eyles, Esq; should attend in their Places on Saturday Morning next, and that the Call of the House be farther adjourn'd 'till the next Day sev'n-night.

January, 24. The Lords, in a grand Committee, examin'd Mr. *Joye*, Deputy-Governor of the *South-Sea* Company, who made a very ingenuous Confession of several important Matters, and communicated to their Lordships the Letter before-mention'd from Mr. *Knight* to the Directors, which their Lordships caus'd to be read. After this, the Lords Committees examin'd severally Mr. *Joye*, and the Brokers, and upon a Motion made by Earl *Stanhope*, Sir *William Chapman*, Mr. *Holditch*, Mr. *Hawes*, Mr. *Gibbon*, and Mr. *Chester*, five of the *South-Sea* Directors, were order'd to be taken into the Custody of the Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod.

The same Day, the Commons having order'd the Land-Tax-Bill to be ingross'd, and their Speaker to issue his Warrant for a new Writ for the electing a Burgess for the Borough of *Cricklade* in *Wiltshire*, in the Room of *Jacob Sawbridge*, Esq; expell'd this House; resolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, to address his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleas'd to give Directions to his Ministers residing in the Courts of foreign Princes and States in Alliance with his Majesty, that they should make their Application, that Mr. *Robert Knight*, Cashier of the *South-Sea* Company, if he should shelter himself in any of their Dominions, might be surrender'd, in order to his being brought to Justice; which Directions his Majesty gave accordingly. The same Day, a Person from Earl *Stanhope's* Office of Secretary of State, presented to the House several Papers relating to the Survey of the Harbour of *Rye*; after which, upon the reading of several Petitions, a Bill was order'd to be brought in *To preserve and encourage the Woollen and Silk Manufactures of this Kingdom, and for the more effectual employing the Poor, by prohibiting the Use and Wear of all printed, painted, stain'd, and dy'd Callicoes, in Apparel, Household-Stuff, Furniture, or otherwise.* They also resolv'd to address his Majesty, that he would be pleas'd to direct the Commissioners of Trade to lay before the House any Scheme they had prepar'd for effectually preventing the Use and Wear of Callicoes, as also their Report relating to the preventing the running of Wooll.

Jan. 25.

Jan. 25. The Members of the Committee of Secrecy, who had been order'd to secure the Papers of several Persons, acquainted the Commons, that they had obey'd the said Orders. Then the Commons receiv'd a Message from the Lords, acquainting them, that their Lordships had, for divers weighty Reasons, order'd Sir William Chapman, Bart. Robert Chester, Edward Gibbon, Francis Hawes, and Richard Holditch, Esqs. Directors of the South-Sea Company to be taken into Custody of the Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod attending their House, and their Papers, and the Papers of Mr. Clark, the Company's Solicitor, to be seiz'd by the said Gentleman-Usher; and had likewise given Order to the said Gentleman-Usher, that the said Persons and their Papers, should be from Time to Time, produc'd, in such Manner as should be desir'd by the House of Commons, or by any Committee of that House. Which Message contributed very much to keep up a good Correspondence between both Houses. The same Afternoon the King went to the House of Peers, with the usual State and Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to three publick and one private Bill, viz.

An Act for restraining the Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors, Treasurer, or Cashier, Deputy-Cashier, and Accomptant of the South-Sea Company, from going out of this Kingdom for the Space of one Year, and until the End of the then next Session of Parliament, and for discovering their Estates and Effects, and for preventing the transporting or alienating the same.

An Act to disable the present Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors of the South-Sea Company, at, from, and after the respective Times for electing a Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, and new Directors of the said Company, to take, hold, or enjoy any Office, Place, or Employment in the said Company, or in the East-India Company, or Bank of England, and from voting upon Elections in the said Companies.

An Act for repealing an Act made in the ninth Year of the Reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, intituled An Act to oblige Ships coming from Places infected, more effectually to perform their Quarentine; and for the better preventing the Plague being brought from foreign Parts into Great Britain, or Ireland, or the Isles of Guernsey,

sey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, and to hinder the spreading of Infection.

An Act for naturalizing John Robethon, and George Robethon his Son.

Jan. 26. The Commons order'd a new Writ to be issu'd out for electing a Burgess for the Borough of Grampound in Cornwall, in the Room of Sir Charles Cooke, Knt. deceas'd; and a Bill to be brought in for preventing the corrupting of Juries, and for the more effectual enforcing the Laws for making up the Freeholders Books.

The same Day the Lords in a grand Committee examin'd several of the South-Sea Directors, particularly Mr. Astell, and Sir Harcourt Master, who made very ingenious and large Discoveries, and nam'd several Persons both in the Administration, and in the House of Commons, to whom large Sums in South-Sea Stock, had been given for procuring the passing of the South-Sea Act. This Examination lasted about four Hours; after which, upon a Motion made by the Earl Stanhope, and seconded by the Lord Viscount Townshend, and Earl Comper, their Lordships came to the following unanimous Resolution, viz.

Resolv'd by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the taking in of Stock, the transferring of Stock belonging to the South-Sea Company, or giving Credit for the same, without a valuable Consideration actually paid, or sufficiently secur'd; or the Purchasing Stock by any Director or Agent of the South-Sea Company, for the Use or Benefit of any Person in the Administration, or any Member of either House of Parliament, during such Time as the late Bill relating to the South-Sea Company was depending last Year in Parliament, was a notorious and most dangerous Corruption.

After which, their Lordships order'd the said Resolution to be forthwith printed and publish'd.

Jan. 27. The Commons read the third Time, and pass'd the Land-Tax Bill, which was sent up to the Lords; and then Mr. Jeye, Deputy-Governor of the South-Sea Company, presented to the House an Account of Stock, &c. which was refer'd to the Consideration of the Committee of Secrecy.

Jan. 28. Sir Robert Chaplin, and Francis Eyles, Esq; two Members of the House, and Directors of the South-Sea Company, attending in their Places, the
same

same Censure was severally pass'd upon them, as four Days before on Mr. *Sawbridge*, and Sir *Theodore Jausen*, and they were both, for their Offence, expell'd the House. After this, the Commons, in a grand Committee, went through the Bill for punishing *Mutiny and Desertion*, &c.

On Monday the 30th of *January*, being the Anniversary of the Martyrdom of King *Charles* the 1st, both Houses attended divine Service, and the Lord Bishop of *Bangor* preach'd before the Lords in *Westminster-Abbey*, and the Reverend Mr. *Baker* before the Commons, who, the next Day, return'd him their Thanks, and desir'd him to print his Sermon. The same Day (*Jan. 31.*) the Commons order'd three new Writs to be issu'd out, for electing, 1. a Burgess for the Borough of *Devizes* in *Wiltshire*, in the Room of *Francis Eyles*, Esq; 2. a Burgess for the Borough of *Yarmouth* in the County of *Southampton*, in the Room of Sir *Theodore Jausen*, Bart. 3. and a Burgess for the Borough of *Great Grimsby* in *Lincolnshire*, in the Room of Sir *Robert Chaplin*, Bart. all three expell'd the House. The same Day, upon a Motion made by the Lord *Molesworth*, the Call of the House was farther adjourn'd to the 9th of *February* next, and order'd, that Mr. Speaker do write circular Letters to summon all absent Members to attend then the Service of the House, notwithstanding any Leave to be absent, &c. After this, *Samuel Tufnel*, Esq; and Colonel *Monroe* complain'd to the House of a scandalous List that was handed about, and in which their Names were inserted, suppos'd to be of the Members of that House who receiv'd *South-Sea* Stock for giving their Votes for the *South-Sea* Bill: Of which false Imputation they offer'd to clear themselves, Hereupon they were given to understand, that if a Motion was made and seconded for examining into that Affair, a Day might be appointed for it: But no such Motion being made, that Matter dropt; and then the Bill against *Callicoes* was presented to the House and read the first Time.

On the 28th a select Committee of the Lords, of whom the Earl of *Westmoreland* was chosen Chairman, examin'd the several Papers that had been laid before them, relating to the *South-Sea* Affair, and segregated and cull'd out such as their Lordships thought necessary. On the 31st of *January*, their Lordships, in a grand

grand Committee, examin'd some Brokers, as also Mr. Waller, Son-in-Law to Mr. Aislaby, and Mr. Astell, severally, in relation to a great Quantity of *South-Sea* Stock which appear'd to have been transferr'd to, and negotiated by the said Mr. Waller, who pretended not to have kept Minutes of what he had done in *Exchange-Alley*. This some of the Lords look'd upon as Prevarication, and after the said Examination had lasted till near seven in the Evening, their Lordships came to the following Resolution, viz. That the Directors of the *South-Sea* Company having order'd great Quantities of their Stock to be bought for the Service of the said Company, when Stock was at a very high Price, and on Pretence of keeping up the Price of the Stock; and, at the same Time, several of the Directors, and other Officers belonging to the said Company, having, in a clandestine Manner, sold their own Stocks to the Company, such Directors and Officers are thereby guilty of a notorious Fraud and Breach of Trust, and their so doing was one great Cause of the unhappy Turn of Affairs, that has so much affected publick Credit.

On the 1st of February Sir John Norris presented to the House of Commons a Bill for the better Preservation of the Harbour of Rye, &c. which was read the first Time, and order'd to be read a second, as was also a Bill, presented by Mr. Freeman, For preventing the corrupting of Juries, and for the more effectual enforcing the Laws for making up the Freeholders Books. Then Mr. John Chetwynde, from the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, laid before the House the Representation from the said Commissioners, upon an Address from the House of Lords relating to the Prohibition of Callicoes, &c. after which, several Petitions of Weavers, Clothiers, and Stuff-makers, were presented to the House and read, complaining of the Using and Wearing of Callicoes, and *East India* wrought Silks.

Feb. 2. The Lords sent a Message to the Commons, acquainting them, that their Lordships having under their Examination several Matters of Importance relating to the *South-Sea* Company, desir'd, that such of the Directors of the said Company, and other Persons, as were in the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms, might be from Time to Time produc'd before their Lordships, or any Committee of their House, when desir'd;

desir'd; which was readily comply'd with, and an Order was thereupon made for the Serjeant at Arms, or his Deputy, to attend the Lords with such of the Directors, or other Officers of the *South-Sea Company*, as were in his Custody, in such Manner as was desir'd by their Lordships. Then a Bill to preserve and encourage the *Woollen and Silk Manufactures of this Kingdom*, and for the more effectually employing the Poor, by prohibiting the Use and Wear of all printed, painted, stained or dyed Callicoes, &c. was read a second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Hereupon the next Day (*Feb. 3.*) a Petition of the united Company of Merchants of *England* trading to the *East-Indies*, was presented to the House, and read, praying, that they might be heard by their Counsel before the Committee of the whole House, to whom the said Bill was committed, which was accordingly granted. Then Mr. Robert Walpole presented to the House a Bill of Powers for ingrafting Part of the Capital Stock and Fund of the *South-Sea Company* into the Stock and Fund of the Bank of England, and another Part thereof into the Stock and Fund of the *East-India Company*; which was read the first Time, and order'd to be read a second on the 7th of February, to which Day the Commons adjourn'd.

On the 2d of February the Lords in a grand Committee, examin'd Mr. Hawes, one of the late Directors of the *South-Sea Company*, and some of the Brokers; after which, their Lordships came to the following Resolutions, viz.

1. That the Directors, &c. buying the *Midsummer Dividend* about the 4th of *January*, 1719-20, and paying 5 s. down, and 3 l. after the Receipt of the said Dividend, was a Fraud to the Persons with whom they contracted.

2. That the giving a Premium for the Refusal of Stock at higher Prices than they knew the Value was, was a fraudulent Artifice to raise the Price of Stock.

3. That promoting the third Subscription at 1000 per Cent. was to answer a particular End, and to cheat the Publick.

4. That the declaring 30 per Cent. Dividend for the half Year, ending at *Christmas*, and 50 per Cent. per Ann. for

for no less than 12 Years after, was a villainous Artifice to delude and defraud his Majesty's good Subjects.

5. That the declaring the *Midsummer* Dividend to be paid in Stock, when they had Money by them to answer the same, was a notorious Fraud, and was one Occasion of the Misfortunes that ensu'd.

Feb. 4. The Lords design'd to have examin'd Sir *John Blunt*, the grand Projector of the *South-Sea* Scheme, who had been summon'd to appear before them, and it was generally expected that he would make great Discoveries; but instead of that, he would not so much as be sworn to answer to such Interrogatories as should be put to him, alledging, that he had already been examin'd before the secret Committee of the House of Commons, and to such Extent of Affairs, that unless he had a Copy of his former Examination, he could not remember every Particular; and as no Man is oblig'd to accuse himself, he would not run the Hazard of prevaricating. The Lords were much surpris'd at this extraordinary Proceeding; but upon a Surmise that Sir *John Blunt* might thereby design to break the Harmony that hitherto been preserv'd in this Affair between the two Houses, their Lordships thought fit not shew immediately their Indignation against his Obstinacy. After he had been order'd to withdraw, their Lordships debated how they should proceed in this unprecedented Case; and it unluckily fell out, that some Reflections were made against those in Power by a noble Duke, who observ'd, that the Government of the best of Princes was sometimes made intolerable to their Subjects by ill Ministers; which his Grace illustrated by the Example of *Sejanus*, who had made a Division in the Imperial Family, and render'd the Reign of the Emperor *Claudius* odious to the *Romans*. This Reflection was highly resent'd by Earl *Stanhope*, who took upon him to vindicate his Colleagues, and brought in several Instances from the *Roman* History, particularly that of the great Patriot *Brutus*, who in order to assert the Liberty of *Rome*, and free it from Tyrants, sacrific'd his own degenerate Son. The Lord *Stanhope* spoke with so great Vehemence, that finding himself taken suddenly with a violent Head-ach, he went Home and was cupp'd, which eas'd him a little. The next Morning he was let Blood, and continu'd pretty well 'till about six a-Clock in the Evening, when

when falling into a Drowziness, his Physicians thought fit to order him a Glyster; but as he was turning himself to receive it, he fell on his Face, and was instantly suffocated.

On the 7th of February the Commons read a Petition of the Master Taylors in London and Westminster, complaining that their Journeymen had enter'd into Combinations to demand greater Prices, and to work fewer Hours than they us'd to do, &c. and praying, that a Law might be made for redressing the said Grievances, and referr'd it to a Committee, which was appointed for that Purpose. After this, several other Petitions were read; and then a *Bill of Powers for ingrafting Part of the Capital Stock and Fund of the South-Sea Company, &c.* was read the second Time, and a Motion being made for committing it to a Committee of the whole House, it occasion'd a high Debate, in which Mr. Robert Walpole, Mr. Heath, and some others, insisted for the Affirmative, and Mr. Milner, Mr. Soper, Mr. Clayton, and Sir Joseph Jekyl, for the Negative; and it was at last carry'd for the former, by a Majority of 237 Voices against 139. A Question was afterwards put, whether it be committed to Friday or Monday next, and it was carry'd for the latter.

Feb. 8. The *Bill for the preventing the corrupting of Juries, &c.* was read a second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House; and then Mr. Hungerford presented to the House a *Bill for the better Establishment of publick Credit, by preventing, for the future, the infamous Practice of Stock-Jobbing*, which was read the first Time, and order'd to be read a second. The same Day the Commons order'd, that the grand Committee, to whom the Callico-Bill was committed, have Power to receive a Clause to prevent Master Weavers from taking too great a Number of Apprentices, and then the House resolv'd itself into the said Committee, and having heard the Counsel of the *East-India Company*, made some Progress in the Bill.

Feb. 9. The Lord Molesworth, from the Committee of Secrecy, acquainted the Commons, that they had receiv'd Information, that Mr. Robert Knight, late Cashier of the *South Sea Company*, was taken, and was in Custody in the Castle of Antwerp: Hereupon his Lordship mov'd, and it was resolv'd, *Nemine contradicente*, that an humble Address be presented to

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his

his Majesty, to return his Majesty the Thanks of this House for his great Goodness in giving such effectual Directions to his Ministers Abroad for securing Mr. *Robert Knight*, pursuant to the Address of this House; and humbly to desire, that his Majesty would be graciously pleas'd to give Orders to his Ministers, residing in the Courts of *Vienna* and *Brussels*, to make the proper Applications, and use the most effectual Instances, that the Person of the said Mr. *Robert Knight*, together with his Papers and Effects, might be secur'd, and deliver'd up to such Persons as his Majesty should appoint to receive the same; and that his Majesty would be graciously pleas'd to give Orders, upon the said Mr. *Robert Knight*'s being brought into *Great Britain*, that he be forthwith deliver'd and put into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending this House. This Address was immediatly sent to the King by Mr. *Methuen*, Controller of the Household, who being soon after return'd, acquainted the House, that his Majesty had commanded him to acquaint the House, that he would give the necessary Orders, and Directions according to the Desires of this House; and that in Case his Majesty's Endeavours to have him secur'd and brought over into *Great Britain* should succeed, his Majesty would forthwith cause him to be deliver'd into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending this House. The Commons were extreemly well pleas'd with this Answer, and adjourn'd the Call of their House to that Day se'nnight. We must take Notice, that while Mr. Controller was upon presenting the Address before-mention'd, a Question was propos'd, that the Directors of the *South-Sea Company* do forthwith lay before this House, an Account of what Stock the said Company will give to the Proprietors of the four Money-Subscriptions, for the Money actually paid in upon the said Subscriptions respectively: But the previous Question being put, that that Question be now put, it pass'd in the Negative.

The same Day (*Feb. 9.*) a noble Earl took Notice in the House of Peers of the Report of Mr. *Knight*'s being taken and in Custody, which being a Matter in which the Publick was highly concern'd, he desir'd those in the Administration to acquaint the House whether there was any Ground for that Report. The Earl of *S—d* having, upon this, inform'd the House in

in what Manner Mr. *Knight* had been apprehended and secur'd, a Motion was made to address his Majesty, to order his Ministers Abroad to use the most effectual Instances to have him deliver'd up and sent over. Hereupon the Lord who spoke first, represented, 'That the Person who at present took Care of his Majesty's Affairs at *Brussels*, being a Foreigner, it were therefore proper for the House either to send a Messenger of their own, or to desire his Majesty to send a special Messenger to bring over Mr. *Knight*, who was so material an Evidence in the present Enquiry into the villainous Frauds committed by the late *South-Sea* Directors and their Abettors.' The Lord Viscount *Townshend*, who, the Day before, was declar'd Principal Secretary of State (in the Room of the Earl *Stanhope*) said thereupon, 'That either of these would be so far disrespectful, as it should imply a Distrust of his Majesty's Care in this Affair, which they had all the Reason in the World to be satisfy'd in: That upon the Application made to his Majesty for using his Endeavours to get Mr. *Knight* secur'd, twelve Expresses were immediately dispatch'd for that Purpose to his Majesty's Ministers Abroad; and that these Orders had been executed with such Punctuality and Diligence by the Secretary of his Majesty's Resident at *Brussels*, That Mr. *Knight* was actually apprehended and in safe Custody: Concluding, that it became the Wisdom of that august Assembly, to express their grateful Acknowledgments to his Majesty for his past Care, and to rely on his future Endeavours for getting Mr. *Knight* deliver'd up, and sent over.' This being agreed to, an Address, much the same Effect with that of the Commons, was presented to his Majesty; who appointed Colonel *Churchill* to go to the Court of *Vienna*, to make Instances for the delivering up of Mr. *Knight*; an Account of whose Apprehension was publish'd in the *London Gazette* of Saturday the 11th of February, as follows.

His Majesty's Orders having been dispatch'd by several Messengers to his Ministers residing in the Courts of foreign Princes and States in Alliance with his Majesty, for their making immediate Application, if Mr. *Robert Knight*, Cashier of the *South-Sea* Company, should shelter himself in any of their Dominions, to

get him seiz'd and surrender'd, in order to his being brought to Justice: And *M. Gaudot*, Secretary to *Mr. Leathes*, his Majesty's Resident at *Brussels*, who, in the Absence of the Resident, has the Care of his Majesty's Affairs there, having Information that the said *Mr. Knight* had pass'd through *Brussels*, and was going towards *Louvain*, did, pursuant to those his Majesty's Orders, apply to the *Marquess de Prie*, who, out of Regard to a Request made to him in his Majesty's Name, readily appointed a Major, nam'd *Branden*, an Adjutant with 16 Dragoons, and a Quarter-master, to attend *Mr. Gaudot*, and follow such Directions as he should give. Hereupon *Mr. Gaudot* (leaving some Persons to watch and follow *Mr. Knight's* Son, whom he had left at *Brussels*, but was to come after him) set out on Thursday the 2d Instant O. S. at three a Clock in the Morning, accompany'd by the Major, with the Detachment of of Dragoons, for *Louvain*, where they arriv'd just after the Opening of the Gates: To avoid raising a Talk in the Town, by entering it with the Dragoons, *Mr. Gaudot* and the Major left them without the Gate, and going to the Burgo-Master, got Information, by his Assistance, that two *English* Gentlemen, who had lodg'd at an Inn there the Night before, went away that Morning, at the Opening of the Gates, and had taken the Road to *Tirlemont*. Upon this Information, *M. Gaudot*, and the Major took fresh Horses, and ordering only four of the best mounted Dragoons to go with them, bidding the rest follow as they could, made the best of their Way to *Tirlemont*, where they put into the same Inn at which the two said Gentlemen had stop'd, of which they had Intelligence by a Postilion which they had sent before to make Enquiry. *M. Gaudot* entering the Inn, met *Mr. Knight*, who, with his Companion, instantly yielded themselves Prisoners to him and the Major. Soon after, *Mr. Knight's* Son, and an another *English* Gentleman, arriv'd at *Tirlemont*, who being also seiz'd, they were all four carry'd back to *Brussels*: Arriving about One of the Clock in the Morning, the 3d Instant, at the outer Barrier of that Place, whither they had dispatch'd Advice of their Success; they found there a Coach with four Horses, a Detachment of 12 Dragoons to relieve the other, and a Letter from Count *Wrangel*, with a Warrant inclos'd

clos'd from the Marquess de *Prie*, ordering Major *Branden* to carry Mr. *Knight* to the Citadel of *Antwerp*, without passing through *Brussels*. Mr. *Knight's* Son went with his Father to the Citadel. M. *Gaudot* having at the Marquess de *Prie's* Desire waited on him as soon as he got to *Brussels*, to acquaint him with his Proceedings, went the Third in the Evening to *Antwerp*, the Marquess having order'd that none should be admitted to speak to the Prisoner, except the Gentleman who was taken with him, and he only in M. *Gaudot's* Presence and Hearing. Mr. *Knight* is kept in safe Custody by an Officer who lies in the same Room with him, and four Sentinels without, and as many within the House, and is not allow'd the Use of Pen, Ink, and Paper.

On the 7th of *February* the Lords examin'd Sir *John Fellows*, late Sub-Governor, Mr. *Joye*, Deputy-Governor, and Sir *Robert Chaplin*, one of the late Directors of the *South-Sea* Company; and voted Sir *John Blunt* guilty of a high Contempt of the Judicature of the House of Lords, for refusing to be sworn, and examin'd before their Lordships.

Feb. 8. Their Lordships in a grand Committee, examin'd some others of the late *South-Sea* Directors, particularly Mr. *Gibbon* and Mr. *Holditch*; and on the 10th of *February*, the five late Directors, who had been committed to the Custody of the Usher of the Black Rod, were, upon their humble Petition, suggesting, that they had given Security as the late Act of Parliament directs, order'd to be discharg'd, paying their Fees. The same Day, and the next, some other Directors were examin'd by the Lords, in relation to Stock given to those in the Administration, and to Members of Parliament, while the *South-Sea* Act was depending, but little or nothing could be got from them.

On the 10th of *February* the Commons in a grand Committee, went through the Callico-Bill, and made several Amendments thereto. The next Day the King went to the House of Peers, with the usual State and Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the Act for granting an Aid to his Majesty by a Land-Tax, and to a Naturalization Act. The Commons being return'd to their House, and having resolv'd themselves into a grand Committee, went through the Bill for
preventing

preventing the corrupting of Juries, and made several Amendments thereto.

On the 13th of February Mr. Broderick acquainted the Commons from the Committee of Secrecy, that they should, in a few Days, be ready with a Report to be laid before the House, and desir'd, that the House would appoint a Day for receiving it; whereupon it was order'd, that the said Report be receiv'd upon the 16th. After this, Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue out his Warrant for a new Writ for electing a Burgess for the Borough of Corfe-Castle in the County of Dorset, in the Room of Joshua Churchill, Esq; deceas'd. Then upon the reading of the Order of the House for going into a grand Committee, upon the *Bill of Powers for ingrafting Part of the Capital Stock and Fund of the South-Sea Company &c.* a Petition of the South-Sea Company was offer'd to be presented to the House, and the Members in Westminster-Hall, Court of Requests, and Places adjacent, having, by the Serjeant at Arms, being summon'd to attend the Service of the House, the said Petition was brought up and read, praying the Consideration of the House, in relation to the Payments of the several Sums of Money, which by the Act of Parliament of the last Session, the said Company are subject and liable to, for the Use of the Publick, at the Times, and in the Manner by the said Act Directed, and praying such Relief, as to the House should seem meet. Hereupon a Motion was made and insisted on by Mr. Shippen, and the Country Party, that the said Petition be rejected; but the said Motion being oppos'd by Mr. Robert Walpole, and all the Court Party, the Question being put thereupon, was carry'd in the Negative, by a Majority of 253 Voices against 165; however the said Petition was order'd to lie on the Table; and then another Motion was made by the Country Party, that it be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they have Power to receive a Clause for excluding the Directors of the South Sea Company, the East-India Company, and the Bank of England, from being elected Members, or sitting and voting in any future Parliament: But after some Debate, the Question being put thereupon, was carry'd in the Negative, by a Majority of 211 Votes against 165; and then, in a grand Committee, some Progress was made in the said Bill.

Feb. 14.

Feb. 14. Upon the reading for two Petitions of Button-Makers in the Counties of *Somerset* and *Dorset*, a Bill was order'd to be brought in for making more effectual the Act of the 4th Year of his present Majesty's Reign, for enforcing a former Act for encouraging the Consumption of *Raw Silk* and *Mohair Yarn*. Then a Petition of the Borough of *Cricklade* in *Wiltshire*, complaining of an undue Election and Return for the said Borough was read, and order'd to be heard at the Bar of the House, on the 7th of *March*. After this, *Mrs. Bacon* reported the Amendments made in a grand Committee to the *Callico Bill*, which was agreed to, and other Amendments having been made, the said Bill was order'd to be ingross'd, as was also, the next Day (Feb. 15) the Bill for preventing the corrupting of *Juries*, &c. The same Day *Mr. Controller* deliver'd to the Commons the following Message from his Majesty.

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HIS Majesty having receiv'd a Petition from the Court of Directors of the *South-Sea Company*, relating to the Payment of the Money due to the Publick from the said Company, has thought fit to transmit the said Petition to the House of Commons; and at the same Time, to acquaint them, that his Majesty has no Objection in the Parliament's giving to the *South Sea Company* such Ease and Relief, in the Times of making the Payments due to the Publick, as the House of shall think fit and reasonable.

This Message was referr'd to the Consideration of a Committee of the whole House the Friday following; and then a Clause was order'd to be inserted in the Bill for ingrafting Part of the Stock and Fund of the *South-Sea Company*, to restrain the Corporations of the *Bank of England*, of the *South-Sea Company*, and of the *East-India Company*, from lending any Sum of Money to their Proprietors upon their Stock, exceeding 100 l. for 100 l. Capital Stock. Then the Commons in a grand Committee, made a farther Progress in that Bill.

The next Day (Feb. 16.) *Mr. Speaker* was order'd to issue out his Warrant for a new Writ for electing a Knight of the Shire for the County of *Worcester*, in the Room of *Thomas Vernon*, Esq; deceas'd. Then upon

upon the Report from the Committee to whom the Petition of the Master-Taylors was refer'd, a Bill was order'd to be brought in for regulating the Journey-men Taylors within the Weekly Bills of Mortality. After this, the Bill for preventing the infamous Practice of Stock-Jobbing, was read a second Time, and committed to a grand Committee; and the Call of the House being farther adjourn'd to that Day se'nnight, upon a Motion made for that Purpose, an Order of the House of the 20th of February, *Decimo Gulielmi*, was read as follows, viz.

Order'd, That every Member of this House do take his Place, and not stand in the Passage, as he comes in or goes out, or sit or stand in any of the Passages to the Seats, or in the Passage behind the Chair, or elsewhere, that is not a proper Place.

Then Mr. Broderick, from the Committee of Secrecy, to whom it was refer'd to enquire into all the Proceedings relating to the Execution of the Act of the last Session of Parliament, intitled, *An Act for enabling the South-Sea Company to encrease their present Capital Stock*, &c. reported the Matter as it appear'd to them, which they had directed him to report to the House; and having read the said Report in his Place, which took up near two Hours and an half, he deliver'd it in at the Table, where the same was again read. It was then mov'd, that the said Report be printed; but after several Speeches had been made thereupon, it was thought fit to order, that the said Report be taken into Consideration upon Saturday next.

That Report not having yet been publish'd, we cannot at present oblige our Readers with an Abstract of it; but it is said to contain a Detection of the the deepest and largest Scene of Villainy and Fraud that ever was contriv'd and perpetrated. It imports, in particular, that the following Parcels of *South-Sea Stock* were taken in for several Persons, viz.

For the Earl of S—d, at the Request of <i>James Craggs</i> , Senior, Esq; _____	50,000	} at 150 to 180
For the Dutchess of K—l _____	10,000	
For the Countess of P—n _____	10,000	
		For

For the former's two Nieces	10,000	} at 150 to 180
For Mr. James Craggs, Sen.	30,000	
For Charles Stanhope, Esq;	10,000	
For the Sword-Blade Company	30,000	

The Difference of which last Parcel amounting to 250,000*l.* was suppos'd to be paid to Mr. Charles Stanhope by Sir George Caswall and Company; but that Sir George order'd the Name Stanhope to be partly eras'd out of the Book, and made Stangape. It also appear'd by this Report, that Mr. Aislaby, late Chancellor of the Exchequer, had great Quantities of South-Sea Stock given him; but that his Affairs were chiefly manag'd by Mr. Waller, his Son-in-Law, and Mr. Weymoufolds, a Broker: That Mr. Aislaby's last Account with Turner, Caswall and Company, was 794,451*l.* That 68000*l.* Part thereof, was paid in Cash to Mr. Waller, as was also 44600*l.* more by one Bond of Caswall and Company; and 33000*l.* by another Bond of Caswall and Company, was paid to one Weddall. That Mr. Aislaby, as a Commissioner of the Treasury, had 4000*l.* in the first Money-Subscription; but that as soon as it came to bear an advance of about 40 per Cent. he had 20000*l.* more: That no Warrant is found for making the second Money-Subscription more than one Million; but that afterwards, some of the leading Directors, by the Advice of Mr. Aislaby, made it 500,000*l.* more: That the third Money-Subscription at 1000*l.* was promoted by Mr. Aislaby, whose List amounted to 70,000*l.* the Earl of S—d's List to 160,000*l.* Mr. Secretary Cragg's List to 659,000*l.* and Mr. Charles Stanhope's to 47000*l.* That Mr. Aislaby likewise advis'd the lending Money on Stock; and that the Directors sold Part of the pawned Stock at high Prices; but that of 2,800,000*l.* that should have been transferr'd by Mr. Knight to four of the Directors, there appear'd to be but 2,400,000*l.* so that there was 400,000*l.* Stock wanting. In the Close of the Report, the Committee of Secrecy took Notice, that in the Course of their Enquiry, they found mention made of great Quantities of South-Sea Stock taken in for Members of both Houses of Parliament; but that the Committee did not think fit to name the Persons, nor to proceed farther in an Affair of so nice a Nature, without the Directions of the House.

On the 17th of *February*, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, consider'd of the King's Message relating to the *South-Sea Company's* Petition, and came to the following Resolutions, viz. 1. That the Payment of the Sum of four Millions one hundred fifty six thousand three hundred six Pounds four Shillings eleven Pence, due to the Publick by the *South-Sea Company*, by virtue of the Act of the last Session of Parliament, and made payable within one Year, by four equal and quarterly Payments, the first Payment commencing the 25th Day of *March* 1721, be farther delay'd and postpon'd to the Year 1722; and that farther Provision be made for the more effectual Payment thereof. 2. That the Repayment of the Sum of one Million, which was lent to the *South-Sea Company*, on or about the 7th of *June* 1720, be postpon'd to the 7th Day of *June* 1722.

Feb. 18. These Resolutions were reported by Mr. *Farrer*, and agreed to by the House; and it was thereupon order'd, that it be an Instruction to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the ingrafting Bill was committed, that they have Power to receive a Clause or Clauses pursuant to the said Resolutions. After this, the Serjeant at Arms was order'd to summon the Members in the Places adjacent to attend the Service of the House, who then proceeded to take the Report from the Committee of Secrecy into Consideration; and after some Speeches on the several Parts of it, the House came unanimously to the several following Resolutions,

1. That the late Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors of the *South-Sea Company*, and their Officers, and their Aiders and Abettors, in lending out the Company's Money upon Stock and Subscriptions, without taking sufficient Security for Repayment thereof, have been guilty of a notorious Breach of Trust, and have thereby occasion'd great Loss to the Company, for which they ought to make Satisfaction out of their own Estates.

2. That the selling or disposing of Stock or Subscriptions transferr'd or deposited as a Security for the Repayment of the Money so lent, was a notorious Breach of the Trust repos'd in the said Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors, and their Officers, and a Fraud on the Proprietors, in order to enrich themselves,

selves, for which they ought to make Satisfaction out of their own Estates.

3. That the taking in or holding of Stock by the *South-Sea* Company, for the Benefit of any Member of either House of Parliament, or Person concern'd in the Administration, (during the Time that the Company's Proposals, or the Bill thereto relating, were depending in Parliament) without any valuable Consideration paid, or sufficient Security given for the Acceptance of, or Payment for such Stock; and the Company's paying or allowing such Person the Difference arising by the advanc'd Price of the Stocks, were corrupt, infamous, and dangerous Practices, highly reflecting on the Honour and Justice of Parliaments, and destructive of the Interests of his Majesty's Government.

4. That any of the Directors of the *South-Sea* Company selling their own Stock at high Prices to the Company or others, at the same Time that they gave Orders for buying Stock upon Account of the Company, under Pretence of keeping up the nominal Value of the said Stock, was a scandalous Practice, tending to enrich themselves, to the great Loss and Detriment of the Company, and of others his Majesty's Subjects, for which they ought to make Satisfaction out of their own Estates.

5. That the declaring a Dividend of 30 per Cent. for Christmas last, and not less than 50 per Cent. per Annum for not less than 12 Years after, was an infamous Contrivance to give his Majesty's Subjects false Notions of the Value of the said Stock, that the late Directors might more easily dispose of their own Stock at exorbitant Prices.

6. That the settling the Stock of the *South-Sea* Company to Sale by Subscriptions at high Prices above the intrinsic Value of the same, by the late Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors of the said Company, was a gross and notorious Fraud, and has been one great Cause of the sinking of the publick Credit, and bringing upon the Nation the Distress it at present labours under.

7. That the advising the late Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors of the *South-Sea* Company, to set the Stock of the said Company to Sale by Subscriptions at high and extravagant Prices, or to declare the high and extravagant Dividends for Christ-

was last, and twelve Years after, by any Persons in the Administration, was a notorious Breach of the Trust repos'd in them, to the Prejudice of his Majesty's Government, and the Interest of this Kingdom.

Then the farther Consideration of the said Report was adjourn'd to the 21st, when, after some Time spent therein, the Commons came to the farther unanimous Resolutions that follow, viz.

8. That the Entry in the Cash-Book of the *South-Sea* Company of five hundred seventy four thousand five hundred Pounds Stock, pretended to be sold for one Million two hundred thirteen thousand five hundred seventy five Pounds, between the 4th of *February* 1719, and the 12th of *April* following, was contriv'd with a Design to conceal the Names of Persons for whose Benefit Stock was taken in by the said Company.

9. That every Person for whom Stock was taken in or held, such Stock being Part of the five hundred seventy four thousand five hundred Pounds, pretended to be sold by the *South-Sea* Company, from the 4th Day of *February* 1719, to the 12th Day of *April* following, without Money paid, or sufficient Security given for the Acceptance of, and Payment for such Stock, be oblig'd to pay to the said Company all such Sums of Money as have been receiv'd by way of Difference, or otherwise, for such Stock taken in or held as aforesaid.

10. That the Addition of two hundred fifty thousand Pounds to the first Money-Subscription, after it has been declar'd to have been open'd for two Millions, and the Addition of five hundred thousand Pounds to the second Money-Subscription, after it had been declar'd to be open'd for one Million, were fraudulently contriv'd to give corrupt Advantages to particular Persons, and were injurious to publick Credit.

11. That a Bill be brought in for the Relief of the unhappy Sufferers in the *South-Sea* Company.

And it was order'd, 1st, That Mr. Broderick, Mr. Pulteney, Mr. Chancellor of the Dutchy, the Lord Moleworth, Mr. Attorney General, Master of the Rolls, Mr. Smith, Mr. Ward, Mr. Horatio Walpole, Mr. Lownds, Mr. Roffe, Lord Barrington, Mr. Serjeant Pengelly,

Pengelly, Mr. Solicitor-General, Mr. *Jeffries*, and Mr. *Talbot*, do prepare and bring in the same. 2dly, That the said Bill be brought in pursuant to the Resolutions of this House of this Day, and of the 18th Instant.

Feb. 21. The ingross'd Bill for preventing the corrupting of Juries, &c. was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords; and then a Petition of *Robert Surman*, Gent. late Depury-Cashier to the South-Sea Company, (in Custody of the Serjeant at Arms) was presented to the House and read, praying, that he might be discharg'd out of Custody, paying his Fees, (he having given Security, pursuant to the late Act of Parliament) to the End he might prepare the Accounts and Inventories of his Estate, as the said Act directs; Which Petition was order'd to be taken into Consideration the next Morning. It was also order'd,

1. That the Directors of the South-Sea Company do, with all convenient Speed, lay before this House an Account of what they intend to do, in relation to the several Persons Interested in the said Company by Money-Subscriptions, or otherwise.

2. That the Directors of the South-Sea Company do lay before this House the Proceedings and Resolutions of the general Court of the said Company held the 23d of December last.

Feb. 20. Three Petitions of Sir *Theodore Janssen* Knt. and Bart. Sir *John Fellows*, Bart. and Sir *John Lambert*, Barr. in Custody of the Serjeant at Arms, were severally presented to the House, and read, praying to be discharg'd out of Custody, upon the same Allegations contain'd in the Petition of Mr. *Surman*; which three Petitions were also order'd to be taken into Consideration on the 23d, when they were all four order'd to be discharg'd, paying their Fees, as was also *Jacob Sawbridge*, Esq; who petition'd that very Day, February 22.

We must take Notice, that on the 20th the ingross'd Bill to preserve and encourage the Woollen and Silk Manufactures, by prohibiting Callicoes, &c. (except as therein is excepted) was read the 3d Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords. Then a Motion being made, and the Question put, that it be an Instruction to the grand Committee, to whom the ingrafting Bill was committed, that they do receive Proposals from the South-Sea Company, touching the Manner in which they

they intend to execute the Proposals laid before the House for restoring publick Credit, it pass'd in the Negative; but it was order'd, that it be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they have Power to receive a Clause to exempt all Transfers of Stock in the three Companies, of 100 *l.* or under, from all Duties. After this, in a grand Committee the Commons went through the said Bill, and made several Amendments thereto, which being reported on the 22d, and agreed to, and some other Amendments being made by the House, the said Bill was order'd to be ingross'd.

Feb. 23. The ingross'd Bill for the better Preservation of the Harbour of Rye was read the 3d Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords. Then the Secretary to the South-Sea Company presented to the House a Paper, containing the Proceedings of the general Court of the South-Sea Company, held the 23d of December, 1720, which was order'd to lie on the Table; and after Mr. Speaker had been order'd to issue his Warrant for a new Writ, for the electing a Burgess for the Borough of Truro in Cornwall, in the Room of John Selwyn, Esq; who had accepted the Office of Receiver-General and Cashier of his Majesty's Customs, the Call of the House was farther adjourn'd to that Day seven-night.

On the 24th of February Mr. Serjeant Birch presented to the Commons a farther Report of the Commissioners and Trustees, of the forfeited Estates in England, Ireland, and elsewhere, except Scotland; which was order'd to lie on the Table; and then Mr. Treby reported the Amendments made to the Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, &c. which were agreed to, and another Amendment being made to the Bill, the same was order'd to be ingross'd.

Feb. 25. Mr. Broderick acquainted the Commons, That the Committee of Secrecy, since the former Report, had come to a farther Knowledge of some Matters therein mention'd, and were ready to lay a farther Report before the House, at such Time as the House should appoint to receive the same. Hereupon it was order'd, that the Report be now receiv'd. Mr. Broderick accordingly read the said Report in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd it in at the Table, where the same was again read, and then order'd to lie on the Table. This Report related chiefly to great Quantities

Quantities of Stock and Subscriptions which appear'd to have been taken in for Mr. *Aislaby*, late Chancellour of the Exchequer, and *Charles Stanhope*, Esq; one of the Secretaries of the Treasury, and both Members of the House, who thereupon insisted on their Innocence, and press'd that a short Day might be appointed to examine that Matter, that they might have an Opportunity to clear themselves. Mr. *Broderick* represent-ed thereupon, 'That tho' the secret Committee had a great deal of Evidence to support the Charge against those two Gentlemen, yet they wanted a material Witness, viz. Mr. *Knight*, late Treasurer of the *South-Sea Company*, who was in safe Custody, and in all Probability, would soon be brought over, and therefore the Committee hop'd that the House would not hurry an Affair of so great Importance.' Mr. *Stanhope* urging how heavy an Imputation of so heinous a Nature lies upon a Man, who knows himself to be entirely innocent, which, he said, was his Case; and renewing his Instances for examining into it, the Tuesday following, being the last Day of *February*, was appointed for that Purpose; and it was order'd, that Mr. *Charles Joye*, Mr. *Edward Gibbon*, Mr. *Robert Chester*, Mr. *Richard Holditch*, Sir *John Blunt*, Bart. Mr. *Robert Surman*, Mr. *Jacob Sawbridge*, Mr. *Elias Turner*, Mr. *Henry Blunt*, Mr. *Robinson Knight*, Mr. *Daniel Watkins*, Mr. *Richard Fenton*, Mr. *John Maddy*, and Mr. *John Mount*, should on that Day, attend this House. After this, the House consider'd farther of the Report from the Committee of Secrecy, and Notice being taken of a Fraud committed in relation to the two last Money-Subscriptions, it was resolv'd, *Nemine contradicente*, that the suppos'd Deficiency of six hundred thousand Pounds upon the third Money-Subscription, and of one hundred thousand Pounds upon the fourth Money-Subscription, taken by the *South-Sea Company*, ought to be made good and answer'd to the Company, by the late Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors, and Cashier, the said Subscriptions being declar'd, at a general Court of the said Company, holden the eight Day of *September*, 1720, to have been compleated at five Millions, and at two Millions five hundred thousand Pounds respectively, and accordingly enter'd and pass'd to the Credit of the Company in

in their Cash-Book. Then it was order'd, that it be an Instruction to the Gentlemen who were to prepare and bring in the Bill for the Relief of the unhappy Sufferers in the *South-Sea Company*, that they do prepare and bring in a Clause or Clauses pursuant to the said Resolution; as also, that it be an Instruction to the Committee of Secrecy, that they proceed in the farther Examination of Particulars of the five hundred seventy four thousand five hundred Pounds *South-Sea Stock*, suppos'd to be dispos'd of between the 4th *February*, 1719, and the 12th of *April* following.

On the 27th of *February* Sir *John Fellows*, Bart. was order'd to attend the House the next Morning, as was also the proper Officer of the Bank of *England*, with the Book or Books wherein the Payment of the *South-Sea Company's* Cash-Draughts were enter'd, from the 1st of *February*, 1719, to the 1st of *October*, 1720, together with the Name or Names of the Officer or Officers who paid the same; and that the said Officer or Officers do attend this House at the same Time. Then a Message was sent to the Lords, to desire that *Edmund Waller*, Esq; in Custody of the Gentleman-Usher to the Black Rod, might from Time to Time be produc'd before the House of Commons, or any Committee of that House, when desir'd; which the Lords readily comply'd with.

Feb. 28. The Commons resum'd the farther Consideration of the Report from the Committee of Secrecy, some Parts of which relating to *Charles Stanhope*, Esq; were read; after which, the Examination of Sir *John Blunt*, Mr. *Holditch*, *Jacob Sawbridge* senior, Esq; Mr. *Henry Blunt*, and others, before the Committee of Secrecy, were severally read, and they were severally call'd in and examin'd, as were also Mr. *Elias Turner*, and others. The Charge against Mr. *Stanhope* consisted of two Articles, 1st, that 10000 *l.* *South-Sea Stock* was taken in for his Benefit, by Mr. *Knight*, without any valuable Consideration; and that the Difference arising by the advanc'd Price thereof was paid him out of the Cash of the *South-Sea Company*. 2dly, That *Turner* and Company had bought 50000 *l.* Stock at a low Price of the *South Sea Company*, in the Name and for the Benefit of Mr. *Stanhope*, the Difference of the advanc'd Price whereof, amounting to 250,000 *l.* had been paid to the said *Charles Stanhope*,
Esq;

Esq; by Sir George Caswell and Company. To prove these Articles, the Secret Committee caus'd the Examinations before-mention'd, and the Persons above-nam'd to be examin'd; but some of the latter rather weaken'd than corroborated their former Depositions; Sir John Blunt, in particular, own'd, as to the first Article, that Mr. Knight had shew'd him a Letter, which he told him was sign'd by Mr. Stanhope, desiring him to take 10000*l*. Stock for him; but that he did not know whether that Letter was genuine, nor what was become of it: And as to the 50000*l*. Stock transferr'd to the *Sword Blade* Company in Mr. Stanhope's Name, Mr. Sawbridge and Mr. Turner had the Modesty and good Nature to take the whole Iniquity of the Juggle upon themselves, and, in the Face of the Commons of Great Britain, to own, that they had made Use of Mr. Stanhope's Name, without his Privy or Consent. These Examinations, together with the Animadversions of the Members of the Secret Committee thereupon, lasted 'till eight a-Clock in the Evening, after which Mr. Stanhope was heard in his Place. As to the first Article, he said, 'That for some Years past he had lodg'd all the Money he was Master of in Mr. Knight's Hands, and wherever Stock Mr. Knight had taken in for him, he had paid a valuable Consideration for it: And as to the second, that he could not answer for what had been done without his Consent.' When he had done speaking, and was withdrawn, a Motion being made, and the Question being put, that it appears to this House, that during the Time that the Proposal made by the *South Sea* Company, and the Bill relating thereto, were depending in this House, 10000*l*. Stock was taken in, or held by Mr. Knight, late Cashier of the said Company, for the Benefit of Charles Stanhope, Esq; one of the Secretaries of the Treasury, and a Member of this House, without any valuable Consideration paid, or Security given for the Acceptance of, or Payment for the said Stock; and that the Difference arising by the advanc'd Price thereof, was paid to the said Charles Stanhope, Esq; out of the Cash of the *South Sea* Company, it was carry'd in the Negative by a Majority only of three Voices, viz. 180 against 177, which occasion'd various Reflections. However, it was thought necessary to lay a Censure on the *Sword-Blade* Company, and therefore it was resolv'd, That the making Use of the Name of Charles Stanhope, Esq; (a

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Member of this House) in the Entries of the Books of *Turner and Company*, in order to conceal 50000*l.* Stock, suppos'd to be bought of the *South-Sea Company*, was an unjustifiable and unwarrantable Practice.

Then the farther Consideration of the Report from the Committee of Secrecy was adjourn'd to the 3d of *March*.

Let's now attend the Proceedings of the House of Peers. On Tuesday the 14th of *February*, their Lordships examin'd Mr. *Grigsby*, late Accomptant-General of the *South-Sea Company*, Mr. *Surman*, late Deputy-Cashier, and Mr. *Bon-Ouvrier*, a French Broker; and order'd Mr. *Waller*, Son-in-Law to Mr. *Aislaby*, into the Custody of the Usher of the Black Rod. Two Days after, the Earl of *Clarendon*, Chairman of their Lordships grand Committee, reported the Resolutions their Lordships had come to, in relation to this Enquiry; and the same Day their Lordships examin'd also *John Barber*, a Printer, a private Agent of some late leading Directors, and who was shrewdly suspected of having been employ'd in dealing out *South-Sea* Stock to some Members, while the *South-Sea* Proposals, and the Bill thereupon, were depending.

On the 27th of *February*, the House of Peers took into Consideration some Matters relating to a Trial at the last Assizes at *Hereford*, touching the Presentation to the Vicarage of *Leominster*, which was claim'd by Earl *Coningsby*, Lord Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of the County of *Hereford*; and at the same Time examin'd into the Complaint of the Lord High Chancellor, who, in a printed Pamphlet, entitled, *The first Part of the Earl Coningsby's Case relating to the Vicarage of Leominster*, which had been given out at the Door of the Lords House, was reflected on, for putting disaffected Persons in the Commission of the Peace. In order to make good this Charge, there had been printed and dispers'd, together with the Case before-mention'd, the following Examination and Affidavit, viz.

Hereford

Hereford II. The Examination of John Jones, late Servant to William Jenkins, of the Parish of Morton upon Lugg in the said County, Yeoman, taken upon Oath the 10th Day of January, Anno Dom. 1720, before John Dutton-Colt, and Henry Jones, Esqs. two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County.

THIS Deponent maketh Oath, that on or about the 14th Day of November last past, he this Deponent, and his Master William Jenkins aforesaid, going into the Barn, and hearing the Bells ringing at Marden, he the said Jenkins said, the Bells are ringing bravely at Marden for the Lord Coningsby, but if they were ringing for his Burial, they would ring at better Content, for my Lord was but an ordinary Man once as I am; for the Lord Coningsby had got his Riches by plundering and murdering the People in Ireland, and brought a golden Chair thence: And this Deponent answer'd, that he, the said Lord Coningsby, would be punish'd if he did so in this Country: And the said Jenkins said again, no, he is too great with the K—g, for he the said Lord Coningsby did send the golden Chair to him, and they both did agree to send the Value of the said Chair to mend the Country from whence the K—g came, for there nothing did grow but Turnips; and the said Jenkins farther said, that it was no more Sin to kill my Lord Coningsby, than it was to kill our great Dog; (meaning the said Jenkins's own Dog) and that he the said Lord Coningsby and the K—g were two Presbyterian Rogues: And this Deponent some small Time after told one John Yates of Aubor, in the Parish of Morton upon Lugg aforesaid, that he this Deponent would go and complain to the said Lord Coningsby what he the said Jenkins had said; and the said Jenkins hearing that this Deponent would complain, procur'd a Warrant from Edward Witherston, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County, to apprehend this Deponent for the same; and this Deponent coming before the said Mr. Justice Witherston, by Virtue of the said Warrant, the said Mr. Justice Witherston told this Deponent, that he was a Rogue for discovering such Words, if he had heard his Master speak the same; and that he the said Justice would send this Deponent to Goal if he had no Bail; and accordingly did send this Deponent

to Goal for the same, where he hath continu'd for the Space five Weeks.

Jur' per Ordin' Session' Die
& Ann' Supradict' apud
Hereford in Com' Hereford
Coram nobis
J. D. Colt,
H. Jones.

The Mark of

John Jones.

This Affidavit being mainly levell'd against *Edward Witherston, Esq;* High Sheriff of the County of Hereford, and a Person, it seems, in great Esteem with all Ranks and Degrees of Men there, was soon after oppos'd by three Addressees, one from the Clergy, another from the City, and a third from the County of Hereford, which, on the 24th of February, were presented to his Majesty by the Members of Parliament for Herefordshire, introduc'd by the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Townshend, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, as follow, viz.

To the King's most excellent Majesty.

WE the Bishop, Dean, Residentiaries, and Prebendaries of the Cathedral Church of Hereford, and the Parochial Clergy within the Diocese of the same.

Do, in Justice to our Sovereign, as well as to our Fellow-Subjects, most humbly represent to your Majesty, that *Edward Witherston, Esq;* High Sheriff of the County of Hereford, has always been esteem'd a Person zealous for the present Establishment in Church and State, and so remarkably distinguish'd for his constant Affection to your Majesty, that those who have no Knowledge of his Person, are no Strangers to that Part of his Character; that he has always, as a Magistrate, as far as ever we have heard, been free from the least Imputation of any traiterous Relaxation of the Laws against your Majesty's Enemies, or of being seduc'd into any arbitrary or illegal Measures, by the strongest Temptations of Fear or Interest; and that we believe he has neither prostituted the Safety and Honour of his Sovereign, or the Liberty and Property of his Fellow-Subjects, but has always used the Power with which he has been intrusted, with a Fidelity becoming an upright Magistrate, for the Support of your sacred Person and Government. That these Blessings may be long preserv'd,

serv'd, shall be the Prayer of your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects.

To the King's most excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Mayor, Aldermen, and chief Citizens of the City of Hereford, in Common Council assembled.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, with Hearts full of Joy and Gratitude, most thankfully acknowledge your Majesty's great Wisdom and Goodness in the Appointment of Edward Witherston, Esq; for High Sheriff of your County of Hereford; his eminent Affection and inviolable Attachment to your Person and Government very early distinguish'd him, and justly qualify'd him for the Commission of the Peace, in which we beg Leave to assure your Majesty, that he hath acted with impartial Justice; that no personal Resentment, or private Views of Interest or Ambition, ever influenc'd or determin'd his Decisions; the Offence he ever sever'd from the Person; the Equity of the Sentence alone convicts; the Reformation anticipates Punishment; that he hath by no oppressive Methods, or illegal Procedure, affected the Liberty or Property of his Fellow-Subjects, or by inodiating Characters, chill'd their Allegiance, or alienated their Affections from their Sovereign; that his Address and regular Dispatch of publick Affairs, hath gain'd him an universal Reputation, which he ever employ'd in the Promotion of your Majesty's Interest, and whenever he dispenc'd Justice, he recommended and advanc'd Loyalty.

That no declar'd Enemies may ever disturb the Tranquillity of your Reign, nor false Friends (more dangerous by their Profession) render uneasy that Government, whose Interest and Duty it is to support and maintain, is the Prayer of your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects.

In Testimony whereof, we have herewith put our Common Seal, the 10th Day of February, in the 7th Year of your Majesty's Reign.

To

To the King's most excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Representatives in Parliament for the County and City of Hereford, and Boroughs within the same; and also of the Deputy-Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, and other Gentlemen within the said County.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most loyal Subjects, do, with the utmost Gratitude, acknowledge, that your gracious Choice of Edward Witherston, Esq; for our High Sheriff, has been receiv'd with universal Satisfaction to your faithful Subjects in these Parts; and in Justice to him, and to free his Character from any Misrepresentations that have been laid before your Majesty, do, with all Humility, beg Leave to remonstrate, that he hath been eminently distinguish'd by a steady Zeal for the present happy Establishment, by a particular Affection to your Majesty's Person, and by an impartial Distribution of Justice, both for the Safety of the Crown and Property of the Subject; and that as he has hitherto neither disgusted your true Friends, or traiterously encourag'd your Enemies, or by Imprudence or Oppression increas'd their Number; so we do, with the greatest Confidence believe, that under the late Marks of your Royal Favour and Approbation, which surely he could not gain by surprizing your Majesty or Council, he will continue (though in a more conspicuous Manner) to shew his good Inclination and dutiful Behaviour towards your Majesty's Person and Government. That we may long enjoy both these Blessings, are the Prayers of your Majesty's most faithful and most obedient Subjects.

On the other Hand, the Earl Coningsby not having been able to make out his Allegations, either in Relation to Mr. Witherston, or as to other Particulars, the Lords thought fit to censure his Case, and to commit him Prisoner to the Tower of London, whither he was carry'd the next Day, being the last of February; on which Day the Lords heard Counsel for the East-India Company against the Callico Bill.

The Act for restraining the Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors, Treasurer or Cashier, Deputy-Cashier, and

and Accomptant of the South-Sea Company, from going out of this Kingdom, &c. imports,

I. That whereas Sir John Fellows, Bart. the present Sub-Governor, Charles Foye, Deputy-Governor, and William Astell, Esqs. Sir Lambert Blackwell, Bart. Sir John Blunt, Bart. Sir Robert Chaplin, Bart. Sir William Chapman, Kt. and Bart. Robert Chester, Stephen Child, Peter Delaport, Francis Eyles, James Edmondson, Edward Gibbon, John Gore, Esqs. Sir William Hamond, Kt. Francis Hawes, Richard Horsey, Richard Holditch, Esqs. Sir Theodore Janssen, Kt. and Bart. Sir Jacob Jacobson, Kt. Arthur Ingram, Esq; Sir John Lambert, Bart. Sir Harcourt Master, Kt. William Morley, Ambrose Page, Esqs. Colonel Hugh Raymond, Samuel Read, jun. Thomas Reynolds, Jacob Sawbridge, William Tillard, and John Turner, Esqs. Directors of the Corporation of Merchants of Great Britain trading to the South-Seas, &c. and also Robert Knight, Treasurer or Cashier, Robert Surman, Deputy-Cashier, and John Grigsby, Accomptant to the said Corporation, in Confederacy with the said Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors, under Colour of an Act pass'd in the last Session of Parliament, have contriv'd and carry'd on many notorious, fraudulent, and indirect Practices, contrary to the Intention of the said Act, to the great Detriment of the Publick, in Breach of their Trust, and to the manifest Wrong and Oppression of great Numbers of his Majesty's Subjects: Now to the End that their Persons and Estates may be secur'd, so as to answer and be liable to Justice in Parliament, be it enacted, That the said Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors, &c. shall not go or depart out of this Kingdom during the Space of one whole Year, to be computed from the eighth Day of December 1720, and until the End of the then next Session of Parliament; and the said Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors, &c. shall, before the eighth Day of February 1720, in due Form of Law, severally enter into one or more Recognizances to his Majesty, with two or more sufficient Sureties, before the Lord Chief Baron, or one other of the Barons of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer at Westminster, for the Time being, in the respective Penalties herein after mention'd, (that is to say) in the Penalty of one hundred thousand Pounds for every of them, the said Sub-Governor, Deputy-

Deputy-Governor, &c. and in the Penalty of twenty five thousand Pounds for every of the Sureties of any of them the said Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, &c. which said several Recognizances shall be made upon this Condition, That if such of the said Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors, &c. as shall enter into such Recognizance, shall not go or depart out of this Kingdom, during the Space of one whole Year, to be accounted from the said eighth Day of *December*, in the Year of our Lord 1720, or before the End of the then next Session of Parliament, then such Recognizance shall be void, otherwise the same shall remain in Force: And in Case the said Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors, &c. shall neglect to enter into such Recognizances before the said eighth Day of *February*, in the Year of our Lord 1720, every of them, so neglecting, shall, by the Chief Baron or Barons, be committed to the Prison of the *Fleet*, there to remain, without Bail or Mainprize, until the End of the said Year, and until the End of the then next Session of Parliament, or until he shall enter in such Recognizance with Sureties as aforesaid: And if any of them the said Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors, &c. shall, within the Time above specify'd, go or depart out of this Kingdom, every of them so offending, and also every Person who shall knowingly and willingly be aiding and assisting to such Departure of any of them out of this Kingdom, shall be adjudg'd guilty of Felony, and shall suffer Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy, and shall forfeit to the King, his Heirs and Successors, all and singular his Lands, Tenements, &c.

II. And in order to a full Discovery of the Estate and Effects of the said Sub Governor, Deputy-Governor, &c. be it enacted, That every of them shall, before the twenty fifth Day of *March* 1720, respectively deliver in upon Oath before the Lord Chief Baron, or one other of the Barons of the *Exchequer*, two several true and exact Particulars and Inventories (both of the same Import and Tenor) of all and singular the Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, Goods, Chattels, Debts, and personal Estate whatsoever, which he was seiz'd or possess'd of, or entitled unto in his own Right, and which any other Person or Persons was or were seiz'd or possess'd of, or
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in Trust for him, or to or for his Use or Benefit, upon the first Day of *June*, 1720, or at any Time after (the necessary wearing Apparel only excepted) and in Case the Person delivering in such Particulars and Inventories, or any other Person in Trust for him, with his Privy, since the first Day of *June*, 1720, hath convey'd, transferr'd, or otherwise dispos'd of any Part of such Lands, Tenements, &c. which he, or any other Person for him, was possess'd of, upon the said first Day of *June*, 1720, or at any Time after, then such Particulars and Inventories shall contain a true Account what Part of such Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Goods, &c. he hath so convey'd or otherwise dispos'd of, and to what Person or Persons by Name, at what Time or Times, and whether for any and what Price or Consideration either paid down, or secur'd to be paid.

III. Enacted, that the Lord Chief Baron, and other the Barons of the Exchequer, to whom any such Particulars and Inventories shall be deliver'd in upon Oath in Pursuance of this Act, shall within convenient Time, deliver one Duplicate thereof to the Lord Chancellor, or Speaker of the House of Lords, and one other Duplicate thereof to the Speaker of the House of Commons, to be by them forthwith laid before the respective Houses. And if it shall appear, upon Inspection or Perusal of such Particulars by the said Lord Chief Baron and Barons, that the same are evasive or uncertain; or if Signification shall be made from either House of Parliament by the Lord Chancellor, or Speaker of the House of Commons, that a farther Examination shall be thereupon had; or if Information shall be given, upon Oath, to the said Lord Chief Baron or Barons, of any Concealment, Omission, or Falsity in such Particulars, then it shall be lawful for the said Lord Chief Baron or Barons to examine upon Oath, the Person delivering in such respective Particulars and Inventories, upon such Interrogatories, as may tend to disclose his Estate, or any secret Grants, or Disposition of his Lands, Debts, and personal Estate, as they shall think meet: And the said Chief Baron and Barons are authoriz'd and requir'd to summon before them, any of them the said Sub-Governor, Deputy Governor, Directors, &c. and in Default of Attendance upon any such Summons, the Lord Chief Baron and Barons

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shall and may issue Warrants to such fit Persons as they think meet, to apprehend and bring before them any of the said Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, &c. at such Times and Places as shall be mention'd in such Warrants; and if thereupon any of the said Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors, &c. shall refuse to be examin'd, or to answer fully to every Interrogatory, it shall be lawful for the said Chief Baron and Barons to commit any of them the said Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, &c. to the Prison of the *Fleet*, there to remain, without Bail or Main-prize, 'till he shall submit to be examin'd, and answer as aforesaid; and in Case any of the said Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, &c. shall neglect or refuse to deliver in such Particulars of their Estates in Manner beforemention'd, or shall not within the Space of eight Days after his being committed, submit to be examin'd, as aforesaid, or shall be guilty of any wilful Concealment in any Examination, then every of them, so offending, shall be adjudg'd guilty of Felony, and shall suffer Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy, &c.

IV. Enacted, That if any Persons being known, suppos'd, or suspected to have or detain any Part of the Lands, Tenements, Goods, Chattels, or personal Estate of any of them, the said Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, &c. or to be able to give any Information or Evidence concerning the same, or to be indebted to or for the Benefit of any of them, shall, after lawful Summons to appear before the said Lord Chief Baron and Barons to be examin'd, neglect or refuse to come at the Time appointed in such Summons, having no lawful Impediment, or shall refuse to be sworn, or to make Answer to such Interrogatories as shall be administred to him or them, then, and in the said Cases, it shall be lawful for the said Lord Chief Baron and Barons to issue their Warrants to apprehend any Person so neglecting or refusing to appear, and to bring him, her, or them to be examin'd, and to commit to the Prison of the *Fleet* all such Persons as shall so refuse to be sworn, or make Answer to such Interrogatories as shall be administer'd as aforesaid, there to remain, without Bail or Main-prize, until such Time as the said Person, so refusing to be sworn, or to answer to such Interrogatories,

ries, shall submit him or herself to be examin'd according to the Meaning of this Act.

V. Enacted, That the said Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors, &c. shall for the Space of one whole Year, to be computed from the fifth Day of *January*, 1720, and until the End of the then next Session of Parliament, be disabled from and made incapable of conveying, aliening, settling, charging, or incumbering any Lands, &c. to which they, or any Persons in Trust for them, are or shall be entitled, and also during the Time aforesaid, shall be disabled from assigning, conveying, or making over any of their personal Estate in Trust for themselves, their Wives and Children, and also from otherwise disposing of any of their personal Estate, except for the necessary Subsistence of themselves and Families, and for paying such just Debts as are or shall be contracted and due by them respectively, before the fifth Day of *January*, 1720, and except perishable Goods.

VI. Provided that this Act shall not disable any of them from disposing of their Estates by their last Will and Testament, in Case they, or any of them shall happen to die during the Time aforesaid, subject nevertheless to the Justice and Disposition of Parliament.

VII. Enacted, That the said Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, &c. during the Space of one whole Year, from the said fifth of *January*, 1720, and until the End of the then next Session of Parliament, shall not transport or convey any of their Goods, Chattels, Moneys, or Effects out of this Realm, other than Ships, and Shares of Ships, whereof they were possess'd on the said fifth Day of *January*, 1720, and other than for paying such just Debts as are or shall be contracted and due before the said fifth Day of *January*: And if any of them the said Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, &c. shall within the Space of one whole Year, from the said fifth of *January*, transport or convey any of his Goods, Moneys, or other Effects out of this Realm, then every of them so offending, and every other Person, knowingly and willingly aiding and assisting therein, shall be adjudg'd guilty of Felony, and shall suffer Death as a Felon without Benefit of Clergy, &c.

VIII. And for the more effectual Discovery of the Estates and Effects of the said Sub-Governor, &c. be it enacted, That all Persons within this Kingdom who shall have accepted of any Trusts, or shall conceal or protect any Estate, real, or personal, of or for any of them the said Sub-Governor, &c. and shall not before the 24th Day of *June*, 1721, truly discover such Trust and Estate in Writing to the Lord Chief Baron, or one of the Barons of the Exchequer, shall forfeit treble the Value of the Estate, real or personal, so conceal'd; one Moiety thereof to his Majesty, and the other Moiety thereof to them who shall sue for the same; and shall suffer Imprisonment for one Year without Bail or Main-prize.

IX. Enacted, That every Person who shall before the 29th of *September*, 1721, voluntarily come before one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and make a true Discovery in Writing upon Oath, of any Part of the Estate of any the said Sub-Governor, &c. which shall have been conceal'd, shall be allow'd after the Rate of 20 *l. per Cent.* according to the Value of such Estate or Effects so discover'd, being in any Part beyond the Seas, and after the Rate of 10 *l. per Cent.* according to the Value of such Estates or Effects so discover'd, remaining within this Kingdom, to be paid and allow'd out of the said Estate and Effects, or to be recover'd by Action of Debt to be brought upon this Act.

X. Provided, and be it enacted, That all and every the Lands, Tenements, Goods, Chattels, Debts, Sums of Money, and personal Estate whatsoever of the said Sub-Governor, &c. which shall be forfeited and recover'd by Virtue of this Act, shall be paid and answer'd into the Receipt of Exchequer, to be issu'd and apply'd for the Use and Benefit of the Corporation of the Governor and Company of Merchants of *Great Britain*, trading to the *South Seas*, &c.

XI. Enacted, That this Act shall be deem'd, adjudg'd, and taken to be a publick Act, to be judicially taken Notice of by all Judges, Justices, and other Persons whatsoever.

I R E L A N D.

THE following Piece is a Proof of the restless Endeavours of the Enemies of the Government, to disturb and overthrow our happy Constitution both in Church and State.

By the Lords Justices and Council in Ireland, a Proclamation.

MIDDLETON,

Wm. Conolly.

WHEREAS we have Information upon Oath, that several Persons have been of late enlisted in the County of *Waterford*, and in other Parts of this Kingdom, under Pretence of engaging in foreign Service, but with Intention (as it appears to us) to serve the Pretender, and have appear'd in the said County of *Waterford* and other Places in Arms in great Numbers, to the Terror of his Majesty's good Subjects; and that several Persons are at this Time, enlisting Men for the said Service: We therefore, having resolv'd to put a Stop to the said traiterous Practices, and to bring the Actors therein to condign Punishment, do, by this our Proclamation, strictly charge and command all Justices of the Peace, Magistrates, Sheriffs, and all other his Majesty's Officers, Civil and Military, to use their utmost Endeavours to discover, seize, and apprehend all and every Person and Persons who shall enlist any Men for the said Service, as also all such who shall be so enlisted. And for the Encouragement of such as shall within three Months, from the Date of this our Proclamation, discover any of the Offenders aforesaid, so as they or any of them may be brought to Justice, such Discoverer shall receive as a Reward, for every Person so enlisting, the Sum of fifty Pounds, and for every one so enlisted, the Sum of five Pounds. And we do hereby strictly command and require all Magistrates and Officers, the several Officers of his Majesty's Revenue in the several Ports of this Kingdom, and all other his Majesty's Subjects, to use their utmost Care and Diligence to prevent all such Persons as are enlisted, and all such other Persons as shall hereafter

after be enlisted for the said Service, from going out of this Kingdom. And for the more effectually preventing of Persons being enlisted for the said Service, we do prohibit and forbid all Persons whatsoever to enlist themselves, or to entertain or enlist any of his Majesty's Subjects in this Kingdom, in the Service of any foreign Prince or State whatsoever, without Authority or Leave from his Majesty, or the chief Governor or Governors of this Kingdom, for the Time being, as they will answer the Contrary at their utmost Peril. And we do hereby declare, that any Person who has been or shall be enlisted or entertain'd for the Service of the Pretender, and shall, within the Space of three Months, from the Date of this our Proclamation, discover the Person who enlisted him, before any Justice of the Peace, the first Discoverer of every Person so enlisting shall have his Pardon for the same; and if the Person who enlisted him shall be apprehended and convicted thereof, then such first Discoverer shall have and receive the Reward of fifty Pounds as aforesaid for his Service.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 14th Day of February, 1720.

*Edw. Tuam, Fitz-William Ferrard, Tulla Moore,
W. Whitshed, Oliver S. George, Frederick Hamilton,
Ben. Parry, R. Tighe.*

God save the King.

This *Register* being the 1st for the Year 1721, shall conclude with a short Review, by Way of Recapitulation, of the chief Transactions that happen'd in *Europe* during the Course of the preceding Year.

Of the Occurrences that happen'd in the Year 1720, one of the most material is, the Resignation of the Royal Authority made by the Queen of *Sweden* in Favour of her Husband the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse Cassel*, and his Election in Consequence thereof by the States of the Kingdom to the Throne.

Throne. This is an Event of such Importance, that it well deserves a Place in the Records of Time; where but few, if any, parallel Instances can be found. That Prince is born of a Family professing the Reform'd Religion, and who have for several Ages, distinguish'd themselves for their Zeal and Piety, and consequently, his Elevation to the Throne of Sweden, cannot but turn to the common Advantage of the Protestant Interest, and contribute to inspire the different Sects, both *Lutherans* and *Calvinists*, with mutual Love, and induce them to unite both Heart and Hands to oppose the Designs of their Enemies.

The Expedition of the *Spaniards* into *Africa* is another of the most considerable Events of the preceding Year. The Enterprize in its Design was great and glorious; nor could it promise better Success than it did in its Beginning: The Deliverance of the City of *Ceuta* from a Siege of almost twenty seven Years Continuance, and the gaining of three considerable Advantages over the Infidels in the Space of less than seven Weeks Time, seem'd to forebode a happy Issue of the Undertaking; But the Moors receiving still fresh Reinforcements, even 'till their Army amounted to 100,000 Men, and being besides entire Masters of the Country, from whence the *Spaniards* could receive no Subsistence, Valour and Conduct were at length forc'd to yield to Multitudes, and the *Spanish* Troops, after having repair'd the damag'd Fortifications of *Ceuta*, and added some new to the Place, were oblig'd to abandon the farther Pursuit of their Enterprize, and return to *Spain*.

Cardinal *Alberoni* having been the chief Author of the War in *Italy*, his Disgrace and Dismission from the Court of *Madrid*, was soon follow'd by the King of *Spain's* Accession to the Quadruple Alliance; but tho' he Instrument of his Acceptation of the Terms stipulated by that Treaty, was sign'd in *January*, 1720, and the Treaty itself sign'd the Beginning of *February* following by the Marquess de *Bretti Landi*, the Catholick King's Plenipotentiary at the *Hague*, the Treaty for a Suspension of Arms, and

and for the Evacuation of *Sicily* and *Sardinia*, met with so many Difficulties, that it was not perfected 'till the 8th of *May* following. That Treaty was punctually executed; the whole Kingdom of *Sicily* deliver'd to the the Imperialists; that of *Sardinia* to the Plenipotentiary of the Court of *Turin*, and the *Spanish* Troops from both those Kingdoms transported back to *Spain*. Thus ended the fatal War that had been kindled by the Counsels and Artifices of an ambitious Cardinal, whose Designs having miscarry'd, he was forc'd to make his Escape from *Genoa*, and has been skulking ever since to avoid the just Resentments of several Princes, particularly of the King of *Spain*, whom he had unwarily engag'd into those pernicious Measures. All we shall observe upon this *Sicilian* War is only this, that as it would have been impossible for the Imperialists to land a sufficient Army in that Kingdom to make a Conquest thereof, so long as the *Spaniards* had a Fleet to oppose them; so it must be granted, that the Reduction of that Island and of *Sardinia* too, was chiefly, if not entirely owing to the vigorous Interpositions of *Great Britain*.

The *South* being thus pacify'd, the War seems to be almost brought to an End in the *North*; and this too by the Interposition of his *Britannick* Majesty: For the Treaty of Peace between the Kings of *Sweden* and *Denmark*, and that between his *Swedish* Majesty and the King of *Prussia*, were concluded by the friendly Mediation of the King of *Great Britain*, and faithfully executed. And as the Designs of the *Russians* against *Sweden* have been prevented by the *British* Fleet, 'tis probable the Czar will not long persist in his Refusal to put an End to the Northern War. He seems indeed to be in a Condition to hold out many Years upon the Defensive; but of what other Avail will that be to him, than to see his Fleet, in which he takes so much Delight, become the Prey of Worms in his Harbours, and his Subjects ruin'd for Want of Commerce. This being the inevitable Consequence of the Continuation of the War in the *North*, 'tis not likely that the Czar, who has hitherto had the Reputation of a wise and prudent Prince, will persist in Measures that may prove destructive to him, but

but will rather endeavour to extricate himself out of those Difficulties with Honour; of which there is the greater Appearance, inasmuch as his Czarish Majesty seems at this Time to have accepted the Mediation of France, for putting an End to the Northern Troubles.

The Affairs of Religion in the Empire were another important Article of the preceding Year. The Complaints of the Protestants seem to have been just and well-grounded; and the Princes of that Communion having proceeded to Reprisals, there was Reason to fear, that the Influence of the Court of Rome, and of the Clergy of that Church, would have prevented the equitable Dispositions of the Emperor, and so have had an open Rupture. But notwithstanding the seemingly insuperable Difficulties, the Interposition and good Offices of his Britannick Majesty, of the King of Prussia, and of the States-General, have been so successful, that Part of the Protestants Grievances have been already redress'd, and solemn Assurances given, that all Things shall speedily be restor'd, according to the Treaty of Westphalia, the true Basis and Foundation of the Civil and Religious Liberties of Germany. Thus a Religious War in the Empire has been prevented, and the future Peace thereof seems to be secur'd.

Poland has afforded no other material Transactions the last Year, than the Meeting and unsuccessful Breaking up of two successive Diets, without coming to any Resolution on the great Matters that were laid before them. The Prerogatives of the General of the Crown, being invaded by the Post given to Count Fleming, Veldt-Marshal of the Foreign Forces, was made the Pretence of the Separation of those Diets; but many rather imputed the true Reason of it to be the Umbrage which the Poles had taken of some Designs that were hatching against their Liberty; which seems the more probable, because notwithstanding that the King of Poland found Means of working an Accommodation between his Generals, the Poles seem still dissatisfy'd, and pretend, that that Reconcilement having been made without the Participation of the Diet, is invalid, and contrary to the Constitutions of the Kingdom. Thus the Affairs of Poland seem still in a very unsettled Condition.

The Affairs of *France* have had for some Time past, and indeed still have, a very gloomy Aspect. The Plague has destroy'd one of their most flourishing Cities, and still rages in several others of *Provence*; and the Overthrow of that enchanted Machine, call'd, *Mississippi*, *Royal Bank*, and *India Company*, has occasion'd an unspeakable Confusion throughout that Kingdom. Happy had it been for *Great Britain*, if this last Plague, this Bubbling Contagion, which has been so fatal to *France*, had, like that other Divine Scourge; kept within the Bounds of that Country; then the *South-Sea Scheme*, and some other Projects, would not have occasion'd the unhappy Turn of Affairs, which have so much affected the publick Credit at Home, that *England* never was reduc'd to so deplorable a Condition. History does not furnish us with any Instance of the like Disaster; and all that has been hitherto done, seems insufficient to restore the publick Credit of the Nation. The exemplary Punishment of some of the Directors, and others, who have brought this Calamity upon the Nation, will not, 'tis fear'd, stop the loud Cries of the Sufferers, unless Means be found at the same Time, to restore to them their Estates, of which they have been so barbarously plunder'd; otherwise the many Thousands of Families, that are entirely ruin'd, will have Reason to say, that in this Particular, they are at least as ill treated in *England*, as they could have been any where else.

Moneys advanc'd and paid off in the *Exchequer*, on the following Funds, to *December 23, 1720.*

<i>Int.</i>	<i>Exchequer.</i>	<i>Advanc'd.</i>	<i>Paid off</i>	<i>Numb.</i>
4	7th 3 Shilling Aid	1410000	1377092	2102
4	8th 3 Shilling Aid	1410000	561411	680
6	Hops —————	180000	173778	681
4	Malt 1719 —————	700000	552194	1115
4	Malt 1718 to 1720	700000	582000	77500980116
4	Coals —————	228787	183843	689

All the Benefits in the Lottery 1710, that are unsubscrib'd, and due the 25th of *March, 1720*, are in Course of Payment.

India Company pay their Dividend to *Christmas* last.

India Books shut the 15th of *March*, to chuse new Directors, and open the 6th of *April*.

F I N I S.



Money advanced on the following terms, to be repaid on the 1st day of January 1872.

Name	Amount	Remarks
J. A. Smith	1000	For the year 1871
W. B. Jones	500	For the year 1871
T. C. Brown	250	For the year 1871
M. D. White	150	For the year 1871
R. E. Green	100	For the year 1871

All the above are to be repaid on the 1st day of January 1872, and the same of the year 1871, and in Cash or by Cheque.

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THE Historical Register.

NUMBER XXII.

GREAT BRITAIN.

*The Proceedings of the Parliament continu'd from Page 78.
of the preceding Register.*



On the 2d of March, the Commons order'd that Sir George Caswal, should attend in his Place the next Morning: After which Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, that the Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer had, that Morning, deliver'd up to him a Duplicate of the Inventory or Particular of the Estate of William Tillard, Esq; one of the late Directors of the South-Sea Company, which he deliver'd to the Clerk. After this the Call of the House was put off to that Day Sevensnight; and the ingross'd Bill to enable the South-Sea Company to ingraft Part of their Capital Stock and Fund into the Stock and Fund of the Bank of England, and another Part thereof into the Stock and Fund of the East-India Company, &c. was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords.

March 3. Being appointed to take into farther Consideration the Report from the Committee of Secrecy, with Relation to Sir George Caswal, the Serjeant at Arms was order'd to summon the Members in the Places adjacent, to attend the Service of the House; and Sir George Caswal attending in his Place, the three Examinations of Daniel Watkins, Clerk to Elias Turner, Jacob Sawbridge, Esq; and Company, taken before the Committee of Secrecy, were read; after which Jacob Sawbridge, Senior, Esq; was examin'd; as were also

N

Daniel

Daniel Watkins and *John Clerk*. After this *Sir George Caswal* was heard in his Place, and being withdrawn, it was resolv'd, ' That it appears to this House, that ' *Sir George Caswal* Knight, and one of the Copartners ' of *Turner and Company*, and a Member of this House, ' did, on or about the 14th Day of December, 1720, ' (after this House had begun to enquire into the Con- ' duct of the late Directors of the *South-Sea Company*) ' order *Daniel Watkins*, one of the Book-Keepers of the ' said *Turner and Company*, to erase, in several Places ' of the Books of the said *Turner and Company*, the ' Name of *Stanhope*; and to make the same *Stangape*, ' which was accordingly done. Another Question be- ' ing propos'd, in Relation to the said *Sir George Caswal*, the Serjeant at Arms was directed to acquaint him, that he might come again into the House, which *Sir George* did, and desir'd farther Time, to summon several Witnesses to be examin'd: Whereupon the farther Consideration of the Report from the Committee of Secrecy was put off to the Monday following.

March 4. The Commons order'd their Speaker to issue his Warrant for a new Writ, for electing a Burgess for *Tregony*, in *Cornwall*, in the Room of the late Mr. Secretary *Cragg*; after which, the *Ingrat's Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, &c.* was read the 3d Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords.

March 6. Mr. Speaker laid before the House, the Duplicate of the Inventory or Particular of the Estate of *Francis Eyles, Esq.* one of the late Directors of the *South-Sea Company*, which the Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer* had that Morning deliver'd to him; and then, in a Grand Committee, the Commons took into Consideration the Representation from the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, relating to the Prohibition of Callicoes; and having made some Progress in that Matter, put it off 'till the 10th. They also adjourn'd to the 8th, the farther Consideration of the Report from the Committee of Secrecy; and in the mean Time, order'd, a Copy of the Warrant of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, to the Auditor of the Receipt, to make forth new *Exchequer Bills* for the Million of Money lent to the *South-Sea Company*; the Memorial of the *South-Sea Company*, relating to the issuing of *Exchequer Bills*, by Way of Loan to the said Company, the Warrant for issuing out the said *Exchequer Bills*, the *South-Sea Company's Securities* for Repayment

Repayment of the said Exchequer Bills; and the several Books of Draughts of Money made by Mr. Knight, late Cashier of the South-Sea Company, on the Bank of England, to be laid before the House. They also order'd Sir John Fellows, Mr. Charles Joye, Sir John Blunt, Bart. Richard Holditch, Esq; and several other Persons to attend the House on the 8th.

March 7. Mr. Kinsal laid before the Commons several Papers that had been call'd for, relating to the South-Sea Company; after which Sir John Blunt, was order'd to be brought, and Mr. Surman, Mr. James Tisard, Mr. Joseph Stanburgh, Mr. Edward Pouter, Mr. Daniel Watkins, Mr. John Clerk, Mr. John Mount, Mr. Edward Owen, Mr. William Bowles, Mr. Fulconbridge (Book-keeper to Matthew Weymondfold), Thomas Weddall, and Edmund Waller, to attend the House upon the 9th. It was also order'd, that the Transfer Book of the South-Sea Company, (Letter S) of the 18th of February 1719; and the Book containing the Accounts of Francis Hawes, Esq; one of the late Directors of the South-Sea Company, refer'd to in the second Report from the Committee of Secrecy, be laid before the House the next Morning; after which the House proceeded to the hearing the Matter touching the Election for the Borough of Cricklade in Wiltshire; and having heard Council, and examin'd Witnesses on both Sides, it was resolv'd, that the Honourable Matthew Dury Morton, Esq; was duly elected for the said Borough.

March 8. Mr. Fox, from the Auditor of the Exchequer's Office, and Mr. Lockyer, from the South-Sea Company, laid before the House several Papers that had been call'd for.

Then the Order of the Day being read, for taking into farther Consideration the Reports from the Committee of Secrecy; those Parts of the first of the said Reports which related to John Aislaby, Esq; (a Member of this House) were read; and then the second Report from the said Committee was read; and a Letter from the said Mr. Aislaby, to Mr. Weymondfold, dated 1st March 1719; and also, several Examinations of Mr. Weymondfold before the said Committee; and the Examination of Mr. Robert Surman taken the 31st of January last; and the Examination of Mr. Francis Hawes before the said Committee, taken the twenty fourth of February last, were read. Afterwards Sir

John Fellows, *Mr. Charles Joye*, *Mr. Hawes*, *Sir John Blunt*, *Mr. Holditch*, *Mr. Gibbon*, and *Mr. Chester*, were severally call'd in, and examin'd. Then the Examination of *Mr. Hawes*, taken the 31st of *January* last, before the said Committee, was read; and *Mr. Hawes* was call'd in and examin'd. Then the Examination of *Mr. Robert Surman*, taken before the said Committee the 7th Day of *March* last, was read; and he was call'd in and examin'd, and prov'd an Account of *South-Sea* Stock bought by *Mr. Knight* for *Mr. Aislaby*; which Account was read; and after *Mr. Weymond* had been examin'd, the Examination of *Sir Theodore Janssen*, taken before the said Committee the 20th and 26th Days of *January* last; and the Examination of *Sir Lambert Blackwell*, taken before the said Committee the 25th Day of *January* last, were read. Afterwards *Mr. Gibbon*, *Sir John Fellows*, and *Mr. Joye*, were again severally call'd in and examin'd. And then the Examination of *Mr. Knight*, taken the 17th Day of *January* last; and the Examination of *Sir John Blunt*, taken before the said Committee, the 14th of *January* last; the Copy of the Warrant for making forth new *Exchequer* Bills for one Million; and also, the Copy of the Memorial from the *South-Sea* Company, relating to the issuing of *Exchequer* Bills by Way of Loan to the said Company, were read: And afterwards *Sir John Fellows* and *Sir John Blunt*, were again severally call'd in and examin'd.

The reading of the Papers, and the Examination of the Persons abovemention'd, lasted 'till about nine a-Clock in the Evening; after which *Mr. Aislaby* made a long submissive, and pathetick Speech, in his own Defence; but what was depos'd against him by *Mr. Hawes*, viz. That he had caus'd the Book of Accompts between them to be burnt, and given him a Discharge for the Ballance amounting to about 842,000*l.* appear'd so heinous; and so home a Proof, that after he was withdrawn, the House came to the following unanimous Resolutions, viz.

Resolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, I. That it appears to this House, that 22000 Pounds *South-Sea* Stock was bought by *Mr. Robert Knight*, late Cashier of the *South-Sea* Company, upon the 3^d and 19th Days of *December* 1719, for the Use and on the Account of *John Aislaby*, Esq; (a Member of this House) then Chancellor

cellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, and one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury.

II. That from the 30th Day of January, 1719, to the 4th Day of March following inclusive, 70000*l.* South-Sea Stock was transacted by Mr. Matthew Weymondfold, Broker, by the Direction and on the Account of the said John Aislaby, Esq;

III. That 20000*l.* South-Sea Stock, part of the said 70000*l.* Stock, was deliver'd to Mr. Matthew Weymondfold, Broker, on the 12th Day of February, 1719, by Robert Surman late Deputy-Cashier of the South-Sea Company, at the Rate of 130*l.* per Cent. by Direction of Robert Knight, late Cashier of the said Company, for the Use and Benefit of the said John Aislaby, Esq;

IV. That several Parcels of South-Sea Stock, part of the said 70000*l.* Stock, amounting to 20000*l.* Stock for 35357*l.* 10*s.* were bought by Matthew Weymondfold, Broker, on the 1st Day of March, 1719, by the Order of the said John Aislaby, Esq; and that the said 20000*l.* Stock was deliver'd by the said Matthew Weymondfold, on the 4th Day of March 1719, to Robert Knight, late Cashier of the South-Sea Company, for the Use and Benefit of the said Mr. Aislaby; and that the said Robert Knight did then pay the said 35357*l.* 10*s.* for the same.

V. That the aforesaid 20000*l.* South-Sea Stock, was stock taken in and held by the said Robert Knight, for the Benefit of the said John Aislaby, Esq; after the Proposals of the South-Sea Company were accepted by this House, and a Bill order'd to be brought in thereupon, without any Money paid or Security given by the said Mr. Aislaby for the said Stock.

VI. That the taking in and holding the said 20000*l.* South-Sea Stock, by the said Robert Knight, with the Privacy and for the Benefit of the said John Aislaby, Esq; was a most notorious, dangerous, and infamous Corruption in the said Mr. Aislaby.

VII. That it appears to this House, that between the 20th Day of March 1720, and the 21st Day of November following, there was an Account between Turner and Company, and Edmund Waller, Son-in-Law of the said John Aislaby, Esq; amounting in the whole to the Sum of 794451*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* and that there was also an Account of South-Sea Stock depending between the said Turner and Company, and the said Mr. Waller, on the Ballance of which last mention'd Account there

there was 77600*l.* due from the said *Turner and Company*, for the securing whereof the said *Turner and Company*, entred into Bonds the 26th of *November* last, for twelve Months from the 24th Day of *September* then past, viz. One Bond for 44600*l.* to the said *Edmund Waller*, and one other Bond to *Thomas Weddall*, Esq; for 33000*l.* in Trust for the said *John Aislable*.

VIII. That the said *John Aislable*, Esq; was privy to, and did approve and consent, that the Million of *Exchequer Bills* lent by the Treasury to the *South-Sea Company* should be lent out by the said Company upon their Stock, and accordingly the same was done.

IX. That the said *John Aislable*, Esq; at a Meeting with the late Sub-Governor and several of the Directors of the *South-Sea Company*, did advise the taking in the first Money Subscription at 300*l.* per Cent. and agreed to promote the same.

X. That the said *John Aislable*, Esq; gave in a List to the late Directors of the *South-Sea Company*, of the Names of Persons to be admitted into the third Money Subscription at 1000*l.* per Cent. for several Sums of Money amounting to 75300*l.* and did thereby promote and encourage the said Subscription.

XI. That the said *John Aislable*, Esq; has encourag'd and promoted the dangerous and destructive Execution of the late *South-Sea Scheme*, with a View to his own exorbitant Profit; and has combin'd with the late Directors of the *South-Sea Company* in their pernicious Practices, to the Detriment of great Numbers of his Majesty's Subjects, and the Ruin of the publick Credit and the Trade of this Kingdom.

XII. That the said *John Aislable*, Esq; be for his said Offences expell'd this House.

Then it was order'd, that the said *John Aislable*, Esq; be committed Prisoner to his Majesty's Tower of London; and that Mr. *Speaker* do issue his Warrant accordingly.

And that Leave be given to bring in a Bill for restraining *John Aislable*, Esq; from going out of this Kingdom for the Space of one Year, and until the End of the next Session of Parliament, and for discovering his Estate and Effects, and for preventing the transporting or alienating the same; and that Mr. *Hutcheson* and the Master of the Rolls do prepare and bring in the same.

The House having sat 'till past Twelve at Night, the farther Consideration of the Report from the Committee of Secrecy, was put off 'till the 10th, when Sir George Caswal, and several other Persons were order'd to attend; and then the House adjourn'd to that Day.

March 10. The Commons order'd their Serjeant at Arms to take Care, that no Footmen be permitted to be within the Lobby of the House, or upon the Stairs leading thereto; and that he should, from Time to Time, call the Constables in waiting to his Assistance, to see this Order executed. Then some of the Commissioners of the Customs presented to the House a Report from the said Commissioners concerning the *East-India Trade*, after which the Call of the House was farther adjourn'd to the *Thursday* following; and order'd, that such Members as should not then attend, be sent for in Custody of the Serjeant at Arms. Then the House proceeded to take into farther Consideration the Reports from the Committee of Secrecy; and that Part of the first Report, which relates to 50000 *l. South-Sea Stock*, taken in and held by Robert Knight for the Use of Elias Turner, Jacob Sawbridge, and Sir George Caswal (a Member of this House) was read; as was also a Transfer (in the *South-Sea Company's Transfer Book*) dated the 18th of *February 1719*. And Mr. Robert Surman, Mr. Testard, and Mr. Poulter, were severally call'd in and examin'd. Then the Examination of Mr. Joseph Stanburgh, taken before the said Committee the 21st of *January 1720*, was read; and he was call'd in and examin'd. Then several Books of Turner and Company, viz. the *Stock Ledger F. fol. 86*, *Jos. Stokes's Account of the 11th of June 1720*; the drawing *Cash-Ledger fo. 1, 759*, of the 11th of *June 1720*; and the *Stock-Ledger G. fol. 7*, for the Account of Sawbridge and Company, were read. Then Mr. Mount was call'd in, and produc'd the *Night Cash-Book of Turner and Company*, for the 10th and 12th Days of *December 1720*, which was read, and he was examin'd. Then the Examination of Mr. Jacob Sawbridge, Senior, taken before the Committee of Secrecy the 10th Day of *January last*; and also Mr. Knight's Examination, taken before the said Committee the 21st Day of *January last*, were read. And then Mr. Surman was again call'd in and examin'd. And then Mr. Elias Turner; and Mr. John Mount were severally call'd in and examin'd;

min'd; and the Cash-Book of *Turner and Company* of the 31st of *February* last 1719, was read.

After this, *Sir George Caswall* was heard in his Place, and, in his Defence alledg'd, That he had made a lawful Bargain for the Stock in Question with *Mr. Knight*, and had several Times offer'd to pay the Value of it, but was put off, from Time to Time by *Mr. Knight*, who told him, he was not at Leisure to make up Accounts with him; and that *Mr. Knight* had sufficient Security in his Hands. To prove which *Sir George* call'd several Witnesses. Hereupon three or four Members spoke in his Behalf, and among other Things said, they were satisfy'd he had given sufficient Security: But the Question being put whether he had or not. It was carry'd in the Negative by 127 Voices against 91.

Then *Sir George Caswall* stood up again, and express'd his great Sorrow, That he had the Misfortune to fall under the Displeasure of the House; which lay the more heavy upon him, because he was not conscious of any Crime, unless it were the extraordinary Zeal and Affection he had shewn for the Support of the present happy Settlement, having assisted the Government with vast Sums of Money, at three per Cent, when they could get it no where else: For the Truth of which he appeal'd to the Members of the House, who were then Commissioners of the Treasury. Hereupon *Mr. Clayton* stood up and witness'd to the Truth of his Allegation: But his past Services not being thought a sufficient Attonement for the great Share he had in the fraudulent Management of the *South-Sea Scheme*, after he was withdrawn, the House came to the following Resolutions, viz.

I. That it appears to this House, that during the Time the Bill for enabling the *South-Sea Company*, to enlarge their Capital Stock and Fund was depending in Parliament, 50000 *l.* Stock, being Part of the 574500 *l.* fictitious Stock, entred in the Cash-Book of the Company as sold for 1259325 *l.* was taken in or held by *Robert Knight*, late Cashier of the said Company, for *Elias Turner*, *Jacob Sawbridge*, and *Sir George Caswall*, (a Member of this House) without any valuable Consideration paid, or sufficient Security given, for the Acceptance of, or Payment for, such Stock.

II. That it appears to this House by the Books of the said *Turner and Company*, and the Examinations

now before this House, that there was a clear Profit of 250,000 *l.* made of the said 50,000 *l.* Stock, so taken in or held as aforesaid.

III. That the said Sir George Caswal, by concurring with his Partners the said *Elias Turner*, and *Jacob Sawbridge*, in having the said 50,000 *l.* Stock taken in or held as aforesaid, has been Guilty of a corrupt, infamous and dangerous Practice, highly reflecting on the Honour and Justice of Parliament, and destructive to the Interest of his Majesty's Government.

IV. That the said Sir George Caswal be, for his said Offence, expell'd this House.

V. That the said Sir George Caswal be committed Prisoner to his Majesty's Tower of London; and that Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrants accordingly.

VI. That the Estates Real and Personal of the said Sir George Caswal, *Jacob Sawbridge*, and *Elias Turner*, be subject and liable to answer and make good to the South-Sea Company the afore said Sum of 250,000 *l.* which was the advanc'd Price on the 11th Day of June 1720, of the said 50,000 *l.* Stock, over and above the Sum of 125000 *l.* paid to the said Company for the same.

Then it was order'd, that a Bill be brought in pursuant to the said Resolutions, and that Mr. Brodrick, the Lord Moleworth, Mr. Hutcheson, and Mr. Ward, do prepare and bring in the same; after which the farther Consideration of the Report from the Committee of Secrecy was put off to the 14th.

March 13. (To which Day the House had adjourn'd) the Commons order'd their Speaker to issue out his Warrants for two new Writs, one for electing a Burgess for *Leominster* in the County of *Hereford*, in the Room of Sir George Caswal, Knight, expell'd the House; the other for electing a Citizen for the City of *Edinburgh* in the Room of Sir George Warrender, Bart. deceased; and then the Bill for regulating the *Journeyman Taylors*, within the *Weekly Bills of Mortality*, was read the 2d Time, and committed.

March 14. Mr. Hutcheson presented to the House, A Bill for restraining *John Aislacie, Esq;* from going out of this Kingdom, &c. and for discovering his Estate and Effects, &c. which was read the first Time, and order'd to be read a second. Then the Serjeant at Arms having summon'd the Members, in the adjacent Places, to attend the Service of the House, the Commons proceeded

ceeded to take into farther Consideration the Report from the Committee of Secrecy: And the House being mov'd, that a Part of the said Report relating to the Earl of *Sunderland*, might be read; the same was read accordingly. His Lordship's Friends, not expecting that he would be so soon attack'd, appear'd somewhat surpriz'd; and thereupon mov'd, and struggled hard, for adjourning the Consideration of that Part of the said Report 'till the next Morning; which was at last agreed to; and Sir *John Fellows*, Bart. *Charles Foye*, Esq; Sir *John Blunt*, Bart. *Edward Gibbon*, Esq; *Robert Chester*, Esq; and Mr. *Robert Surman*, were then order'd to attend.

March 15. The Commons proceeded in the adjourn'd Consideration of that Part of the Report from the Committee of Secrecy which related to the Earl of *Sunderland*; and the several Examinations of Sir *John Blunt*, Mr. *Edward Gibbon*, Mr. *Charles Foye*, *James Craggs*, Esq; Mr. *Richard Holditch*, Mr. *John Webster*, Mr. *Robert Surman*, Sir *Lambert Blackwell*, Mr. *Francis Hawes*, Mr. *William Astel*, Sir *John Fellows*, and Sir *Theodore Janssen*, taken before the said Committee, were read; and afterwards Mr. *Foye*, Mr. *Gibbon*, Mr. *Chester*, Mr. *Holditch*, and Mr. *Surman*, were severally call'd in, and examin'd.

Then a Motion was made, that it appears to the House, that, after the Proposals of the *South-Sea Company* were accepted by this House, and a Bill order'd to be brought in thereupon, and before such Bill, pass'd, 50,000*l.* of the Capital Stock of the *South-Sea Company* was taken in by *Robert Knight*, late Cashier of the said Company, for the Use, and upon the Account of *Charles Earl of Sunderland*, a Lord of Parliament, and first Commissioner of the Treasury, without any valuable Consideration paid, or sufficient Security given, for Payment for, or Acceptance of the same.

This Motion occasion'd a warm Debate that lasted 'till near eight a-clock in the Evening, but the Question being put thereupon, it was carry'd in the Negative by a Majority of 233 Votes against 172: Which, however, occasion'd various Reasonings and Reflections. That ticklish Affair being over, the Commons put off the farther Consideration of the Report from the Committee of Secrecy, 'till the *Friday* following.

March

March 16. Upon a Complaint of the great Rudeness of Footmen, and of their Disobedience to the Orders which had been made concerning them; the Serjeant at Arms was order'd immediately to go and take into his Custody all such Footmen as he should find in the Lobby of the House, or upon the Stairs leading thereto; and that he should from Time to Time, take into his Custody such Footmen as should presume to disobey the Orders of the House: And it was also order'd, that no such Footmen be discharg'd out of Custody, but by the special Order of the House. After this, according to the Order of the Day, the House was call'd over; and the Names of such Members as made Default to appear were noted down, and it was order'd, that the same be call'd over on that Day Sevensnight.

On the 17th of March, the House being inform'd, that the Serjeant at Arms had, pursuant to the Order of the Day before, taken into his Custody several Footmen, either in the Lobby or on the Stairs leading thereto, it was order'd that the said Footmen be discharg'd out of Custody, making reasonable Satisfaction to the Serjeant at Arms for the Charges of their Confinement. Then the Order of the Day being read, for the House to take into farther Consideration the Report from the Committee of Secrecy, Mr. *Hutcheson* represented, 'That it was impossible to proceed in so important an Affair, without exposing the Justice of Parliament to be baffled, as it had been in some late Instances, so long as they wanted so material a Witness as Mr. *Robert Knight*:' And therefore he mov'd, and, being seconded, it was resolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, humbly to desire his Majesty that he would be pleas'd to impart to this House, the Advice his Majesty has receiv'd, or shall receive, from Abroad, concerning his gracious Endeavours to bring over *Robert Knight*, late Cashier of the *South-Sea Company*, to answer to the Justice of the Kingdom: Which Address was order'd to be presented by such Members of the House as were of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-Council. It was by many conjectur'd, that the *Remora* that hindred Mr. *Knight*'s coming over, was rather in *London*, than in *Vienna* or *Brussels*: But be that as it will, the Commons having in the mean Time, no great Business before them, adjourn'd themselves to the 20th.

It was generally expected, that on *Friday* the 17th, the Commons would have proceeded to that Part of the Report from the Committee of Secrecy which related to *James Craggs*, Senior Esq; but whether the Terror of his approaching Tryal, or the Loss of a beloved Son, for whom he had been amassing vast Heaps of Riches, cast a Damp upon his Spirits, he dy'd the Day before, about ten a-clock at Night, in a Lethargick Fit; leaving behind him an Estate valued at one Million and a half, to be divided among his three Daughters; who are marry'd to three Members of Parliament, viz. Mr. *Trefusis*, Mr. *Newsham*, and Mr. *Elliot*.

To proceed: On the 20th of *March*, the Commons order'd their Speaker to issue his Warrant for a new Writ for the electing a Burgess for the Borough of *Rippon* in *Yorkshire*, in the Room of *John Aislaby*, Esq; expell'd the House. Then Mr. Controller acquainted the Commons, that their Address, relating to Mr. *Knight*, having been presented to the King, his Majesty had commanded him to lay before the House, several Letters and Papers containing Advices from *Flanders* concerning him (with a Schedule of them) and, at the same Time, to acquaint the House, that his Majesty had not receiv'd any Advice of Colonel *Churchill's* being got to *Vienna*, nor any Letter from thence relating to Mr. *Knight*; that as soon as any should come to his Majesty, they should be laid before the House: Hereupon several Letters from Mr. *Leathes*, his Majesty's Resident at *Brussels*, to the Secretary of State, were read, importing in Substance. ' That pursuant to his Orders he had made the most pressing ' Instances with the Marquess *de Prie*, for the delivering up of Mr. *Knight*: But had been answer'd that ' the said Marquess had not receiv'd any Instructions ' from *Vienna* about that Matter; that, in the mean ' Time, he was apprehensive that the same would ' meet with great Difficulties. That the *Greffier*, or ' Secretary of the States of *Brabant*, had been twice ' with the said Marquess, to represent to him, that ' according to one of the Articles of the *Joyful Entry* ' of *Brabant*, which was granted them by the Emperor *Charles V.* and has been sworn to by all his Successors (and which they look upon as their *Magna Charta*) no Person charg'd with, or apprehended for ' any

any Crime, can be remov'd to be try'd out of their Province; and that the Deputies of the States insisted upon that Article, of which the Resident had enclos'd a Copy in *French*, which was also read in the House.

Most of the Members appear'd surpriz'd at the unexpected Difficulty about the delivering up Mr. *Knight*, which was started, in the Name of the States of *Brabant*; and the Lord *Molesworth* among others said thereupon: That 'twas to be hop'd, they should have a more satisfactory Answer from *Vienna*, then they had from *Brussels*: But if they had not, it would, in his Opinion, be proper to call for the Treaties lately enter'd into with the House of *Austria*, to know upon what Motives we have been at so great an Expence of Blood and Treasure, and have sent our Men of War to rot and be worm-eaten in the *Mediterranean*, to conquer Kingdoms for the Emperor? Adding, that if that pretended Privilege of the States of *Brabant*, should be insisted upon, they might remove that Obstacle, by addressing his Majesty to grant his Pardon to Mr. *Knight*, in Order to have him brought over: But that it was proper not to make any farther Step in that Affair, 'till they were acquainted with the Success of Colonel *Churchill's* Negotiation at *Vienna*. Then Mr. *Farrer* reported the Resolution of the Committee of the whole House, upon the Petition of Merchants and Makers of Herrings in *Great Yarmouth*, viz. That the taking off the Duty upon all Salt us'd in the curing and making of Red Herrings, and instead thereof laying a proportionable Duty upon all Red-Herrings consum'd at Home only, will be a Service to the Makers and Curers of Red-Herrings, and no Prejudice to the Revenue.

March 21. Mr. *Westcomb*, Secretary to the *South-Sea* Company, presented to the Commons, the Resolutions of the General Court of the said Company, held the 9th and 18th Days of *March* Instant, relating to the four Money-Subscriptions. Then after the reading of the several Petitions, the Commons, in a grand Committee, consider'd farther of the Representation from the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, relating to the Prohibition of Callicoos; and came to several Resolutions.

On

On the 22d, Mr. Controller acquainted the Commons, That his Majesty having, the Day before, receiv'd a Letter from Colonel *Churchill*, directed to the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, dated *Vienna* the 4th of *March*, 1720-21, had commanded him (pursuant to the Address of the House) to lay a Copy thereof before the House; which Mr. Controller presented to the House accordingly. The Copy of that Letter was thereupon read, importing in Substance; that he was just arriv'd at *Vienna*, and would not lose one Moment, in making the most pressing Instances to the Imperial Court, for the delivering up of Mr. *Knight*; and that he did not doubt Success, unless the Privileges of the States of *Brabant* interfer'd: Several smart Reflections were made (particularly by the Lord *Molesworth*) upon the frivolous Pretence that was made use of, to baffle his Majesty's gracious Endeavours to bring over Mr. *Knight*: But the House did not think fit to come to any Resolution thereupon; and then, in a Grand Committee went through the *Bill for the better establishing of publick Credit, by preventing, for the future, the infamous Practice of Stock-Jobbing*. The same Evening Colonel *Churchill* arriv'd from *Vienna*, which being known the next Morning, occasion'd a general Surprize.

March 22. Mr. *Farrar* reported to the Commons, the Resolutions of the Grand Committee, upon the Representation of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, relating to the Prohibition of *Callicoes, &c. viz.*

I. That the carrying on of any Trade by his Majesty's Subjects to the *East-Indies* under foreign Commissions, or in Conjunction with Foreigners, is of pernicious Consequence to the Commerce and Welfare of this Kingdom, and that an effectual Stop ought to be put thereto.

II. That the clandestine putting of unlicens'd Goods on Board any Outward-bound *East-India* Ships, and the taking any such Goods out of the Homeward-bound Ships, is a mischeivous Practice, and highly detrimental and injurious to his Majesty's Customs.

III. That the allowing the Importation of Tea by Certificates from *Ostend*, and other foreign Places, not being the Place of its Growth, tends to promote the illegal Trade carry'd on by his Majesty's Subjects to the *East-Indies* under foreign Commissions, and in Con-
junction

junction with Foreigners, and is very prejudicial to the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom.

IV. That it will be for the Benefit of the Trade of this Kingdom, that the Time-given for Drawbacks for all Goods and Merchandizes imported, and afterwards exported, be enlarg'd.

V. That it will be for the Benefit of the Trade of this Kingdom, that the Time given the *East-India* Company for their Discounts, and other Allowances, be enlarg'd.

VI. That the *East-India* Company be allow'd to Ship out Stores, Provisions, and Necessaries for maintaining their Garrisons and Setlements, free of all Duties: it was order'd, that a Bill be brought in pursuant to the said Resolutions.

Then the House proceeded to call over the Names of such Members as made Default to appear upon the Call of the House on the 16th, and several of their Names were call'd over, and many of them appear'd, and others were excus'd: But while the Commons were busie about this Affair, they were sent for up by the Gentleman Usher of the *Black Rod*, to attend the King in the House of Lords, where his Majesty being come with the usual State and Solemnity, the Royal Assent was given to the following Bills, viz.

An Act to enable the South-Sea Company to ingraft part of their Capital Stock and Fund into the Stock and Fund of the Bank of England, and another Part thereof into the Stock and Fund of the East-India Company, and for giving farther Time for Payment to be made by the said South-Sea Company to the Use of the Publick.

An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.

An Act to preserve and encourage the Woollen and Silk Manufactures of this Kingdom, and for the more effectual imploying the Poor, by prohibiting the Use and Wear of all printed, painted, stained or dy'd Callicoes in Apparel, Household Stuff, Furniture or otherwise, after the 25th Day of December 1722, (except as therein excepted.)

An Act for the better Preservation of the Harbour of Rye in the County of Sussex.

An Act for finishing and adorning the new Chapel call'd St. George's Chapel in Great Yarmouth in the County of Norfolk, and for enlightning the Streets of the said Town,

by a Duty or Imposition on Coals, Culm, and Ginders, to be landed and consum'd there.

An Act for making the River Weaver Navigable, from Proddham Bridge to Winsford Bridge in the County of Chester.

An Act for enlarging the Time for making the River Kennet Navigable, from Reading to Newbury in the County of Berks.

An Act to inclose the common Field of Lighthorne, and a Common call'd Lighthorne-Heath, in the County of Warwick.

An Act for draining, improving, and inclosing the Common call'd Stocksby Common, in the Parish of Stocksby in the County of Norfolk.

An Act to enable the Right Honourable Heneage Earl of Ailesford to sell certain Estates of Leasehold and Inheritance in the County of Kent, compris'd in his Marriage-Settlement, and to purchase another Estate in the County of Leicester, of better Value, to be settled to the same Uses.

An Act for the Naturalizing of Isabella Countess of Denbigh, Wife of William Earl of Denbigh.

An Act for Naturalizing John Hartcup.

An Act for Naturalizing Gilbert de Flines, Christian Frederick Zincke, and others.

The Commons being return'd to their House, proceeded to call over the rest of the Names of such Members as made Default to appear on the 16th, and order'd Charles Parker, Esq; to be taken into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms; and that the House be call'd over again upon the next Day three Weeks.

March 24. Several Members had Leave to go into the Country, either for Recovery of Health, or upon extraordinary Occasions: And then the Hon. Henry Berkeley, Esq; one of the Knights of the Shire for the County of Gloucester, presented to the Commons a Petition of the Grand-Jury, Justices of the Peace, Gentlemen, and Freeholders, of the County of Gloucester, at the Assizes held the 11th Day of March 1720, and also of the Mayor, and Aldermen, and Grand-Jury of the City of Gloucester, which was read, complaining of the mischievous Effects which the Trade of the Nation, and particularly the clothing Manufactures of the said County lie under, by the treacherous Practices and Mismanagement of the late Directors of the South-

Sea

Sea Company, or most of them, and their Accomplices, as well as by the fatal Stroke thereby given to the publick Credit of the Nation; and praying, that this House would proceed to bring such Offenders to Justice, and take such other Methods therein, as they in their great Wisdom should think proper. This Petition was order'd to lie on the Table, and after the dispatching of some private Affairs, Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue out his Warrant for a New Writ for the electing a Knight of the Shire for the County of Rutland, in the Room of the Right Honourable John Manners, Esq; (commonly call'd Marquess of Granby) now Duke of Rutland, call'd up to the House of Peers. Then Mr. Farrer reported the Amendments made to the Bill for preventing the infamous Practice of Stock-Jobbing, which being agreed to, the said Bill was order'd to be ingrossed. Colonel Churchill being come into the House, of which he is a Member, it was expected that an Account of his Negotiations would, that Day, have been laid before the Commons: But they were only given to understand, that as soon as the Dispatches he brought from Vienna could be translated, they should be laid before the House, who thereupon adjourn'd 'till the 27th.

Being then met again, Mr. Speaker laid before the Commons Duplicates of the Inventories or Particulars of the Estates of the late Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors, and Officers of the *South-Sea Company*, (except such as were already before the House) viz. of Sir John Fellows, Sub-Governor, Charles Joye, Esq; Deputy-Governor, James Edmundson, Esq; Arthur Ingram, Esq; Sir Theodore Janssen, Kt. and Bart. Stephen Child, Esq; Francis Hawes, Esq; Jacob Sawbridge, Esq; John Turner, Esq; Sir William Hamond, Kt. William Morley Esq; Richard Horsely, Esq; Hugh Raymond, Esq; Sir Lambert Blackwell, Bart. John Gore, Esq; William Astell Esq; Samuel Read, Junior, Esq; Robert Chester, Esq; Richard Houlditch, Esq; Sir Robert Chaplin, Bart. Thomas Reynolds, Esq; Peter de la Porte, Esq; Edward Gibbon, Esq; Sir Hartcourt Master, Kt. Ambrose Page, Esq; Sir Jacob Jacobson, Kt. Sir John Lambert, Bart. Sir William Chapman, Kt. and Bart. Sir John Blunt, Bart. John Grigby, Accomptant, Robert Surman, Deputy-Cashier: And these Duplicates of Inventories, were referr'd to a select Committee, which was thereupon appointed to

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examine

examine the same, to make Estimates of the Balances of the said several Duplicates, and to report to the House such Observations as they should make upon them. After this Mr. Controller acquainted the House, that his Majesty had commanded him to lay before them Copies of several Letters and Papers, relating to Mr. Knight, which he presented to the House accordingly, with a Schedule of them. The Copies of the said Letters were read, and among them a Letter from the Emperor to the King of Great Britain, expressing his Imperial Majesty's Inclination and Readiness to comply with his Britannick Majesty's Desires, as to the delivering up of Mr. Knight; but that the States of Brabant having and claiming particular Privileges, which his Imperial Majesty was engag'd to maintain, it would be necessary to make Application to the said States; and his Imperial Majesty, on his Part, would not fail to support such Instances as should be made: To which effect Prince Eugene wrote a Letter to the Marquess de Prie, which was also read. Several smart Reflections were made, by a noble Member, on the former of those two Letters: But this Affair being equally nice and important, it was resolv'd to take into Consideration the several Letters and Papers relating to Mr. Knight, which his Majesty had been pleas'd to communicate to this House, in a Grand Committee, on the 29th.

On the 28th the Commons order'd, that the Committee to whom the Duplicates of the Inventories of the Estates of the late Directors &c. of the South Sea Company, were referr'd, should have Power to send for Persons, Papers, and Records.

March 29. The Commons, in a Grand Committee, took into Consideration the several Letters and Papers, laid before them, relating to Mr. Knight. After the reading of some of those Papers, Mr. Hutcheson open'd the Debate, representing, 'How much on the one Hand, the Publick was concern'd, in having the Authors of the present Distress fully discover'd and brought to condign Punishment; and how impracticable it was, on the other Hand, to proceed in this important Inquiry, so long as the principal Agent of the late South Sea Directors, and their Accomplices was kept out of the Way; that, in the Mean Time, the publick Calamity encreasing every Day, the Nation

call'd

call'd aloud for Justice : And therefore, if the Means already us'd for bringing over Mr *Knight*, prov'd abortive, it were adviseable to have Recourse to more speedy and effectual Methods.' Sir *Joseph Jekyl*, and the Lord *Molesworth*, strongly supported Mr. *Hutcheson* and, in particular, shew'd that it was incumbent on some Persons in the Administration to have Mr. *Knight* brought over in order fully to clear their own Innocence ; otherwise, tho' acquitted, they would still be look'd upon as Criminal. Urging, that it was matter of Wonder, that so frivolous a Pretence, as the Privileges of the States of *Brabant*, should be made Use of to put a Stop to so important an Inquiry, especially considering how little those Priveleges had been regarded in more material Points ; and what Obligations the House of *Austria* lay under to the *British* Nation. Sir *Richard Steele* offer'd something against obliging Mr. *Knight* to be an Evidence, whether he would or no : But no great Strefs was laid upon it. On the other Hand, Mr. *Lechmere* represented, ' that in all probability the Court of *Vienna* had not, at first, fully consider'd the Importance of the Instances that were made to them in his Majesty's Name, and at the Desire of the Commons of *Great Brittain* : But that it was to be presum'd, that when so wise a Prince, as the present Emperor should be appriz'd, that the Welfare and Safety of *England*, to whom his Imperial Majesty has so great Obligations, depended, in some Measure, on the delivering up of Mr. *Knight*, he would readily comply with their Desires : ' Hereupon Mr. *Lechmere* mov'd, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, returning the Thanks of this House for the Instances he has been pleas'd to make, by a Letter under his Royal Hand to his Imperial Majesty, for obtaining the delivering up of Mr. *Knight*, pursuant to the Address of this House ; and for communicating to this House, the Steps which have been taken relating thereto ; and to represent to his Majesty, the Dissatisfaction which his Commons have at the Obstacles which they find have been rais'd, under the Pretence of the Privileges of the States of *Brabant*, against a Compliance with his gracious Endeavours.

And also to represent, that this House is every Day more and more convinc'd of the high Importance it is to the Justice due to his Majesty's People, that effectual

Measures be speedily taken for bringing over Mr. Knight.

And earnestly to beseech his Majesty, to employ his most pressing Endeavours, in such Manner, as in his great Wisdom shall be thought proper, for attaining the just Desire of his Commons.

No Body offer'd to oppose this Motion, which, after Mr. Speaker had resum'd the Chair, Mr. Broderick reported to the House; and the same being agreed to *Nemine Contradicente*, it was resolv'd, That the said Resolution be laid before his Majesty by the whole House.

Accordingly, March 30, the Commons, to the Number of above three hunder'd, in their Coaches, with their Speaker at their Head, went, about two a-clock in the Afternoon to St. James's, and presented the said Resolution to his Majesty, who return'd the following most gracious Answer.

I Am very well pleas'd, that the Instances which I have made for obtaining the delivering up of Mr. Knight, have given you Satisfaction: I shall continue to employ my utmost Endeavours for obtaining what you desire, and hope they will prove effectual.

The same Day the Commons agreed to some of the Amendments, made in a Committee, to the Bill for regulating the Journey-men Taylors within the Weekly Bills of Mortality, and order'd the said Bill to be engross'd. They also order'd, that Mr. Milner be added to the Committee appointed to consider of the Duplicates of the Inventories of the Estates of the late South Sea Directors.

March 31. An engross'd Bill for employing the Manufacturers, and encouraging the Consumption of Raw Silk, and Mohair-Yarn, by prohibiting the wearing of Buttons or Button Holes made of Cloth, Serge or other Stuffs; as also an engross'd Bill for the better establishing publick Credit, by preventing, for the future, the infamous Practice of Stock-jobbing, were read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords, who, during this Month, were mostly taken up in hearing and determining private Causes.

April 3. The Commons being met again, Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue out his Warrants for two new Writs, one for electing a Burgess for the Borough of
King's

King's Lynn in *Norfolk*, in the Room of the Right Honourable *Robert Walpole*, Esq; who had accepted the Offices of First Commissioner for executing the Office of Treasurer of the *Exchequer*, and that of Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the *Exchequer*; and the other for electing a Baron for the Town of *Seaford* in *Sussex*, in the Room of the Honourable *Henry Pelham*, Esq; who had accepted the Office of one of the Commissioners of the Treasury. Then Mr. *Lownds* presented to the House a Bill for Relief of the unhappy Sufferers in the South Sea Company; which was read the first Time, and order'd to be read a second, upon that Day Fortnight. Then it was order'd, that all Orders for Leave to any Members to be absent, be revok'd; and that Mr. Speaker should write his circular Letters, requiring the Attendance of the Members of the House upon Friday the 14th of this Instant *April*. After this, two Aldermen, and one of the Sheriffs of the City of *London*, presented to the House the Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of *London* in Common Council assembled, which was read, order'd to lie on the Table, and is as follows.

To the Honourable the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament assembled.

The Humble Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled.

Sherweth,

THAT your Petitioners think it their Duty most humbly to represent to this Honourable House the present State of the City of *London*, so considerable a Part of the Kingdom, now fill'd with numberless Objects of Grief and Compassion, the sad Effects of the Mismanagement, Avarice, and fatal Contrivances of the late Directors of the *South Sea Company*, their Aiders, Abettors, and Confederates, in the Destruction of their Country.

Nor is it the Case of this great City alone your Petitioners lament; but the general Decay of Trade, Manufactures, and of publick Credit, whereof this Honourable House have been always so extremely tender,

der, as also of the Honour of the *British* Name and Nation.

Your Petitioners beg Leave to return their most humble Thanks to this Honourable House for the great Pains they have taken to relieve the unhappy Sufferers, by compelling the Offenders to make Retitution; as likewise for their continu'd Application to lay open this whole Scene of Guilt, notwithstanding the industrious Artifices of such Sharers in the common Plunder, as have endeavour'd to obstruct the Detection of Fraud and Corruption: And your Petitioners doubt not, but the same Fortitude, Impartiality, and publick Spirit, wherewith this Honourable House have hitherto acted, will still animate them in the Pursuit of those truly great and noble Ends.

We are too sensible of the Load of the publick Debts, not to wish that all proper Methods may be taken to lessen them; and it is an infinite Concern to us, that the Payment of a great Sum towards them (which was expected from the late Scheme) is now render'd extremely difficult, if not impracticable; and yet is a Cloud hanging over the Heads of the present unfortunate Proprietors of the *South Sea Company*, and a great Damp to publick Credit. We will not presume to mention in what Manner Relief may be given in this arduous Affair, but most humbly submit it to the Consideration of this Honourable House.

Your Petitioners therefore most humbly pray this Honourable House will be pleas'd to take such farther Measures, as they, in their great Wisdom, shall judge proper, that Trade may flourish, publick Credit be restor'd, and Justice done to an injur'd People: And your Petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

Then the House being inform'd, that Brigadier General *Stanwix* (a Member of this House) had, since his Election for the City of *Carlisle*, accepted the Office of Governor of the Town of *Kingston upon Hull*, and desir'd the Opinion of the House, Whether by such Acceptance, his Election became void? The Commission constituting him Governor of the said Town, was produc'd, and read at the Table; and a Motion being made, and the Question being put, that it appears to

to this House, that the Office of Governor of the Town of *Kingston upon Hull* is an Office in the Army; it pass'd in the Negative, and it was order'd, that Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a new Writ for the electing a Citizen for the said City of *Carlisle*, in the Room of *Brigadier Stanwix*. It was also order'd, 1st. That the Committee of Secrecy have Leave to sit, notwithstanding any Adjournment of this House. Secondly, That the Committee to whom the Duplicates of the Inventories or Particulars of the Estates of the late Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors, Deputy-Cashier, and Accomptant of the *South-Sea Company*, were referr'd, have also Leave to sit, notwithstanding any Adjournment of this House. Then the Serjeant at Arms being call'd upon by the House to give an Account what he had done in Relation to *Charles Parker, Esq;* (who was order'd to be taken into Custody for neglecting his Service in Parliament) he acquainted the House, that he had sent one of his Messengers into the Country for him, and that the Messenger was return'd; and the said Messenger being call'd in gave the House an Account, that he found Mr. *Parker* very ill, that he kept his Chamber, and had a Physician with him, who said, he was not able to go along with the Messenger without apparent Danger of his Life. And Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, that he had receiv'd a Letter from the said Physician to the same Purpose; Upon which it was order'd, that the said Mr. *Parker* be discharg'd out of Custody, paying his Fees; and then the House adjourn'd 'till the 14th of *April*.

Being then met again, Sir *John Jennings*, from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty presented to the House, an Estimate of the Debt of his Majesty's Navy, as it stood on the 31st of *December*, 1720. After which, the Petitions of the City of *Worcester*, Borough of *St. Albans* in *Hertfordshire*, City of *New Sarum*, City of *Rochester*, and Borough of *Shaftsbury* in *Dorsetshire* complaining of the unparallell'd Miseries and Misfortunes, which the Nation labours under, by the Corruption and Mismanagements of the late *South-Sea Directors*, their Aiders, and Abettors; returning Thanks to the House for the Pains they had already taken to detect their vile and wicked Practices; and praying, that those Destroyers of the Manufactures and Trade of the Nation

Nation might be brought to Justice, and receive condign Punishment; were severally presented to the House, read, and order'd to lie upon the Table. Then Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue his Warrant for a new Writ for Electing a Burgess for the Borough of *Bere-Alston*, in *Devonshire*, in the Room of *Edward Carteret Esq;* who, (jointly with *Galfridus Walpole Esq;*) had accepted the Office of Post-Master General: And upon a Suggestion, that too large and extensive Powers had been granted to *Robert Gordon of Haugh*, by a Commission under the great Seal of *Scotland*, it was resolv'd to address his Majesty for a Copy of the Instructions for passing the said Commission, together with a Copy of it. Then the Call of the House was farther adjourn'd to that Day Sevnnight; and the House adjourn'd to the 17th.

On the 17th of *April*, The Petitions of the County of *Worcester*, of the King's Town of *Maidstone* in *Kent*, Borough of *Leicester*, City and Liberty of *Westminster*; praying, that the House would continue to proceed with the same Spirit and Zeal, to detect and prosecute all manner of Persons, who, by their destructive Counsel, fatal Aid, and unaccountable Avarice, have so greatly impoverish'd the Nation, were presented, read, and order'd to lie on the Table. After this it was unanimously resolv'd, 1. That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to congratulate his Majesty on the Princess of *Wales's* being happily deliver'd of a Prince, to the unspeakable Joy of all his Majesty's faithful Subjects; and to express the Great Satisfaction and Comfort this House has, in seeing the Protestant Interest of this Kingdom more firmly establish'd and secur'd, by the Increase of his Majesty's Royal Family. 2. That the said Address be presented to his Majesty by the whole House. 3. That a Congratulatory Message be sent by this House to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Wales*, on this happy Occasion: And it was order'd that the Earl of *Hertford*, Sir *Robert Rich*, the the Master of the Rolls, Mr. *Nevill*, and Mr. *Gibbon*, should attend their Royal Highnesses with the said Message. After this Mr. *Yonge* presented to the House, from the Commissioners appointed to examine, state, and determine the Debts due to the Army, and to examine and state the Demands of several foreign Princes and States, for Subsidies during the War, a List of the

Certificates

Certificates made out by the said Commissioners; and also a List of Claims and Demands undetermin'd by the said Commissioners. Then Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue his Warrant for a new Writ for electing a Burgess for the Borough of *Leſtwithiel* in *Cornwall*, in the Room of *Galfridus Walpole, Esq;* who had accepted the Office of (joint) Postmaster General. Then Mr. Controller laid before the House Copies of several Letters and Papers relating to Mr. *Knight*, late Cashier of the *South-Sea Company*: And Sir *Thomas Croſſe* reported from Committee to whom it was referr'd to examine the several Duplicates of the Inventories or Particulars of the Estates of the late Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors, Deputy-Cashier, and Accomptant of the *South-Sea Company*, deliver'd into this House, and to make Estimates of the Ballances of the said several Duplicates: That the Committee had consider'd the Matter to them referr'd, and had made an Estimate of the Ballances of the said several Duplicates, which they had directed him to report to the House; and he read the same in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd the Report in at the Table, where the same was read, and order'd to lie on the Table. The Ballances of the said Estates are as follow, viz.

	l.	s.	d.
Blunt	183,349	10	8½
Edmondson	5,365	0	0
Hawes	40,031	0	2½
Hammond	22,707	4	2
Raymond	64,373	6	3
Gore	38,936	15	5
Read	117,297	10	0
Chester	140,372	15	6
Houldich	39,527	10	4
Chaplin	45,875	14	5
Reynolds	18,368	12	2½
De la Porte	17,151	4	6
Gibbon	106,543	5	6
Page	34,817	12	3½
Chapman	39,161	6	8½
Lambert	72,508	1	5
Grigsby	31,687	6	0
Tylard	19,175	14	4
Surman	112,321	10	0
Jacobson	11,518	4	0

Follow

Fellows	243,096	0	6
Blackwell	83,529	17	11
Janssen	243,244	3	11
Joye	40,105	2	0
Ingram	16,795	0	0
Eyles	34,329	16	7
Sarobridge	77,254	1	3
Morley	1,869	10	3
Harvey	19,962	5	3
Child	52,437	19	1
Astell	27,750	19	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Turner	881	17	6
Master	11,814	12	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

Total Amount 2,014,123 16 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

April 18. A Petition of the City of York, praying that the House would proceed to satisfy the Justice of the Nation, was presented to the House and read; and after the Dispatch of some private Affairs, the Commons, with their Speaker, attended his Majesty at St. James's with their Congratulatory Address; to which his Majesty was pleas'd to return this most gracious Answer.

I Thank you for this Address, which is a fresh Instance of your Affection to me and my Family. As I shall always have at Heart the securing the Protestant Interest of these Kingdoms, so I can never doubt of your Zeal towards the establishing it upon a lasting Foundation.

April 19. A Petition of the County Palatine of Chester, praying that Justice be done to an injur'd People, was presented and read; and after Mr. Speaker had reported the King's Answer abovemention'd, it was order'd, at the Desire of the Committee of Secrecy, that the Lieutenant of his Majesty's Tower of London, or his Deputy, should bring Sir George Caswal, Kt. now a Prisoner in the said Tower, to attend the said Committee from Time to Time, as often as the said Committee should desire the same. Then a Bill for the Relief of the unhappy Sufferers in the South Sea Company, was read the second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

April 20.

April 30. After the reading of the Petition of the Borough of *Shrewsbury*, in the County of *Salop*, for Justice on the Authors and Contrivers of the publick Misfortunes, the Earl of *Hertford* reported, that his Royal Highness, the Prince of *Wales*, having been attended with the Congratulatory Message of this House, his Royal Highness was pleas'd to return the following Answer, viz.

THE Satisfaction the House of Commons have shewn, on the Occasion of the Birth of my Son, is a certain Proof of the Continuance of that Duty to the King, and of that Affection to his Family, which has so conspicuously appear'd in all their Proceedings; and I look upon this Congratulation as a particular Mark of their Regard to me; and I return my Thanks to the House for it.

Then a Petition of the Officers of the three Regiments of *Wood*, *Douglas*, and *Hamilton*, who serv'd the States General during the late War, was referr'd to a Committee, and it was order'd that the Duplicates of the Inventories or Particulars of Effects of the late Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors, &c. of the *South-Sea Company*, together with the Abstracts of the said Inventories, be presented separately. After this five Petitions of *Francis Eyles*, Esq; *Richard Horsley*, *William Aspell*, *James Edmundson*, Esq; and of *William Tillard*, late Directors of the *South-Sea Company*, setting forth the Case of the several Petitioners, and praying the Compassion and Consideration of the House according to their respective Circumstances, were severally presented, read, and order'd to lie on the Table: And Mr. *Broderick* having acquainted the House, That the Committee of Secrecy, since their former Report, had come to a farther Knowledge of some Matters and were ready to lay a farther Report before the House, at such Time as the House should appoint: It was order'd, that the said Report be receiv'd the next Morning.

Accordingly, on the 21st, after the reading of six Petitions of as many of the late Directors, and of a seventh of *John Grigsby*, late Accomptant General of the *South-Sea Company*, praying the Consideration and Compassion of the House, Mr. *Bradrick*, from the Committee of Secrecy reported some further Matters, as

Q² *Richard Horsley* and *William Aspell* they

they appear'd to the said Committee, and deliver'd the Report in at the Table, where the same was read, and order'd to be taken into Consideration that Day Seven-night. The most material Part of this third Report, related to *James Craggs*, Sen. Esq; late Post-master General and imported, in Substance, That Forty thousand Pounds *South-Sea* Stock had been taken in, and paid for out of the Cash of the *South-Sea* Company, for the Use and Benefit of the said *Craggs*. It appear'd likewise by this Report, That the Secret Committee had several Times examin'd Mr. *Waller*, but that he contradicted himself in several Particulars; pretending, that he had torn or burnt all his Books of Accounts; so that he had nothing to shew for all his dealings, either for himself, his Mother, or Mr. *Aislaby*, his Brother-in-Law. These Particulars incensed many of the Members: And the Bill for restraining John *Aislaby*, Esq; from going out of this Kingdom, &c. and for discovering his Estate and Effects, &c. being thereupon read the second Time, and committed, A Motion was made for consolidating the said Bill, with the Bill for Relief of the unhappy Sufferers in the *South-Sea* Company: Mr. *Robert Walpole*, and some other Gentlemen, represented, that it would seem hard to put a Person of Mr. *Aislaby*'s Eminence and Distinction on the same level with the Directors, and that such a Precedent might be of dangerous Consequence: But Mr. *Lechmere*, Sir *Joseph Jekyll*, the Lord *Molesworth*, Mr. *Brodrick*, Mr. *Shippen*, and some other Members speaking for the Motion, the Court-Party did not think fit to divide against it, and so it was carry'd and resolv'd, That Mr. *Aislaby*'s Bill be committed to the Committee of the whole House to whom the Bill for the Relief of the unhappy Sufferers in the *South-Sea* Company, was committed; and order'd, That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they do alter and make both the said Bills into one. It was also order'd, upon Serjeant *Pengelly*'s Motion, seconded by General *Rosse*, That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they do provide by a Clause or Clauses, for Subjecting the real and personal Estates of the said John *Aislaby*, Esq; in the same Manner, and to the same Purposes, to which the Estates of the late Directors of the *South-Sea* Company are subjected, by the Bill for Relief of the unhappy Sufferers in the *South-Sea* Company. Then the Call of the House was further adjourn'd to the first of May.

April

April 22. Six of the late Directors, and Mr. Surman, one of the late Clerks of the Treasury-Office of the South-Sea Company, petition'd the Commons for Compassion: And on the other Hand, four Petitions, viz. of the Counties of Hertford and Dorset, of the City of Bristol, and of the Borough of Oakhampton in Devonshire, pray'd for Justice to an injur'd Nation.

April 24. Eleven other Petitions from the late Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, and nine of the late Directors of the South-Sea Company, were also presented to the Commons, and read; as were likewise five Petitions (viz. of the Counties of Essex, and Bucks, City of Exeter, Borough of Azmondesham, or Amersham, and of the Justices of Peace of Middlesex) for Justice.

April 29. Sir Harcourt Master, and Sir John Blunt two of the late Directors, implor'd the Consideration of the House: But it was observ'd, that Sir John Blunt's Petition, suggesting his Innocence, rather mov'd their Laughter, than Compassion. After this, six new Petitions for Justice were read, viz. of the Counties of Somerset, Warwick, and Kent, Town of Nottingham, Town of Beverly in Yorkshire, and Borough of Boston in Lincolnshire; and then the Earl of Hertford reported 'That her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales having been attended with the congratulatory Message of this House, her Royal Highness was pleas'd to return her Thanks to this House for their congratulatory Message upon the Occasion of the Birth of her Son.' After this Mr. Shippen stood up, and took Notice, 'That the House had sat a long while, and nothing had yet been done towards the restoring of Publick Credit: That, indeed, a Member of great Parts and Abilities had, at first, propos'd a Scheme for that Purpose; but that, instead of proving an effectual Remedy, it appear'd at last to be a mere Palliative, which had rather inflam'd than alleviated the Distemper. That by this Time, a whole injur'd Nation call'd aloud for Vengeance; and if they neglected to hear the Voice of the People, it would look as if they had a mind to provoke them to do themselves Justice. That 'twas ever his Opinion, that the only effectual Means to restore Credit, was to call them to a strict Account, who had ruin'd it; and, in particular, all such as had apply'd any Part of the Publick Money, entrusted in their Hands, in Stock-jobbing, and had rais'd vast Fortunes

by

‘ by robbing the publick. ’ And so he mov’d That it be an Instruction to the Committee of Secrecy, that they enquire what publick Money had been employ’d by any Treasurer, Cashier, Collector, Receiver, or other Officer concern’d in the Receipt or Payment of publick Money, or of any other Part of his Majesty’s Revenue or by any in Trust for them, or by their Order, in buying Stock or Subscriptions in the *South-Sea*, or any other Company, or in Annuities, or other Parliamentary Securities, or otherwise making Use of or imploying the same, to their private Advantage since the first Day of *December 1719*.

Sir *William Windham* seconded this Motion, adding withal, that there was Reason to apprehend, that the Publick Money had not been administer’d with due Economy, particularly in Relation to some Foreign Troops, that were in the Pay of *England* and *Holland* during the last War, to whom great Sums had of late been allow’d, on Account of pretended Arrears, after they had separated from the *English* General: And therefore he mov’d, That the late Commissioners appointed to examine, state, and determine the Debts due to the Army, and to examine and state the Demands of several foreign Princes and States, for Subsidies during the last War, be order’d to lay before the House, Copies of the several Warrants and Sign-Manuals, by Virtue of which they issu’d any Certificates.

Hereupon Mr. *Walpole* said, ‘ That he wonder’d to hear of such Motion in this House, when a little after the King’s coming to the Crown, an Act of Parliament had been made for Payment of those Arrears; and that the Commissioners of Accounts had, undoubtedly, acted according to the Intent and Meaning of that Act.’ To this, Mr. Chancellor of the *Dutchy*, answer’d, ‘ That he was not against the Motion that honourable Gentleman had made, (meaning Sir *William Wyndham*;) neither on the other Hand, was he about to justify it: But he would freely tell the Gentleman, who oppos’d it, That while the Nation was under the Pressure of heavy Debts, he must expect that many such Motions would be made, in order to find out Methods to ease the Publick Burden.’ That as he, (Mr. *Walpole*) was now in a higher Post than formerly, so a great deal more was expected from him; the rather because the Scheme which

which he had propos'd at the Beginning of this Session for the raising of the Stock, and restoring publick Credit, had not had the desir'd Effect. Mr. Walpole reply'd, 'That it was known to every Body, that he ever was against the South-Sea Scheme, and had done all that in his Power lay, to hinder its taking Place: But now the Mischief was done, and Things were brought to such Extremities, he thought it his Duty, and therefore was willing to try the best Method he could think of, to extricate the Nation out of the Difficulties into which they were plung'd: That he did not pretend to work Miracles; but only to use his utmost Endeavours towards the retrieving the late Misfortunes: That with this honest Intention he had promoted a Scheme which had been laid before him, and appear'd the most plausible of any then propos'd, for restoring publick Credit: That it could not be deny'd, that while that Scheme was pursu'd, it had done some good, and kept up the Price of Stocks; and that they fell since it had been laid aside: That, however, he never intended to raise Stocks above the intrinsic Value, for that would bring us again into the same unhappy Circumstances which the raising of them had before occasion'd.' He afterwards lamented the ill Disposition of some Persons, who, instead of concurring with others in remedying the present Distemper, us'd all possible Means to irritate and exasperate the Minds of the People: Concluding with a Motion, that a Day be appointed to consider of the State of the Publick Credit of the Kingdom. This Motion was unanimously agreed to, and that Day Sevensnight appointed for that Purpose; after two Orders had been made according to the two Motions (of Mr. Shippen, and Sir William Wyndham) before mention'd. Then the Commons, in a Grand Committee, consider'd of the Bills against the late South-Sea Directors, and against Mr. Aislaby, and having consolidated the same, put off the further Consideration of them till the 27th.

April 26. A Petition of the County of Hertford for speedy and exemplary Justice, was read, as were also the next Day, four other Petitions in the same Strain, viz. of the County of York, Borough of Leeds, City of Canterbury, and Town of Birmingham in Warwick-shire. After this, some farther Progress was made, in a grand Committee, in the consolidated Bills against the

the late Directors, and Mr. *Aislaby*; and then it was resolv'd to address his Majesty, for Copies of all Memorials, or other Proceedings, since the 9th of *March*, 1719, relating to the Payment of Arrears due to the Regiments of *Wood*, *Douglass*, and *Hamilton*, from the States General.

April 28. After the Reading of the Petitions of the Corporation, Town, and County of *Bedford*, for punishing those who had rais'd their Fortunes by sacrificing the publick Credit, the Commons proceeded to take into Consideration those Parts of the Reports of the Committee of Secrecy of the 21st of *April* Instant, and of the 16th of *February* last, relating to *James Craggs*, Esq; deceas'd, late Post-Master-General, which having been read, Mr. *Broderick* mov'd, that the said Mr. *Craggs* having taken 40,000*l.* *South-Sea* Stock without paying for it, or giving sufficient Security for the Payment of the same, his Estate might be made liable to the same Forfeitures with those of the late Directors. Hereupon *Grey Nevil*, Esq; desir'd, that the Gentlemen concern'd in this Affair, two of whom were Members of this House, might first be heard by their Counsel, and produce what Witnesses they had, before the House came to any Resolution in this Matter. Mr. *Robert Walpole* seconded him, and, in particular, said, 'He hoped the House would not break their known Rules, which were, not to condemn any one without first hearing them; and sure they would not deny this Piece of Justice to their own Members.' Mr. *Horatio Walpole* spoke to the same Purpose; and then Mr. *Trefusis* (one of the Members interested in this Business) stood up, and said, 'That they were not at all prepar'd, not expecting that this Affair would have come on this Day, because there was another Part in the Report before it, and therefore he desir'd the House would give them Time to get their Witnesses: He added, he had never been us'd to speak in the House, or but very rarely, and his Brother-in-Law, Mr. *Nufam*, not at all, which he hoped the House would take into Consideration, and allow them Counsel to speak for them: That by Mr. *Craggs's* Death, his Estate was devolv'd to them, and Mr. *Elliot*, (lately a Member of the House) in Right of their Wives, the Deceased's three Daughters;

Daughters: That there was no Manner of Crime laid to their Charge; and since Mr. Craggs was dead, and could not answer for himself, he hop'd the House would allow them Time and Counsel. This was oppos'd by Sir Joseph Jekyll; but Mr. Robert Walpole said, 'That since the two Gentlemen concern'd had not been us'd to speak in the House, and therefore were not likely to make so good a Defence as otherwise they might, he thought it reasonable to allow them Counsel, and give them Time to prepare.' To this Mr. L. ——— reply'd, 'That it might, indeed, seem somewhat hard to deny Counsel to Gentlemen who were not us'd to speak in the House; but he doubted not but that good-natur'd Gentlemen that spoke last, who had so good a Capacity, and was so able to advise them, would sit by them, and by his Assistance be as useful to them, as if they had Counsel, as he had been to several others in the like Case.'

No Return was made to this Reply, upon which the Motion for allowing Counsel was dropt: And then, after some farther Debate about the Time for hearing this Matter, the 1st of May was appointed for that Purpose, in a Committee of the whole House.

April 29. Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue out his Warrant for a new Writ for electing a Citizen for the City of New Sarum in Wiltshire, in the Room of Francis Swanton, Esq; deceas'd; and after the Reading of the Petitions of the Cities of Durham and Chester for Justice, Brigadier Richards, Mr. Tho. Hume, Mr. Matthew Weymouth, Mr. Falconbridge, Mr. Robert Surman, Jacob Saurbridge, Esq; Mr. Edward Owen, Mr. Samuel Stroud, Mr. Edward Poulter, Mr. Webster, Mr. Jeffreys, and Mr. John Huggins, were order'd to attend the House on the 1st of May. Thus far the Proceedings of the House of Commons during this Month.

On the 3^d of April the House of Lords adjourn'd to the 18th of that Month, when being met again, their Lordships order'd the Lords with white Staves to congratulate with his Majesty, and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, on the Birth of the young Prince: And on the 27th of April the Lords resolv'd to address his Majesty, that the proper Officers might be order'd to lay before them the State and Accounts of the Debts of the Navy.

R O M E.

THE Pope having labour'd under an Indisposition for some Days, attended now and then with a Vomiting of Blood, was taken violently ill on the 6th of March, O. S. in the Pontifical Palace on Monte Cavallo; and dy'd on the 8th of that Month, having reign'd 20 Years, 3 Months, and 26 Days: His Name was *John-Francis Albani*, a Native of *Urbino*, of whose Descent, Person, and Character, the Publick has been lately oblig'd with the following curious Account: His Grandfather was a Linnen-draper, and Native of *Albani*, a Man of excellent Parts, subtle, and insinuating, and well skill'd in Botany. As his Trade oblig'd him every Year to come to the Fair of *Sent-yaglia*, a City in the Dutchy of *Urbino*, he was admitted into the Presence of Duke *Francis Maria de la Rovere*, who was a great Admirer of Mechanism, and who finding in that *Albanese* a Merit above what is generally to be met with in Persons of his Station, took him into his Service, and favour'd him with his Confidence. That Duke had no Male Issue, and his only Sister was marry'd to the Grand Duke of *Tuscany*; his Dominions being a Fief of the Ecclesiastical State, could not descend to Heirs Female; All this must needs have occasion'd great Troubles at the Duke's Death, had he not provided seasonably against them in his Life-time. To obviate them, he resolv'd to yield his Dutchy to Pope *Urban VIII.* who then fill'd the Apostolical Chair, and made choice of the *Albanese* to signify his Intention, and make the Tender of his Dominions to the Pope: But as the Will of Man is liable to Vicissitudes, he dispatch'd him thrice for *Rome*, and thrice sent for him back again. The *Albanese*, who understood the Importance of his Commission, and who justly expected a Reward suitable thereto, and was, besides, so far ingratiated in his Prince's Favour, that he could freely discover his Sentiments, told him the second Time he sent for him back when on his Road to *Rome*, that in Case he recall'd him the third Time, he would, notwithstanding his Orders, pursue his Journey thither, which accordingly happen'd. Arriving at *Rome*, and being introduced to his Holiness, he prostrated himself at the Pope's

Pope's Feet, to present him with the Cession of the Dutchy of *Urbino*, at the same Time, not forgetting to extol his Zeal for the Interest of the Holy See, nor omitting to represent the Irresolution of his Master. The Pope, overjoy'd at such a Present, told the Bearer, he might freely demand whatever he pleas'd, and it should be granted. At that very Juncture, there was a Place vacant in the *Roman Senate*, by the Death of the Senator *Malvezzi*. The *Albanese* easily obtain'd it for himself; and this gave him a Rank among the *Roman Nobility*, in the Year 1631. This *Albanese* had one of his Sons along with him, who, after the Death of Pope *Urban VIII.* of Duke *Francis Maria*, and of his own Father, was taken into Favour by Cardinal *Barberini*. That Cardinal made him his high Chamberlain, which at that Time was an important Post. In 1648 he marry'd a Lady of the Family of *Olivieri*, and by her had two Sons, *John-Francis* and *Horatio*, who from their Grandfather's native Country, took the Surname of *Albani*. *John-Francis*, who was Pope by the Name of *Clement XI.* was educated under the Protection of the said Cardinal *Barberini*, enter'd into holy Orders, and made a considerable Progress in the Study of Divinity, and the *Belles Lettres*, particularly in the Canon Law, and became a most excellent Barrister. His Patron gave him a Canonship in the Collegiate Church of *St. Lawrence* and *St. Damasus*, and soon after made him Vicar of *St. Peter*. That Cardinal dying at that Time, *John-Francis* was advanc'd to the Dignity of a Bishop, and was made Governor of *Orvieto*, and afterwards of *St. Sabine*. He did not fill these Posts long; for he, soon weary'd with that Way of Life which he thought a Kind of Exile, return'd to *Rome* to try his Fortune. About this Time dy'd Cardinal *Slatius*, a Native of *Liege*, and Secretary of the Briefs; our young Prelate, who had no Equal in Eloquence and Literature, (after the Manner of that Country) was, for want of a better, chosen to succeed him; I say, for want of a better; for the Pontiff had conferr'd that Post on him contrary to his own Inclination, having a Dislike to him, for this Reason only, that he said, he had a Face like that of an Antique Medal; and this was the Motive why he refus'd to make him a Cardinal; though his Post, as Secretary of the Briefs, as well as his own Merit, gave him a just Claim to the Purple; but Pope

Alexander VIII. created him Cardinal in 1689. During the Course of his Cardinalship, he was present at all the Congregations of the Sacred College, and the Affairs discuss'd therein, were always decided according to his Opinion and Advice, which insensibly gave him so much Credit, that all Differences between Princes, Cardinals, Embassadors, religious Orders, &c. were referr'd to his Mediation; and he always decided them with Applause. His Abilities were now found to be so extraordinary, that all the Powers in Europe courted his Favour; and the King of France having resolv'd to induce King *Charles II.* of Spain to make a Will, thought he could employ none more capable for that nice Affair than Cardinal *Albani*, who, in concert with Cardinal *Portocarrero*, brought it to the desir'd Issue. The King of Spain dying the first of November 1710, and at the very Time when the Conclave was assembled at Rome to chuse a Successor to *Innocent XI.* all the Factions that compos'd the same, united, for the Reasons abovesaid, in the Choice of *Albani*, whom they thought the fittest Person to reconcile the several Interests of the Christian Princes, and give Peace to Europe at that difficult Juncture. The Sequel has shewn how greatly they were mistaken.

That Pontiff was tall, but well proportion'd, of a brown Complexion, his Hair black, and his Constitution strong and healthful. He seem'd to love Men of Merit; but rewarded them only with bare Words. He was liberal to his Relations, and yet bestow'd Favours on them with Caution. He was revengful to the last Degree against those who oppos'd him; and paid but with Ingratitude those who had serv'd him. He was inflexible in his Resolutions, and rejected all Manner of Advice. His greatest Policy was to keep Princes at Variance.

About an Hour after he was dead, his Nephew, Cardinal *Annibal Albani*, as Chamberlain of the holy See, declar'd *Clement XI.* to be dead, by shewing, as usual, his dead Corpse before the publick Notaries, and taking a Seal Ring from his Finger, deliver'd it to *M. Raponi*, Master of his Household, who deliver'd it to the first Congregation of Cardinals, where it was broke in their Presence: Soon after, the great Bell of the Capitol was toll'd, to give certain Notice of the

the Pope's Death; and immediately the Publick Gaols were open'd, and the Prisoners set at full Liberty. On *Thursday, March 9*, the Body, disembowel'd and embalm'd, was carry'd in a Sort of an open Bed from the Palace (after having been expos'd for above half the same Day to publick View) to the Chapel of *Sixtus V.* in the Palace of the Vatican, attended by the Papal Light-Horse, the *Swiss* Foot-Guards, the late Pope's Menial Servants, and the Jesuit Penitentiaries of *St. Peter's Church*, all singing solemnly with Wax-Lights in their Hands: Behind follow'd Cannons revers'd, Drums and Trumpets in Mourning. In the above-mention'd Chapel the Corpse was reposit'd for that Night, and guarded by the Penitentiaries; who about Noon the next Day deliver'd up their Charge to the Canons of *St. Peter's Church*, in the Presence of the Sacred College, who attended it, Twenty six in Number, down into the Church, after a short Service perform'd: The Body was at first plac'd in the Middle of the Church, habited in *Pontificalibus*, and another Service perform'd, and Obediences made to it by every Cardinal: Soon after it was remov'd into the Chapel of the Holy Sacrament, where the Feet lay to the grated Door, to be kiss'd by all who were ambitious of that Honour. It was particularly observ'd, that almost infinite was the Number of the Female Sex, who paid this Respect to a dead Pope, tho', without particular Licence they cannot be permitted into his Presence, nor even into the Palace where he resides, when living. This Ceremony continu'd for near three Days; but in the Evening of the Third the Corpse was once more remov'd into the Canons Chapel or Choir, opposite to the former, where the Funeral Service, properly so call'd, was perform'd in the Presence of all the Cardinals then residing here, who were advanc'd to the Purple by the dead Pope, and therefore call'd his Creatures, being of his Creation. The whole Ceremony was clos'd by the Cardinal Nephew, who with an inexpressible Concern, and most affecting Behaviour, cover'd the Face and Feet of his dead Uncle, and put into his wooden Coffin (cover'd with Lead) three Purse of Medals, of Gold, Silver, and Copper, in each Purse twenty, all of his Coronation, and preserv'd from that Time for this Purpose: After this done, the Corpse in *Pontificalibus* was,

was, in three Coffins, wall'd up in a Nich in the Church, prepar'd for it.

The next Day, in the Middle of St. Peter's Church, appear'd a *Mausoleum*, or *Catafalco*, in Honour of the late Pope, on which was burnt daily, for Three Days, 1000 Pound Weight of Wax-Tapers, and round it five Cardinal Bishops daily perform'd the Obsequies. The Architecture was of the Design of Signior *Filippo Beingione*, and may be describ'd in the following Manner : On the Top lay the Papal Tripple Crown on two Cushions supported by an Urn, and cover'd with Black Velvet, on which were embroider'd the Arms of the Pope, and those of the Holy See : A little lower was a *Medalion* of the Pope's Head represented : On the Body of the Urn were some Remarkables done by, or happening in the Time of the late Pope ; as, 1st, on the one Side was the Victory of Prince *Eugene* over the *Turks* near *Belgrade*, and underneath this Motto, *Redemit eos de manu inimicorum*, Psal. 105, ver. 10. [He redeem'd them from the Hand of the Enemy.] On the other Side, towards the Chapel of the Holy Sacrament, was describ'd, the generous sending of Provisions to *Marseilles* at the breaking out of the present Plague ; and ——— *Civitatihus praebebat alimonias*, Machab. 14, ver. 10. [He provided Victuals for the Cities.] On the other Side towards the Canons Choir, were distant Views of several Churches in *Rome*, repair'd and adorn'd by the late Pope ; and ——— *Dilexit decorem domus domini*, Psal. 25, ver. 5, 8. [He loved the Beauty of the House of the Lord.] On the Side facing St. Peter's Chair and the High Altar, the Pope is represented visiting the *Spirito-Santo*, and other Hospitals of *Rome* ; and ——— *Descendit ut viserer*, Paralip. 22, ver. 6. [He went down to visit them.] This Urn was supported by an octangular Pedestal, in four Parts of which were represented the four following Facts : In the first, facing the Chapel of the Holy Sacrament, were the Canonizations of the four last Saints in 1712. *S. Pius V. Papa* ; *S. Andrea Avellino* ; *S. Felice de Cantalice*, a Capuchin Monk ; and *S. Catharine of Bologna* : And under them ——— *Glorificavit & multiplicavit*. [He glorified and multiplied them.] On the second was the late Pope reading his Homilies in a Consistory ; and ——— *In opere & sermone*, Luc. 19, ver. 17. [In Works and in Words.] On the Side towards the High Altar,

was the Mission of Monsignor di Turno as Apostolick Commissary into China, where he dy'd at Macao; and — *In nationes longe missam.* Act. Apostol. 22. ver. 21. [I will send thee into far Nations.] On the Face of the Pedestal, fronting the West End, was the Coronation of the late Pope on 27 Novemb. 1700; and — *Vocatur a Deo tanquam Aaron.* [He is call'd of God, as was Aaron.] This Passage may seem applicable to all Coronations of this Nature, but is here worthy to be notic'd, as the late Pope refus'd for three Days together, and comply'd, not without much Reluctance, not to say by Compulsion: And this seems evidently not to have been his Ambition, he having been ordain'd a Priest but a few Days before he enter'd the Conclave; and to qualify himself, said the first Mass in the Carthusians Chapel, at the pressing Instances of his Friends: A rare Example of his Modesty, and not to be parallel'd by any but an English Cardinal Pole, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, who refus'd to the last the Tripple Crown.

Round the Catafalco stood 4 Pillars, on whose Summits were fix'd the Arms of the Pope, and the Sides were illuminated with Wax-Tapers, crowded; and on the several Pedestals were the following Inscriptions, viz. On the first, facing the Western Gate — *Clementi XI. Pont. Max. Liberalium Artium Reparatori beneficentissimo, Pictura & Sculptura Templorum sacram Majestatem, Operam publicorum pristinum decus aeternum gratulabuntur.* On the other Side of the same, — *Clemens Papa XI. Pontiff. Max. Hoc vultu Majestatis pleno omnium oculos in se convertit; sed anima nihil augustius, ac nihil suavius, exempla in tanta dignitate admirando, quod Christi Vicarium maxime decet, omnibus praeiit, omnibus se aequavit.* On the Side of the Pedestal towards the Chapel of the Holy Sacrament — *Clemens XI. Pontiff. Max. qui tam sublime dignitatis fastigium summa virtutum omnium praestantia, & rerum praeclare gestarum mole exaequavit, suprema merentis Ecclesiae Officia.* On the other Side — *Vera pietatis, sanctioris disciplinae, bonarum artium, vindicem, restauratorem, patronum beneficentissimum, iustis religio lacrymis, boni omnes prosequuntur.* On the Pedestal towards the high Altar — *Caela redditus, non te deserit urbs, aeterna illinc Petri navicula fortius excubans, te placido lumine respicit.* On the other Side — *Clementi XI. Pontiff. Max. Quod sacros mores, disciplinamque castè retinuerit, Caelum aras auxerit, sanctioribus Musis*

his pene intermortuis spiritum reddideris, Religio atrata
 M. P. On the fourth and last Pillar — *Supremam po-*
restatem quam meritis spectatissimi, anteverterat, rara animi
moderatione refutavit, invitans ac reluctans suscepit. Ita
Clemens XI. in summa temporum austeritate, vigili semper
cura, nunquam intermissis laboribus, quocunque solutus af-
fectu gessit, ut se eam publica tantum utilitatis causa susce-
pisse luculentissime comprobaret. On the other Side was
 this last Inscription — *Clement XI. Pontiff. Max. Cle-*
mentia ipsa in Pontificio Throno visa est confedisse, decora
ac reverenda comitas imperare; sed quia severitate uteretur,
cui ad morum censuram innocentiaque revocandam sola sua
ipsum vite Exempla satis superque esse potuere? All these
 Inscriptions were compos'd by M. Fontanini.

Before we proceed any farther, we will here insert
 the following Account of the Conclave, and of the
 Manner of electing a Pope.

The Word Pope comes from the Greek, in which
 Tongue it signifies Father. It is a Name which was
 formerly given to all Bishops, as appears by the Works
 of the ancient Ecclesiastical Writers, and more particu-
 larly by the Epistles of St. Austin and St. Jerom. But
 about the End of the eleventh Century, Gregory VII.
 in a Council held at Rome, order'd that the Name of
 Pope should particularly belong to the Bishop of Rome.
 Maimbourg, in his History of the Grand Schism of the
 West, says, That for the first five Centuries the People
 and Clergy together, and sometimes the Clergy alone,
 with Consent of the People, chose the Pope by Plurality
 of Voices, until after the Death of Pope Simplicius,
 in 483. Odoacer, King of the Heruli and Italy,
 made a Law, that none should be chosen without first
 acquainting the Prince whom they had a Mind to
 chuse. This Law was abolish'd about 20 Years after,
 in the 4th Council of Rome, under Pope Symmachus, by
 the Consent of King Theodorick, in 502. But that
 Prince turning Arian, grew tyrannical in the latter End
 of his Reign, and seiz'd the Privilege of making the
 Pope, and in Consequence of it plac'd Felix IV. in
 the Chair. The Gothick Princes follow'd his Exam-
 ple, only allowing the Clergy to chuse; but he was
 not to ascend the Chair 'till confirm'd by them, Justin
 II. who overturn'd the Empire of the Goths, and
 also his Successors, retain'd the same Privilege, and de-
 manded Money of the Pope elect to confirm his Ele-
 ction. But Constantinus Phocas freed them from this
 Imposition

Imposition in 581. Nevertheless the Emperors did still keep a Share in the Election; so that the Popes were not consecrated without their Consent, till the French Emperor *Louis le Debonnaire*, in 814; and his Successors *Lotharius I.* and *Louis II.* in 864, restor'd the Popes to their former Liberty. In the 11th Age, the Marquess of *Hetruria*, and the Count *de Tuscanella*, with the Grandees of *Rome*, chose and depos'd Popes as they pleas'd; as did the Emperor *Otho the Great*, and his Son and Grandson in that same Age. *S. Henry*, Duke of *Bavaria*, their Successor, restor'd the Popes to their Privileges again, in 1014, leaving the Election to the Clergy and People of *Rome*; but his Son and Grandson, *Henry III.* and *Henry IV.* reasum'd the Power of choosing and deposing the Popes, which occasion'd Wars between them and the Emperors about the Investiture, the Emperor setting up Antipopes, which produc'd a Schism in the Church of *Rome*. But after the Time of *Innocent II.* and that the Controversy between *Peter de Leon*, call'd *Anaclete*, and *Victor IV.* was extinguish'd, the Cardinals and Principals of the Clergy of *Rome*, chose Pope *Celestine II.* by their own Authority, in 1143; and the rest of the Clergy having parted with their Pretensions, *Honorius III.* in 1216; or, according to others, *Gregory X.* in 1274, order'd that the Election should be made in the Conclave; since which Time the Cardinals have still kept Possession of that Privilege, and elected the Popes without any Opposition.

The Conclave is a Place where the Cardinals meet for the Election of a new Pope. The Assembly is also call'd by this Name, and it depends on the Members themselves to pitch upon a Place; for the Conclave has no determin'd one: Yet for some Time past, a large Gallery in the Palace of *St. Peter*, otherwise call'd the *Vatican*, has always been made Use of, as well on Account of the Spaciousness of the Place, as for other Conveniencies; so that the Cardinals never stand to deliberate now, but only for Form's Sake. There are prepar'd for them in this Gallery as many little Cells made of Deal-Boards as there are Cardinals, with Lodges and Places for Servants, who shut themselves in to wait upon the Cardinals: These Servants are call'd Conclavists; and no Cardinal is allow'd above two, or three at the most; and this only to Princes, or in Case of Sickness, or for some particular

cular Privilege. This Employment is much desir'd, because, besides that the new chosen Pope always makes him a Present, they have the Pleasure of seeing all that passes; yet the Place is troublesome enough, because they must take in the Meat and Drink, must wait at Table, and be as closely confin'd as their Masters: The little Chambers or Cells have each a *Numero* or Number, and the Cardinals draw Lots for them; so that it happens very often, that Cardinals of different Factions are shut up near one another. These Cells are prepar'd during the nine Days of the Ceremony of the Popes Funeral; all which Time any Body may go into the Conclave and see the Cells, which are hung on the Outside with green Serge or Camblet; only those that belong to the Favourites of the decess'd Pope, are cover'd with deep Violet-colour'd Cloth, and over each Cell is hung the Cardinal's Arms that lives in it. From the Windows of the Gallery only, the Cells receive all their Light. The Manner of the Election is thus: The next Day after the Pope's Burial, which is always the 9th Day after his Death, the Cardinals having heard the Mass, which they call, the Mass of the Holy Ghost, go in Procession two by two to their Cells in the Conclave. They are guarded by the Militia of Rome, who hinder all Intercourse from without; and the Dishes are also inspected by the Master of the Ceremonies, least any Letters should be conceal'd in the Meat. Of late it has obtain'd among them to premise certain Articles, which they think necessary for the better Government of the Church, and every one swears to observe them, if he should be chosen. The Election is made by Scrutiny, Access, or Adoration. The first is, when the Cardinal writes the Name of him whom he votes for, in a Scroll of Paper doubled down in five Folds; on the first whereof he writes, *Ego eligo in summum Pontificem, Reverendissimum Dominum meum Cardinalem* — I chuse for Pope my most Reverend Lord, Cardinal [Conti for Example.] But this is always written by one of his Servants, that the Cardinal may not be discover'd by his Hand. On this Fold two others are doubled down, and seal'd with a private Seal: On the 4th the Cardinal writes his own Name, and covers it with the 5th Folding. Having thus prepar'd their Scrolls, they go into the Chapel at an appointed Hour, and seat themselves in Order on Benches, with their
Scrolls

Scrolls in their Hands. Then each Cardinal in his Turn goes up to the Altar, and after a short Prayer on his Knees, throws his Scroll into a Chalice that stands on a Table, on the Right of which is sitting the first Cardinal Bishop, and on the left Side of it the first Cardinal Deacon. The Cardinals being return'd to their Places, the Cardinal Bishop turns out the Scrolls into a Plate which he holds in his Left Hand, and gives them one by one as they happen to come, to the Cardinal Deacon, who reads them with an audible Voice, while the Cardinals note down how many Voices every Person hath; and then the Master of the Ceremonies burns the Scrolls in a Pan of Coals, that it may not be known for whom any one gives his Voice: And if two Thirds of the Number present agree on the same Person, he is duly elected, and declared Pope. When the Choice is made by Access, the Cardinals rise from their Places, and going towards him whom they would have elected, each says, *Ego accedo ad Reverendissimum Dominum* — And the Election by Adoration is much in the same Manner; only the Cardinal approaches him whom he would have chosen with a profound Reverence; but both the one and the other must be confirm'd by the Scrutiny. There was another Way of chusing, by Compromise; when the Differences rose so high, that they could not be adjusted in the Conclave, they referr'd the Choice to three or five, giving them Leave to elect any, whom all, or the Majority, should chuse, provided it were determin'd within the Time that a Candle lighted by common Consent should last. There is also a fifth Way of Election, call'd, by Inspiration, which is thus: The first Cardinal rises up in the Chapel, and after an Exhortation to chuse a capable Person, names such a one; to which, if two thirds agree, he is reckon'd legally chosen. When by any of these Methods one of the Cardinals is elected Pope, the Master of the Ceremony comes to his Cell, to acquaint him with the News of his Promotion; whereupon he is conducted to the Chapel, and clad in the Pontifical Habit; then receives the Adoration, that is, the Respects paid by the Cardinals to the new Pope, by kissing his Feet, Hands, and Mouth: After which, all the Doors, and Gates of the Conclave are thrown open, and the Pope, shewing himself to the People, gives them his Blessing, the first Cardinal Deacon proclaim-

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ing to them with a loud Voice in these Words, *Anuncio vobis gaudium magnum, Papam habemus, Reverendissimus, Dominus Cardinalis — electus est in summum Pontificem, & elegit sibi nomen. —* I announce to you Tidings of great Joy; we have a Pope: The most Reverend Lord Cardinal — is elected chief Pontiff, and has chosen to himself the Name of — This being done, the new Pope descends into St. Peter's Church, (the Cardinals two by two going before him) and coming to the high Altar of the holy Apostles, he takes off his Mitre, kneels, and prays a while, to return Thanks to God for his Elevation to the Papacy; and then seating himself by the Altar, the Cardinals come a second Time to the Adoration; after which he is conducted to his Apartment. Some Days after this is perform'd the Ceremony of his Coronation, before the Door of St. Peter's Church, where is erected a Throne, upon which the new Pope ascends, has his Mitre taken off, and a Crown put on his Head, in the Presence of all the People. Afterwards is the Cavalcade from St. Peter's Church to St. John de Lateran, at which all the Ambassadors, Princes, and great Men assist, mounted on Horseback, and richly habited. Next before the Pope, go the two Cardinals, Dean and Sub-Dean of the sacred College, in their red Caps, and the other Cardinals come after, to and two, follow'd by the Patriarchs, Archbishops, Bishops, and Prothonotaries. When the Pope is come to St. John de Lateran, the Archbishop of that Church presents him with two Keys, one of Gold, the other of Silver; then all the Canons of that Cathedral paying their Obeisance, and kissing his Feet, he gives the general Benediction.

After this Account of the Ceremonies concerning the Election of the Pope, it will not be amiss to insert the following List of the present Cardinals.

A List of the Cardinals who compose the sacred College.

Created in	Names	Natives
	Promoted by Innocent XII.	
1695	Tanara — — —	Of Bologna, Dean and chief of the Bishops.

Clement

Created in	Names	Natives
Promoted by Clement X.		
1672	Ursini Gravina	A Neapolitan, Sub-Dean and Bishop.
1675	Marescotti	A Roman, chief of the Order of Priests.
Innocent XI.		
1681	Pamphilio	A Roman, chief of the Order of Deacons.
Alexander VIII.		
1689	Ottoboni	A Venetian, Deacon.
1690	Del Giudice	A Neapolitan, Bishop.
	Imperiale	A Genoese, Deacon.
	Barberini	A Roman, Priest.
	Altieri	A Roman, Deacon.
Innocent XII.		
1695	Buoncompagno	Of Bologna, Priest.
	Sacripante	Of Narni, in the Ecclesiastical Territories, Priest.
1697	Cornaro	A Venetian, Priest.
	Paolucci	Of Forli, in the Ecclesiastical Territories, Bishop.
1700	DeNoailles	A Frenchman, Priest.
Clement XI.		
1703	Pignatelli	A Neapolitan, Bishop.
1706	Corfini	A Florentine, Priest.
	Fleschi	A Genoese, Priest.
	Acquaviva	A Neapolitan, Priest.
	Ruffo	A Neapolitan, Priest.
	Spada	Of Lucca, Priest.
	Gualtieri	Of Orvieto, in the Ecclesiastical Territories, Priest.
	De Saxe Zeits	A German, Priest.
	Paracciani	A Roman, Priest.
	Fabroni	Of Pistoia in Tuscany, Priest.
	Colonne	A Roman, Deacon.
	Priuli	A Venetian, Priest.
	Vallemani	Of Fabriano, in the Ecclesiastical Territories, Priest.
1707	Conti	A Roman, Priest.
1709	Gazzadini	Of Bologna, Priest.
1711	Albani	Of Pesaro, in the Ecclesiastical Territories, Deacon.
1712	Davia	Of Bologna, Priest.

Created

Created in	Names	Natives
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Promoted by Clement XI.

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| 1712 | Cusani | Of Milan, Priest. |
| | Piazza | Of Torli, in the Ecclesiastical Territories. |
| | Zondadari | Of Sienna, Priest. |
| | De Rohan Soubize | A Frenchman, Priest. |
| | Dachuna | A Portuguese, Deacon. |
| | Schrotzbach | A German, Priest. |
| | Tolomei | Of Pistoia, Priest. |
| | Pie de la Mirandola | Of Milan, Priest. |
| | De Bussi | Of Viterba, in the Ecclesiastical Territories, Priest. |
| | Corradini | Of Sezana, in the Ecclesiastical Territories, Priest. |
| | Orighi | A Roman, Deacon. |
| | De Polignac | A Frenchman, Deacon. |
| 1713 | Erba Odescalchi | Of Milan, Priest. |
| 1715 | De Schomborn | A German, Deacon. |
| | Oliveri | Of Pesaro, in the Ecclesiastical Territories, Deacon. |
| | Innico Carraccioli | A Neapolitan, Priest. |
| | Scotti | Of Milan, Priest. |
| 1715 | Marini | A Genoese, Deacon. |
| | Thiard de Bissi | A Frenchman, Priest. |
| | Nicholas Caraccioli | A Neapolitan, Priest. |
| | Patrizii | Of Sienna, Priest. |
| | Nicolas Spinola | A Genoese, Priest. |
| 1717 | Borromeo | Of Milan, Priest. |
| | Czaki | A Hungarian, Priest. |
| | Alberoni | Of Placentia, Deacon. |
| 1719 | De Gesvres | A Frenchman, Priest. |
| | De Mailli | A Frenchman, Priest. |
| | George Spinola | A Genoese, Priest. |
| | Bentivoglio | Of Ferrara, Priest. |
| | Dalsace | Of Flanders, Priest. |
| | Beluga | A Spaniard, Priest. |
| | De Pereira | A Portuguese, Priest. |
| | D'Althan | A German, Priest. |
| | Salerno | A Neapolitan Priest. |
| 1720 | Barbarigo | A Venetian, Priest. |
| | De Borgia | A Spaniard, Priest. |
| | Cienfuegos | A Spaniard, Priest. |

It was Matter of Surprize at *Rome*, that in the very first Congregation of Cardinals held after the Pope's Death, and before they enter'd upon any other Business, they order'd, that a safe Conduct should be sent to Cardinal *Alberoni*, together with an Invitation to him, in the Name of the whole Sacred College, to come to the Conclave; but this Surprize was much abated, when it was known, that the late Pope, as he was lying in *articulo mortis*, being ask'd, whether he thought it proper, that that Cardinal should be admitted in a future Conclave, (a Process being actually form'd against him in the holy Office) answer'd in the affirmative; and upon this it was that Cardinal *Albani* grounded his Proposal of it to the Congregation.

Besides the Particulars inserted in the Letter aforesaid, we think it necessary to insert the following Account, which contains several Passages which deserve to be preserv'd in this Collection.

WHEN the Pope found he was going out of the World, he sent for the Pretender, who being come, he told the Cardinals then in his Bedchamber, that he wanted to speak with him in private; but one of them representing, that it would redound most to his Holiness's Honour to deliver his last Thoughts to him in their Presence, the Pope comply'd, and recommended to them the three following Points.

1st, To let the Pretender reside constantly in the Palace which he had assign'd him.

2^{dly}, To continue the Pension granted to him, that he may be always enabled to support the Royal Dignity, 'till he recover his Kingdoms.

3^{dly}, To oblige the Successor in the holy See, to assist Pretender in all Things against the Attempts of his Enemies.

The Cardinals assur'd the Pope they would take Care to perform the 1st and 3^d Articles; but that as to the 2^d, they would be inexcusable, if they should continue to exhaust the Treasure of the Church, which was by no Means appropriated for the Preservation of one Prince alone, but for the Defence of the *Roman* Catholick Religion in general. To this the Pope answer'd, that his Successor might, with a very safe Conscience, draw out Sums from the Treasury for the Maintenance

Maintenance of the Pretender, because he had been depriv'd of his Dominions for the Sake of the Catholick Religion; moreover the Pretender himself made a very moving Speech against the Inhumanity of abandoning one that was so helpless: But the Cardinals reply'd, that they would consider of it, and give their Answer next Day. The Pope acquiescing therewith, desir'd the Cardinal d' *Althan* to engage the Emperor to espouse the Pretender's Interest, and not to forsake him in the present Juncture; but that Cardinal begg'd to be excus'd, and shew'd, that it was impossible to be done, not only on Account of solemn Treaty, but also by reason of the signal Services which *England* did to his Imperial Majesty, in the late War against the *Spaniards*.

In the first Congregation of Cardinals, held after the Pope's Death, *M. Riviera*, Secretary of the Sacred College, read the Bulls for electing a Pope, which the Cardinals took an Oath to observe. After this, they were present in the Chapel of the *Vatican*, at the Mass of *Requiem*, which was sung by the Cardinal de *Paolucci*; and then they met in the Vestry, (as they also did every Morning for nine Days together) and it was resolv'd, that the Conclave should be held in the *Vatican*. All the Officers of the Ecclesiastical State were confirm'd, and the Governor went to offer his Assistance and Service to the Sacred College, as did also the Conservators of the *Roman People*. There were found in the Possession of the deceased Pope, Bills for 200,000 Crowns, which were carry'd to the Castle of *St. Angelo*, towards making up the 300,000 Crowns, which had been drawn out of the Five Millions, for furnishing the Expences of the Armaments. In the next Assembly the Cardinals chose Signior de *Paolis* and *Nucarini*, Physicians to the Conclave, and Signior *Massini* Surgeon, and two Cardinals were deputed to take Care of the Conclavists. The Cardinals, Ambassadors, Ministers, and Nobility, had their Palaces guarded by People in Arms, (and particularly the Prince de *Chegi*, Marshal of the Conclave) as is the constant Practice during the Vacancy of the holy See. Signior *Biasio Ferraro* with Consent of the Sacred College, took on him the Character of Cardinal *Alberoni's* Agent. Among other his Eminency's Commissions, there is one by which he desires a safe Conduct of the Sacred College

for three Months, in Pursuance of the Pope's Bulls, which has been referr'd to the Congregation of the Cardinals, who are Chiefs of the three Orders.

In the Congregation which was holden on the 23^d, Cardinal *Olivieri* drew Lots for the Sixty eight Cells design'd for the Cardinals of the Conclave, of which those fallen to the Lot of the Cardinals of the late Pope's Creation, were hung with Tapestry of a Violet Colour, and the others with Green. The same Day the Cardinal *de Bussi* arriv'd from his Bishoprick of *Ancona*, and went to the Chapel, and others are expected every Hour, especially from the Ecclesiastical State. The Sacred College enjoyn'd the Tribunals to condemn no Body to Death or the Gallies, without their Consent, and to impose no Fines exceeding the Sum of twenty Crowns. The Governor of *Rome*, who takes Cognizance of all civil and criminal Matters in the City, and stops the Proceedings of all other Courts in Case of Default, has prohibited all Manner of Libels and Satyrs on Pain of Death or the Gallies. The Conservators or Guardians of the Liberties and Franchises of the *Roman* People, held a Congregation about the Pretension of some Ministers, who would not have the Patroll pass before their Palaces in the Night, but they resolv'd it should pass both Night and Day, and acquainted the Sacred College with the Resolution. All Matters that were laid before the Sacred College, were prepar'd beforehand in the Congregation which was held in the Presence of the Cardinal-Dean, the Chamberlain, and the Heads of three Orders.

On the 25th, the Sacred College receiv'd the Complements usually paid them by the Ministers of Sovereign Princes. The Cardinal *d' Althan* spoke in the Name of the Emperor, the Bishop of *Sisteron* for the Most Christian King, Cardinal *Acquaviva* for his Catholick Majesty, Cardinal *Conti* for the King of Portugal, Cardinal *Albani* for the King of Poland, the *Venetian* Ambassador in the Name of that Republick, and the Ambassadors of *Bologna* and *Ferrara* offer'd their Obedience and Service in the Name of those two Towns. When Cardinal *Olivieri* drew the Lots for the Cells in the Conclave, they came out thus: 1. *Pignatelli*; 2. *Orsini*; 3. *Colonna*; 4. *Gozzadini*; 5. *Acquaviva*; 6. *Althan*; 7. *Da Cunha*; 8. *Davia*; 9. *Borgia*; 10. *Spinola*; 11. *Olivieri*; 12. *Scrottembach*, Viceroy

of Naples; 13. Bissi; 14. Piazza; 15. Cinfuegos; 16. Gervres; 17. Barbarigo; 18. Noailles; 19. Pamphili; 20. Beluga; 21. Vallemani; 22. Odescalchi; 23. Paracciani; 24. Scotti; 25. Mailly; 26. Conti; 27. Fieschi; 28. Imperiali; 29. Fabroni; 30. Salerno; 31. Patritii; 32. Corradini; 33. Boncompagni; 34. Sacripanti; 35. Borromei; 36. Alberoni; 37. Corsini; 38. Bentivoglio; 39. De Lacerda; 40. Gualtieri; 41. Schomborn; 42. Saxe-Zeitz; 43. Cornaro; 44. Priuli; 45. Marini; 46. Origo; 47. Tolomei; 48. Paulucci; 49. Barberini; 50. Czaki; 51. Polignac; 52. Be Bouffu; 53. Giudice; 54. Spada; 55. Innico Caraccioli; 56. Zondedari; 57. Marefcotti; 58. Nicolo Caraccioli; 59. De Rohan; 60. Ruffo; 61. Albani; 62. Bussy; 63. Tanara; 64. Altieri; 65. Ottoboni; 66. Cusani; 67. Pico; 68. Santa Agnese. Of these are Cardinal Bishops 6, Cardinal Priests 50, and Cardinal Deacons 12. In all 68: Four Caps being at present vacant.

The Italian Cardinals being much more numerous than those of other Nations, made a bold Push to elect a Pope in the first Scrutinies, and pitch'd upon Cardinal Paulucci, who was Secretary of State to the late Pontiff. They had so well manag'd this Affair, that in the three Scrutinies he was within two first Voices of being elected. The Cardinal d' Althan was so surpriz'd at that Proceeding, that he protested in the Name of the Emperor against the Election of Paulucci, and gave him what they call the Exclusion, declaring in plain Terms, that the Emperor would never acknowledge him. This Step of the Cardinal d' Althan defeated the Designs of the Faction of Paulucci, and several Letters told us, That if Cardinal Albani, who was at the Head of that Party, would have waited but three or four Days, for the Arrival of some Cardinals who were upon the Road, and would have joyn'd them, they had certainly carry'd their Point, whereas Signior Paulucci was so distanc'd by this Precipitation, that he could never recover his Ground. As this Affair was concerted before the Conclave was form'd, that Eminence went in with so much Confidence as not to have any Doubt about his Election, without minding the Disappointments of many before him in the like Case, which had given Birth to the Proverb, which says, *That he who enters into the Conclave as Pope, comes out of it as Cardinal.*

The Protestation of the Imperial Minister oblig'd the Cardinals to put off the Election 'till they had better concerted their Measures: They continu'd to balot for Form Sake, but 'twas observed they put only upon the Bills, *Pro Nemine*, for Nobody. The Cardinal *de Rohan* endeavour'd to pacify the *Austrian* Faction, but without any Effect, and the Cardinal *de Althan* told him, That he would not do any Thing therein till the Return of his Couriers from *Vienna*, and the Arrival of several Cardinals.

The following Letter from *Rome*, containing some other remarkable Particulars, we shall insert it here.

Since the Emperor's Exclusion of Cardinal *Paulucci*, the Sacred College move but slowly in the Election of a Pope, in Order to give more Time for other Cardinals to come hither. On the 6th Instant, the Cardinals *Gozzadini* and *Ruffo* arrived here, and were immediately visited by the *Venetian* Ambassador, with whom they had a long Conference: The next Day they went into the Conclave. The 7th, Cardinal *Alberoni* arriv'd here, and had a Conference with Cardinal *Albani*: The 8th, he entered the Conclave, as did also Cardinal *Piazza*. On the 9th, the *Venetian* Ambassador had an extraordinary Audience of the Cardinals who are Chiefs of the Orders, in the Sacred College, and 'tis said, imported to them some Advices he had receiv'd about the great Armament of the *Turks*. The Cardinals *Orsini*, *Odeschalchi*, *Carraccioli*, and *Cienfuegos* are arrived this Week; the latter having the last Instructions of the Emperor relating to the Election. The *Austrian* Faction flatter themselves, that they will be so numerous as to carry the Election from whom they please; but we hear on the other Hand, that Cardinal *Ottoboni* is labouring with all imaginary Application and Dexterity, to unite the Factions of *Albani*, and that of the Zealots with the *French* Party, to counterballance the *Austrian* Faction. This Morning Cardinal *Cornaro* arriv'd here, being met several Miles out of Town by the *Venetian* Ambassador, and this Evening went into the Conclave. There was some Days ago a great Dispute between the Cardinals *Pamphilio* and *Albani*; the former having taken the Liberty highly to reflect on the Memory of

the late Pope; saying amongst other Things, that he was wilful and obstinate, and did every Thing without the Advice of the Cardinals, whom he consulted only when he could not extricate himself of the Difficulties his Precipitation had engag'd him: Cardinal *Albani* could not bear that Language, and used *Pamphilio* in such a Manner, that a much greater Scandal would have ensu'd thereupon, if other Cardinals had not interposed.

Notwithstanding the Governor of *Rome* takes all imaginable Precautions for securing the publick Peace, our Advices from thence tell us, that the Licentiousness of the People is grown to that Excess, that there are frequent Murders committed, with all Manner of Violences and Outrages, which makes it very dangerous for Persons to be out of their Houses but in the Day-time. This is a Privilege the Mob claims during a Vacancy of the Holy See, for upon the Election of a new Pontiff, there is always an Act of Grace for what is past.

During this Vacancy, *Pasquin* and *Marferio* take also great Liberties, and the most secret Passages of the Life of the Cardinals are brought to Light, and strictly examined by these two rigid Censors. They have examined the several Qualifications of all the Cardinals who are in the Conclave, and seem so peevish, that if we take their Words, there is not one of them which deserves to be advanced to the Holy Chair.

The two following Letters contain a Relation of the Election and Coronation of the new Pope.

Rome, April 13.

THE Election of Cardinal *Conti* having been made on the 8th Instant in the Morning, 38 Days after the Cardinals entered into the Conclave, it was confirmed by an unanimous Consent; and the Scrolls of the Scrutiny being burnt according to Custom, the Cardinals *Tanara*, Dean and Chief of the Order of the Cardinal-Bishops, *Sacripante*, Chief of the Priests, *Pamphili*, Chief of the Deacons, and Cardinal *Albani*, Chamberlain of the Holy See, being conducted by the Master of the Ceremonies, went to the Cardinal elected: Cardinal *Tanara* spoke for them, and ask'd, If he accepted of the Choice that had been fairly made

of his Person for Sovereign Pontiff? And when he had declar'd that he would accept of it; the Cardinals ask'd him what Name he would take? He answer'd, That he made Choice of that of *Innocent XIII.* in Memory of *Innocent III.* the most worthy of all the Popes that had been chosen from among the Cardinals of the several Branches of the House of *Conti*. The new Pope's Name is *Michael Angelo*: He was born the 15th of May 1665, Son of *Charles Conti* Duke of *Poli*, by a Sister of the Duke of *Muti*. Pope *Alexander VIII.* made Choice of him in April 1690, to carry to the Doge of *Venice* the Cap and Sword which his Holiness had consecrated on the Christmas-day preceding: *Innocent XII.* made him Governor of *Viterbo* in May 1693, and appointed him his Nuncio to the Catholick Cantons of *Switzerland* in May 1695: In the Month of June that Year he was consecrated Archbishop, with the Title of *Tarsus*, by Cardinal *Marescotti*. In the Beginning of 1698, he went to *Lisbon*, the Pope having appointed him his Nuncio at the Court of *Portugal*; and during his Residence there, he refus'd the Bishoprick of *Ancona*, which his Holiness offer'd him: He was made a Cardinal on the 7th of June 1707. He continu'd in *Portugal* till January 1711, when he return'd to *Rome* with the Title of Vice-Protector of the Affairs of that Kingdom: In 1712, the late Pope made him Bishop of *Viterbo*, of which he took Possession, and voluntarily resign'd it in March 1719. He was appointed Prefect of the Congregation of the Confines in 1718, and eminently distinguish'd himself in the other Congregations, into which he was admitted by *Clement XI.* The Family of *Conti* is one of the four chief Families of *Rome*; and the three others, to every one of which that of *Conti* is ally'd, are those of *Colonna*, *Ursins* or *Orsino*, and *Savelli*; but this last is extinct: That of *Conti* has been divided into several Branches, of which there are now none remaining except that which is establish'd in this City, which has furnish'd several Cardinals and Generals of great Reputation: The new Pope has two Brothers and one Sister; the eldest Brother is *Joseph Conti*, who in 1677, when he marry'd *Lucretia Colonna*, Aunt of the two present *Colonna's*, the Constable and the Cardinal, went by the Name of Duke of *Guadagnolo*, but at the Death of his Father took that of the Duke of *Poli*: He has three Sons, all of

of whom are old enough to enter into the Prelature, and great Offices. His second Brother is called *Bernard-Maria Conti*, who was a Benedictine of *Monte-Cassino*, but made Bishop of *Terracina* in 1710: His Sister is *Hyacintha Conti*, who marry'd *Joseph Gessi* Duke of *Aqua-Sparta*, who has left by her several Children; among others, the present Duke of *Aqua-Sparta*, the Abbot his Brother, and the Princess *Ruspoli*, Dutches of *Gravina*: The eldest of the Family of *Conti* is Hereditary Great Master of the Apostolick Palace, which entitles him to the Privilege of assisting in all Pontifical Chapels, where he performs the Function of Introducer of Foreign Princes, and of other Persons of that high Rank. The Arms of this Family are, Gules, an Eagle chequer'd Or and Sable, and the Escutcheon is supported by a Sort of Trophy compos'd of two Pieces of Canon firing from amongst 8 Colours and 6 Standards. When the Master of the Ceremonies had drawn up the new Pope's Act of Acceptation, the two chief Cardinal-Deacons led him before the Altar of the Chapel of *Sixtus*, where he said a short Prayer; after which he went into a private Room, where they took off his Habit of Cardinal, and put on him a white Cassock, a Rochet, a purple Camail, a red Cap, and Shoes embroider'd with a Cross of Gold: Being thus clad in the Episcopal Vestments, he was then plac'd before the Altar in the Papal Chair, where the Cardinals paid him their first Respects by kissing his Hand, the Pope, mean while, embracing them one by one; after which Cardinal *Albani* as Chamberlain, put on his Finger the Ring of the Fisherman: This Ceremony ended, Cardinal *Ramphili*, as chief of the Cardinal Deacons, accompany'd by the Master of the Ceremonies bearing the Cross, went about 11 in the Morning to the Balcony, call'd, *Of the Benediction*, which looks into the Square of *St. Peter*, where, after having presented the Cross, he proclaim'd the Election of the new Pope as usual; which being already noised about in the City, the whole Square was crowded with an infinite Number of People, who receiv'd the News with loud repeated Acclamations of *Long live Pope Innocent the Thirteenth*. The Acclamations were follow'd by the Sound of Trumpets, Beat of Drums, several Salvo's of Fire-Arms of the Troops that were drawn up in the Square, by a general Discharge of the Artillery of the Castle *St. Angelo*, and by Ringing of all the

the Bells. After this Proclamation, the Pope was conducted by the assisting Cardinals into the Cell of Cardinal *Albani*, where he dined, and his Table was magnificently served. During this Dinner, Cardinal *de Rohan* gave a splendid Entertainment in Cardinal *de Noailles's* vacant Cell, to the Cardinals *Ottoboni*, *Gualtieri*, *Acquaviva*, *de Bissy*, and *d'Altham*, the Duke of *Poli* and the Bishop of *Terracina* the Pope's Brothers, his three Nephews, the Duke of *Tallard*, the Abbot *de Rohan*, the Bishop of *Sisteron*. *Don Charles*, and *Don Alexander Albani*. About five in the Afternoon the Partitions of the Conclave were open'd, and the two chief Cardinal-Deacons, having taken off from the Pope the Rochet, Camail and Red Cap with which they had array'd him in the Morning, he was dress'd anew in an Amict, an Albe, a Stole, a Girdle, and the Pontifical Cope, and having his Mitre on his Head, was seated on the Altar of the Confession of the Apostles, where, in Sight of a prodigious Concourse of People, the Cardinals kiss'd his Feet and Hand, after which he embrac'd them as in the former Ceremony; and this is what is commonly call'd the *Adoration*. This ended, he was conducted with the usual Ceremonies into his own Apartment, where the Officers of the Palace began to serve him. *Sig. Falconieri*, Governor of this City, came to the Feet of his Holiness, and deliver'd up to him the Truncheon, which is the Badge of his Authority: The Pope took it into his Hand, and made a long and prudent Discourse on the Duties incumbent on that Office; then gave it again to that Prelate, exhorting him to continue to render Justice, and to execute the Civil Power with the same Exactitude he had hitherto observ'd. About 11 in the Night the Pope was wak'd out of his Sleep to desire his Blessing in *Articulo Mortis* (at the Point of Death) for Cardinal *Paracciani*, who dy'd about One in the Morning on the 9th Instant: His Name was *John Dominico*; he was born in this City on the 6th of *August*, 1646: the 17th of May 1706, he was made Cardinal Priest with the Title of *St. Anastasius*: He was Prefect of the Congregation of the Bishops and Regulars, and Vicar of the Pope in the Diocese of *Rome*: By his Death there is a fourth Vacancy in the sacred College. The same Day (the 9th) the Pope sent to offer the Dignity of Vicar to Cardinal *Paulucci*, who accepted not of it

till

till next Morning. The Sacred College having carefully avoided to infringe the Bull of *Innocent XII.* against Nepotism, in Favour of *Don Carlo Albani*, Nephew of the late Pope, his present Holiness, who lays hold of all Opportunities that are practicable, not to deprive that Family of the Prerogatives that are usually annexed to the Quality of Nephew, has order'd *Don Carlo* to be present at the Throne (*al Soglio*) on Sunday the 18th Instant, which is the Day appointed for the Ceremony of his Coronation.

Rome, May 20.

SUNDAY the 18th being the Day appointed for the Pope's Coronation, that Ceremony was perform'd in the following Manner. A Place was inclos'd in the *Portico* of the *St. Peter's Church* before the holy Gate, where a Throne was erected under a Canopy, with Seats on each Side for the Cardinals: In the Chapel of the Holy Sacrament was an Oratory, cover'd with red Velvet, and Cushions of the same, for his Holiness: The *Clementine Chapel*, where stands the Altar of *S. Gregory the Great*, was got ready in like Manner, and all the Ornaments for the Pontifical Celebration of Mass were plac'd upon that Altar; those of the Cardinal-Deacon of the Gospel, and of the Apostolical Sub-Deacon, who was to chant the Epistle, were provided upon a separate Table: The Seats for the Patriarchs, Archbishops, and Bishops, were plac'd behind those of the Cardinal-Deacons: The great Throne was rais'd under a magnificent Canopy before the High Altar, upon which stood only one Cross, and seven Candlesticks of Silver gilt behind it, with the Images of the Apostles in Silver; and about the Confession, or Tomb of *St. Peter*, were eight large Silver Candlesticks, with gilt Flambeaux: *S. Peter's Church* was magnificently adorn'd by Order of Cardinal *Albani*, Chamberlain of the Holy See, who is Arch-Priest of it: The Choir for the Chapel-Musick was on the Side of the Gospel; and Scaffolds were erected on both Sides for the Princesses and Ladies. About half an Hour after Nine, the Pope having heard a low Mass celebrated by one of his Chaplains in the little Chapel of the Palace, came from thence, dress'd in a white Cassock, and a Camail of red Sattin, to *Sixtus's Chapel*, which was made use of that Day as a Dressing-

sing-Room: He was supported by Signior *Doria*, first Gentleman of his Bedchamber, and by Signior *Minioni*, his Cup-bearer; and was preceded by the Conservators of the People of *Rome*, in their red Cloaths, with Gowns of Tissue of Gold; by the *Roman* Princes, Dukes, and Gentlemen; the Abbot *Ruspoli*, Secretary of the Memorials, and the Abbot *Ferrante*, his Almoner: The two Senior Cardinal-Deacons receiv'd him at the Gate of the Chapel, and in Presence of the other Cardinals, who had repair'd thither, excepting the Cardinals *Marescotti*, *Schomborn*, *Salerno*, *Paolucci*, and *Pignatelli*, who were indispos'd: Here they put him on an Amict, an Alb, Girdle, Stole, white Cope, and Mitre. Then one of the Apostolical Sub-Deacons, Auditor of the *Rota*, in his Cope, took the Cross in his Hand, which the Pope saluted; and the Procession began towards the Church of *S. Peter*, in the following Manner: His Holiness's Grooms of the Chamber, dress'd in red; the Fiscal of *Rome*, the Consistorial Advocates in Purple edg'd with Ermin; the private Chaplains, Chamberlains of Honour, and private Chamberlains dress'd in red; the Acolytes, Auditors of *Rota*, and Sub-Deacons, in Rochets and Copes, six Chaplains with Mitres in their Hands; Signior *Falconieri*, Governor of *Rome*; the Princes of the Throne, and all the Officers of the Pope's Household: After the Cross went the Cardinals two and two, in red Copes; the Deacons first, then the Priests, and lastly the Bishops, all attended by their Gentlemen, Train-bearers, and principal Domesticks: They were follow'd by the Conservators of the People of *Rome*: Then came the Pope, carry'd in his Pontifical Chair, between the two Cardinal-Deacons who held the Borders of his Cope, and surrounded by his Mace-bearers, and Swiss Guards, headed by their Officers: Being come to the Portico of *S. Peter*, he plac'd himself upon the Throne between the two Cardinal-Deacons in waiting; Cardinal *Albani* Arch-Priest of the Church complemented him, and presented to him the Chapter and Clergy, who kiss'd his Feet. This done, the Pope got into his Chair again; and entring the Church through the great Gate, he advanc'd to the Altar of the holy Sacrament, where he took off his Mitre, and continu'd some Time upon his Knees praying; after which, he was carry'd to the *Clementine* Chapel, where being seated on the Throne, the Cardinals

were admitted to kiss his Right Hand, and the Patriarchs, Archbishops, and Bishops to kiss his Knee. This Ceremony being pass'd, an Apostolical Sub-Deacon came up to the Pope with the Cross, who rising up and taking off his Mitre, gave the Benediction; the Cardinals, Archbishops, and Bishops standing, and the rest of the Spectators kneeling. The Pope taking the Mitre off again, began the Office of Tierce, after which he said the Prayer; and then having wash'd his Hands, he was undress'd by the Deacon of the Gospel, to be cloath'd with the Pectoral Cross, Maniple, Stole, Tunick, Dalmatick, Chasuble, Gloves, and Mitre: The Cardinals presented to him the chief Ornaments of the three Orders: While the other Cardinals were making their Procession round the Choir, the first Master of the Ceremonies, with a lighted Taper in one Hand, and a Bason of Tow in the other, set Fire to it thrice, saying as often, *Pater sancte, sic transit gloria mundi. Holy Father, thus passeth away the Glory of this World.* The Procession being finish'd, and the Pope return'd to his Chair, the Cardinals were admitted to kiss his Cheek and Breast; and then he began the *Introibo* of the Mass. After the *Confiteor*, the Pope went and plac'd himself upon his Throne, before which the three Senior Cardinal Priests said each a Prayer for his Coronation; then the Pope coming down, and taking off his Mitre, Cardinal Pamphilio, Senior Deacon, put on him the *Pallium* or Pall, saying, *Accipe Pallium, scilicet plenitudinem Pontificalis Officii, ad Honorem Omnipotentis Dei, &c.* Take the Pall, which is the Fullness of the Pontifical Office, to the Honour of Almighty God, &c. After this, the Cardinal-Deacon of the Gospel put three large Diamond Clasps upon the three Crosses of the Pall, with which the Pope went unmitred to the Altar, to receive the ordinary Incense, and to finish the Mass with its different Ceremonies. This done, the Pope pull'd off his Gloves and Ring, and Cardinal Albani, as Arch-Priest, attended by the Canons of St. Peter, presented to him, in the Name of the Chapter, a Purse full of ancient Coin, which his Holiness deliver'd to the Cardinal-Deacon of the Gospel, to be distributed as usual. Then he was conducted to the Chapel of the Holy Sacrament, where he spent some Time in Prayer, and was afterwards carry'd to the Balcony of Blessing, where, in Sight of all the People in St. Peter's Square, the An-

them

them for the Occasion being first sung, the Cardinal-Deacon upon his Holiness's Left Hand took the Mitre from his Head, and Cardinal Pamfilio, who was on his Right, put on the Tripple Crown, saying in Latin, Receive the Diadem adorn'd with three Crowns; and know, that you are the Father of Princes, the Spiritual Governor of the World, and the Vicar of Jesus Christ our Saviour, to whom be Honour and Glory World without End. Then the Pope gave his Blessing to the People, who answer'd with repeated Acclamations of Long live Innocent XIII. During this Ceremony, the Artillery of Castle St. Angelo was several Times dischar'd, and all the Bells rang. Afterward the two Cardinal-Deacons publish'd the plenary Indulgence in Latin and Italian; and then the Pope gave his Blessing a second Time, and so return'd with his Train to Sixtus's Chapel, where he quitted his Pontifical Vestments, and retir'd to his Apartment in the Vatican.

NEW ENGLAND.

THE great and general Court or Assembly of his Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay having met at Boston on the 5th of March, the Governor Samuel Shute, Esq; made the following Speech upon that Occasion.

Gentlemen,

I Take this Opportunity to assure you, as I have often done before, that I have nothing more at Heart than to see this Province flourish, and to make it easy as well as happy under my Administration.

It is with this View that I have lately assembled some of the principal Gentlemen and Merchants of Boston, in order to propose or to receive any Scheme that might accommodate the People committed to my Care, in the Grievances they complain of, for want of a good Medium of Trade. The Redress seems to be very much within the Compass of every Man's Capacity; I mean to be frugal and industrious, without which the Mines of Peru and Mexico would not make you a prosperous and happy Community. For my own Part, if any Proposals come before the general Assembly at this Sessions, that do not tend to

depreciate the Province Bills, and by that means rob the thrifty and diligent, or break into our publick Credit, (which will reduce any Country to a State of Bankruptcy) my Concurrence shall not be wanting.

At the last Sessions there was a Bill drawn, to prevent any trading with the *French* at *Cape-Breton*, conformable to the Treaty of Neutrality stipulated between the two Crowns of *England* and *France*; but since it had not then the Assent of the whole general Assembly, I must again recommend it, hoping it will have a better Fate this Sessions, lest otherwise it should be thought by the Government at Home, that we have more Regard to some private Persons Interest, than to his Majesty's Treaties, or the publick Good.

I must observe to you, that we have been so unhappy of late, as to have many factious and scandalous Papers printed and publickly sold at *Boston*, highly reflecting upon the Government, and tending to disquiet the Minds of his Majesty's good Subjects: I therefore make no Doubt, that whosoever is a Lover of the Privileges, Peace, and good Order of this Province, will be very desirous to have a Law made, to prevent this pernicious and dangerous Practice for the Time to come, and more especially, since it is the King my Master's positive Commands, that no Book or Paper shall be printed without my Licence first obtain'd, which you have been lately acquainted with.

I would also recommend to your Consideration, the sending a present to the five *Indian* Nations, in Conjunction with some of our Neighbours, who, I am inform'd, are by that Means endeavouring to cultivate a Friendship and strong Alliance with them, lest, since we were used to do it, and should now neglect it, they should hereafter refuse us their Assistance, when it may prove very advantageous to obtain it.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

I receiv'd a Message from your House the last Sessions relating to my Support, wherein you acquainted me, you thought 1000*l.* a Year in Province Bills was a sufficient Allowance. I must take the Liberty to say, that it cannot be the King my Master's Sentiments, since, if you'll make Enquiry, you will find there

there is no Governor appointed by his Majesty in the British Colonies in *America*, that is so poorly supported as myself, though most of them are less in Extent, not so long settled, and less capable of defraying the Expence. I likewise sent down to you his Majesty's Instruction with respect to a settled Salary; you excus'd yourselves from debating upon it at that Time, because the Sessions had been long, and many Members gone Home, but you have now another Opportunity.

I hope you will come to as speedy a Resolution as possible, in the Affairs that I have recommended to you, that so you may not be too long detain'd from your own private Affairs at this Season of the Year.

The Answer of the House of Representatives met at *Boston* in *New England* on the 15th of *March*, to the Speech of his Excellency *Samuel Shute*, Esq; Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the *Massachusetts Bay*, &c.

May it please your Excellency,

IT must needs be a great Pleasure and Satisfaction to every one that is a true Lover of his Country's Prosperity, to see those in the highest Seat of Government, not only to think of, but strenuously lay out themselves for the Good of those under their Administration. Your Excellency was pleas'd to acquaint us, that you lately assembled some of the principal Gentlemen and Merchants in *Boston*, with a View to the publick Good, that they might propose or receive Schemes for the Relief of this People under their Grievances, for want of a good Medium of Trade. If those Gentlemen, when assembled, did agree upon any Method, and had laid the same before this House, it had been very readily received, and due Consideration had thereon: But none such as yet hath been shewn forth.

At the last Sessions of this Court, a Bill was prepar'd for emitting 100,000 *l.* in publick Bills of Credit for a farther Medium of Trade, and the better enabling the Inhabitants of this Province to pay their publick Dues; which Bill, after three several Readings, and Debates had thereon, pass'd the House of the Representatives, but had a different Turn at the honourable Board. And since our coming together at
this

this Session, being truly sensible of the Insufficiency of the publick Bills of Credit, without a larger Supply to carry on the necessary Affairs and Trade of this Province, we are therefore of Opinion, that it is the incumbent Duty of the Representatives to accomplish that Matter, as far as in them lies, in the best and safest Way that can be thought on.

We agree with your Excellency, that should a farther Emission of publick Bills of Credit depreciate those already outstanding, it would be of pernicious Consequence to the Province:

And therefore for preventing the same, did, at the last Sessions, and have again at this, pass'd a Bill to prevent the buying, selling, bartering, or exchanging Silver Money or Bullion at higher Rates and Prices than heretofore stated by Act of Parliament: Which, in our humble Opinion, had such an Act been made by this Government at the first issuing out of Paper Bills, they had to this Day been in equal Value and Credit with Silver Money. And we farther conceive, the passing it now, would not only prevent the Bills being farther depreciated, or undervalu'd, but have a natural Tendency to bring them up to the Value and Esteem they once had. But if any other or better Way may be projected, more conducing to effect so great and publick a Good, it will be readily voted and accepted of by this House.

The Reason why the Bill to prevent any trading with the *French at Cape Breton*, did not pass the House the last Sessions, was not out of Regard to any private Person's Interest; for as we then did not, neither do we now know, or are inform'd of any within this Government that do trade there; and we humbly presume, should an Act be now made for that Purpose, it could add no Strength or Power to the Treaty of Neutrality mention'd by your Excellency, to which we would ever have a due Deference: And if any do trade there, and its contrary to any Act of Parliament, those Gentlemen^e commission'd from Home to inspect those Matters, doubtless have, and will discharge their Duty in that Affair.

It is an unhappy Circumstance attending a well regulated Government, when they have seditious and scandalous Papers printed, and publickly sold or dispers'd. And the most ready and effective way to prevent and hinder all such, is for the executive Part of Government,

Government, at the first putting forth any such factious Papers, strictly to endeavour the finding the Authors thereof, that upon Conviction, they might be brought to condign Punishment, that so others might hear, and fear, and do no more so wickedly: And questionless, when a certain Print, call'd, *News from Robinson Crusoe's Island*, was so publickly dispers'd, and given to many Members of this House at the Opening the Session in *July* last, wherein the Contriver of that Piece, not being content to compare their Representatives at their last *May* Sessions, to a Parcel of Men, who, in an angry Humour, did Things on Purpose to shew their Spite to your Excellency, and put a publick Affront upon you; but goes on, and to compleat his Wickedness, gives the Lie to a Report of a Committee of both Houses, and a Resolve of this House sent to Mr. Agent *Dummer*, of the 24th of *June*, 1719. And these palpable Untruths he raises on the Transactions of that late Assembly, to induce the World to believe they had done Things *Ex Parte* with a Witness. Had proper Methods been then taken to discover and punish the Inventor or Publisher of that Libel, few or none afterward would have dar'd to publish any others of that Nature and Tendency. Should an Act be made to prevent the printing any Book or Paper without Licence first obtain'd from the Governor for the Time being, no one can foresee the innumerable Inconveniencies and dangerous Circumstances this People might labour under in a little Time.

For this Court to send a Present to the five *Indian* Nations, in Conjunction with some of our Neighbours, we cannot think advisable at this Time; for as we know not what Number of Families those Nations consist of, neither are we appris'd of what our Neighbours intend to send them: And for want of being let into the Knowledge of those Things, our good Intentions might prove very disadvantageous to the People of this Province in particular; and therefore, before this Government engages in that Affair, we conclude it necessary, that they be fully inform'd of the Resolutions of the other Governments on this Head.

May it please your Excellency,

The Vote of this House at their last Sessions touching your Support, wherein they declar'd, that what had been granted your Excellency for this present Year

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was an honourable Allowance, was resolv'd, after a free and full Debate, and carry'd by a very great Majority of the Members of the House, and we were in Hopes would have been to your Excellency's Satisfaction and Content, especially considering it was determin'd after the House was sent for to the Council-Chamber, and your Excellency had so plainly let them know your Mind on that Score: And we must beg Leave to acquaint your Excellency, that we account it an Honour and Duty for those that are govern'd, cheerfully to afford their Governors a Sufficiency, honourably to support the Dignity and Station they stand in. And under these Views, as we then did, so we still apprehended the Allowance of this Year to your Excellency, is as much as the Honour and Service of this Government call for. And we take Leave farther to add, that we firmly believe, that this is not only the Opinion of the Representatives now assembled, but the Minds of the Inhabitants of the several Towns we now represent, and therefore ought to be of Direction to us in this Affair.

Although this Government have not appointed settled Salaries for the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander in Chief for the Time being; yet in as much as they have always made Provision suitable to the Dignity of those respective Offices, and what has been so taken and accepted heretofore by the several Governors, or Commanders in Chief, ever since our present Constitution; we would therefore in all humble wise suppose, that as long as we continue so doing, his most gracious Majesty will receive us into the Number of his most loyal and dutiful Subjects.

March 20, 1720

Timothy Lindall, Speaker.

Boston in New England, March 27.

By his Excellency Samuel Shute, Esq; Captain-General, and Governor in Chief in and over his Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, &c. A Proclamation for a General Fast.

IT having been the commendable Practice of his Majesty's Government, and People of this Province, to begin the Year with a Day of solemn Fasting and Prayer, humbly and seriously to acknowledge

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our manifold Sins and Unworthiness, and most fervently to seek the Favour and Blessing of God, as well for our selves and our Nation, as the Church and People of God throughout the whole World.

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the Advice of his Majesty's Council, and at the Motion of the Representatives in their present Session, to appoint a general Fast to be observ'd throughout this Province, upon Thursday the 20th of *April* next, hereby strictly forbidding all servile Labour on the said Day, and exhorting both Ministers and People, in their publick Assemblies, and private Devotions, religiously to observe the same, by offering up sincere and fervent Prayers for the Pardon of all our Sins, the turning away his Anger, and obtaining his Favour and Blessings both spiritual and Temporal; in special, that the Life of our Sovereign Lord the King may be long and graciously continu'd; his sacred Person, and their Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Wales*, and all the Royal Family, with the Kingdoms and Dominions under his Majesty's most happy Government, preserved and blessed; his Councils and Administrations directed and prosper'd; that his Majesty's Government within this Province may be under the divine Conduct in all their publick Affairs; that God would graciously remember us as to the ensuing Year, in giving us a suitable Seed-time, and plentiful Harvest, and seasonable Weather; that he would command his Blessings on our Husbandry, Merchandize, and Fishery, and all the Works of our Hands; that he would graciously continue Peace in our Borders, and Health in our Dwellings; but above all, that he would pour out his Spirit from on high upon this whole People, and make us a Mountain of Holiness, and an Habitation of Righteousness, and reform every Thing that is amiss in the midst of us; that we may find Grace in his Sight, and be prepar'd for a thankful Reception of these so desirable Favours; that the Kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ may be greatly enlarg'd, and establish'd throughout the whole World.

Given at the Council Chamber in Boston, the 20th Day of March, in the Seventh Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. 1720.

S. Shute,

Boston,

Boston in New England, March 27.

The Speech of his Excellency William Burnet, Esq; Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the Province of New Jersey and New York, and Territories depending thereon in America, and Vice-Admiral of the same, to the Assembly of the Province of New Jersey.

Gentlemen,

THIS is a Meeting I have wish'd for with Impatience, though my Affairs oblig'd me to delay it till now. I could not have a better Foundation for thinking well of this Assembly, than the Character my Predecessor gave me of you, and I depend on the like hearty Inclinations on your Part, when you reflect on his Merit and Affection to you, and that he would not have made the Way so easy for a Person wholly unworthy to come among you. We are both happy in a large Share of his Friendship, and as we really have but one common Interest, he will find it no difficult Matter to act upon his Resolutions of serving us both at once, to as great Advantage as his Capacity and great Credit at Home will enable him.

I am the more encourag'd in my Expectations, from you, by the Loyalty to his Majesty, and Confidence in my Conduct, which the neighbouring Colony has shewn in the Manner of granting a Revenue. I have no Question of finding the same Dispositions in you; and you need not doubt of my dividing my Time and Affections proportionable between the two Provinces.

As this Colony is daily increasing in People, and the Land in Value, the Support of Government must of Course be easier to raise than formerly, and the Necessity of Officers to serve in publick Stations, for the same Reasons grows daily greater: But I find the unhappily the Salaries of the Officers have been diminished, when they ought to have been encreas'd; the Encouragement has been less and less, when their Trust and Duty has been growing greater and greater. I hope you will find an effectual Remedy for this publick Grievance; for in a free Country it is the People that suffer, when there are not Hands enough, or those Hands not sufficiently strengthened, on whom the Burden of the Government lies, and who are to answer for the Peace and Order of a Country.

While

While I am observing to you your own flourishing Condition, I cannot without some Concern take Notice to you, that the Credit of so fine a Colony does suffer by so small a Sum of Bills as I hear are yet unprovided; for I can attribute this to nothing but the long Interval since your last Meeting, and I doubt not but you will take immediate Care to restore your Credit now that you have an Opportunity.

If you can think of making any Laws that will be for the Benefit of the Country, I shall very readily give you all the Assistance therein, that my Powers will allow: And as a Proof, that I think your Interest in all Respects the same with my own, I can assure you that I never intend to leave this Country by my own Choice; and that what I do in a publick Post, I still consider myself as one that will have a considerable Stake among you as a private Man, when I shall be thought unfit to govern you any longer.

That which ought to have the greatest Weight with you, when you enter upon those Matters of a publick Nature which I have recommended to you, is, That I do not speak of myself, but according to the Powers and Instructions I have receiv'd from my Royal Master, whose bright and amiable Character endears him to all Mankind, and whose steady and resolute Conduct has broke all the Measures of the Enemies of his Government; so that he now enjoys a peaceable Crown at Home, and holds the Ballance of Power Abroad.

Happy are the People that have such a King, and such a glorious Prospect of a Protestant Succession, which may secure to Posterity the Enjoyment of Liberty and Property, and entire Freedom in the Exercise of Religion. I hope you have a just Sense of your Share in these Blessings, and that it will work all that Duty and Gratitude, which may be expected from good Subjects to such a Prince, and will be best express'd By a dutiful Behaviour to those whom he has put in Authority over you.

W. Burnett.

To his Excellency William Burnet, Esq; Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the Provinces of New Jersey and New York, and Territories depending thereon in America, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c.

The humble Address of the Corporation of Perth-Amboy.

S I R,
YOUR Departure from *Perth-Amboy* was so sudden, that we had not an Opportunity to give you those publick Testimonies of our Joy for your safe Arrival, that your Station and our Duty requir'd of us; which, we hope, will entitle us to your Pardon for that Omission.

We are very glad you succeed Brigadier *Hunter*, as well in Inclinations as Power, to be favourable to us; and think ourselves Gainers by the Change, having still in him a Friend, in you a Patron and Protector; whose Assistance we presume to hope, because we need it, that being a greater Motive to your generous Temper, than any Thing we are able to do: However, our Endeavours shall not be wanting, and will at all Times be join'd to our sincere Desires, that you may continue long amongst us, and make us and yourself happy.

To his Excellency William Burnett, Esq;

The humble Address of the Justices of the Peace, High Sheriff, and Grand Jury of the Counties of Middlesex and Somerset, met at their Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, at the City Hall of the City of Perth Amboy, on the 3d Tuesday in November, in the 7th Year of his Majesty's Reign.

May it please your Excellency.

IT is with the greatest Satisfaction, that we take this Opportunity to congratulate your safe Arrival into this your Government of *New Jersey*; and that the Loss we receive by the Removal of our late Governor Brigadier *Hunter*, whose mild and just Administration will always be remembered to his Honour.

The Son of so illustrious a Prelate, the Honour of his Age for his remarkable Learning, Piety, and Charity, and an Inheritor of his Virtues, leave us no Room to doubt, that we shall not enjoy all the Happiness

pihess we can expect or desire under your Administration.

We beg Leave to assure your Excellency, we shall never be wanting in our several Stations, to manifest our sincere Affections to your Excellency, by a steady Loyalty to his Majesty, and Obedience to your Excellency's Commands.

May that divine Being whom we all adore, multiply all imaginable Blessings on your Excellency, and continue you in a long and peaceable Administration of this Government: May the Province, under your wise and serene Management, so bury their former Differences, that they may become a happy and flourishing Colony, is, and shall be, the constant Prayers of, your Excellency's most obedient humble Servants, &c.

The following State of the Case, relating to the Surrender of Mr. Knight, was drawn up by a learned Civilian of Brabant, and cannot but be acceptable to the Publick.

A Native of Great Britain, and a Person in a publick Office, where he had the Management of publick Money, being suspected of Misdemeanours and Mismanagement, was personally and legally cited to appear before competent Judges, to answer to Interrogatories relating to certain Facts laid to his Charge, which was comply'd with accordingly: But he (fearing bodily Imprisonment) takes his Measures to escape, and actually flies the Kingdom, carrying with him (as 'tis presum'd) considerable Sums, as well in Money as Effects. And after having cross'd the Sea, and Flanders, and Brabant, as far as to Tirlemont, (with apparent Intention of leaving Brabant) he there is overtaken, and seiz'd by the Authority of the Government.

The Question is,

Whether any Potentate, Authority, or Judge, being thereto duly requir'd, can, with Justice, refuse to surrender the Person so arrested, and hinder his Removal out of Brabant, in order to be deliver'd up to the Power so claiming and demanding him.

The Opinion is in the Negative.

In order to consider the Question thoroughly, we must, in the first Place, examine, upon what Foundation such a Refusal can be suppos'd to be laid; and

shew that none of them are of any Avail in the present Case.

This Refusal may be founded upon two Heads:

The First is, the Right of *Azylum*, or Sanctuary, simple and common.

The Second are, the particular Privileges of *Brabant*, granted to them by the 17th Article of the Joyful Entry, * which forbids the Removing of a Prisoner out the Province.

As to the Right of *Azylum*, or Refuge, 'tis neither founded upon Divine Right, nor the Right of Nature, nor of Nations, but purely positive: On the contrary; *Suum cuique tribuere, & crimina non relinquere impunita*; [to give to every Man his Due, and not to leave Crimes unpunish'd,] is agreeable to all Right. And in order to distinguish, whether the pretended Right of *Azylum* can take Place, we must consider the Case either as criminal or civil.

It is most certain, that even in *Germany* (where, by Reason of the great Numbers of Princes and States, the Jealousy of their Privileges, in Relation to the *Azylum*, or of giving Sanctuary and Protection [call'd *Freijhung*] is greater than any where else) the Person now arrested would never have had the Privilege of *Azylum*: For there 'tis properly design'd, *pro subditis, & etiam forensibus in principis territorio delinquentibus*, [For Subjects, and also, for Strangers transgressing within the Territories of the Prince.] For which, the decisive Reason in the Case of Aliens is, That the Person committing the Fault or Delinquency within the Territory of the Prince, may be said to violate only the Jurisdiction of the Lord, and not of any other Prince; and therefore he against whom the Crime is committed, may remit the Crime: [*tit. Pro Forensibus: Quod delinquens in Principis territorio solummodo jurisdictionem Domini, (non vero alterius Principis) viola-*

re

* Item. Dat so wat Persoon binnen onsen Lande van Brabant ende van Over Maeze, ghevanghen wort, dat wij dien niet en sullen doen voeren, noch laeten voeren ghevanghen huijten onsen voorsz. Lande.

Translated verbatim.

Item. That if any Person within our Territories of Brabant and Over Maeze, be made a Prisoner, that we shall not order such a Person, nor permit him, to be carry'd Prisoner out of our aforesaid Territories.

re dicatur. Ideo hanc injuriam quoque remittere potest is in quem injuria commissa est. Quod variis rationibus confirmat Nicolaus ab Ebrebach, Tract de jure Azyli.]

And altho' upon the Dispute, Whether a Prince of the Empire, setting up an *Azylum*, or Sanctuary, in any City of his Dominions, can bestow upon it so great a Privilege, as that a *Foreigner* being a Delinquent, or committing a Crime out of the Dominions of the said Prince [which is the present Case] can enjoy so far an Immunity, that this *Azylum*, or Right of Refuge can be of Force and Extension to all the Criminals in the Empire? I say, altho' the Affirmative of the Case thus stated may be probable, grounded principally upon this, because the Advocations and Remissions of Delinquents do now depend upon the Will and Pleasure of the Prince of the Territory, whether he will send back the Delinquent at the Instance of the Requirer or not? Yet all Authors agree, That these Sorts of *Azylum*, (so commanded in *Deuteronomy* and *Joshua*) are only so far Praise-worthy, and ought of Right to subsist, while they afford Protection (not to voluntary Delinquents nor to deceitful ones) but to imprudent Persons: *Hæc Azyla tantum Laudem mereti, & de Jure subsistere, quando patrocinantur non voluntariis nec dolosis* [Den Muthwinligen und vorsetzlichen] *sed imprudentibus.*

Now that the Misdemeanors which a Person commits in his Office, and in the Money depending thereon, are voluntary and deceitful Crimes, is as clear as possible, and is further evinc'd by the Flight of the Delinquent out of *Great Britain*; which excludes him from the Right of *Azylum* in all Nations; more especially he having been personally cited, and having answer'd to Interrogatories, (which is a Commencement of a criminal Procedure) the Delinquent being fix'd and limited to a certain Town, Province, or Kingdom for his Prison; in which Case (were there no other) the Right of Refuge in a Foreign Country is very disputable; I say, upon this very Head.

And without entring into the Discussion of this Question, 'tis not to be believ'd, that the Sovereign will ever grant a Protection or *Azylum* in his Territories to a Delinquent who was but a Passenger thorough them, and was already upon the utmost Limits of them, in order to save himself in some other Country.

Besides,

Besides, it is to be observ'd, That the German Authors treating of this Matter, speak, *de forensibus, sed sub Imperio*; [of Foreigners, but such as are under the Jurisdiction] and not of absolute Strangers: Forasmuch as 'tis commonly receiv'd among all Potentates of the Earth, who are not in actual War, (and in particular, by the High Allies) that Princes take not the Subjects or Vassals of each other into their Protection, without their Prince's particular Consent, let the Case be either Criminal or Civil, (as *Boden*, in his Treatise, *de Republica*, very well observes;) unless the Person so protected were banished by his Prince. This agrees with *Solon's Law*, which forbids, that any Foreigner should have the Right or Freedom of a Citizen in *Athens*, who was not banished from his own Country; and without giving these Instances, we may generally say, in the Terms of the Law, that the Right of Burgeship is not lost, nor the Power of the natural Prince over this Subject taken away, by Reason of his changing his Place of Abode, or Country.

'Tis very true, that often Princes do draw, and entice Strangers to them, either upon the Score of Religion, or to People their Country, or in order to weaken the Power of their Neighbours, or to gain excellent Artificers, and Persons of superior Abilities, or upon other Views. But, on the other Hand, we likewise see that all Princes do what lies in their Power to hinder this Practice, by forbidding their Subjects to quit their Dominions without Leave: Thus 'tis in *Britain*, *Denmark*, *Sweden*, *Naples*, and elsewhere; the Nobility of which cannot absent themselves without Permission.

And altho' the *Low Countries* (especially *Brabant*) be a very free Country, where, according to the Ordinances of the Year 1312, Strangers might come and Settle their Households, and these might afterwards remove themselves whither they pleased: Yet Placards of the 18th of September, 1567; the 1st of July, 1609; the 15th of November, 1627; with the Notes of *Lipsius de notitia Juris Belgici*, according to the Customs of *Flanders*, by him cited, shew that this Liberty is very much limited in several Particulars; and even in our Days we see the Fiscals exert themselves, when the Case touches the Preservation of the Good of the State.

State, in whatsoever Province, City or Fraternities of Trade, (wherein the Diminution, or Disadvantage of the Publick may be concern'd) it may happen. And therefore (over and above the several Treaties) Princes make By-laws and Ordinances for the Preservation of the State, which ought certainly, to be reckon'd among the fundamental Laws, tho' they may not perhaps be call'd by that Name. And we may conclude with *Bodinus*, that upon this very Account, Princes are used among themselves, to put in Force *Rogatory Commissions*, or Letters of *Marque*, to make their Subjects obey, and to evoke or reclaim the Causes and Suits against them, (except in Cases of Right determin'd;) and upon this Point we often see War declared between the Princes requiring and refusing.

Now as to the Second Head, founded upon the particular Privileges of *Brabant*, this ought not to come under Consideration till the Person arrested has declar'd, by some Remonstrance, that he insists upon it, and pretends to make his Use of it. For whosoever builds upon a Privilege, ought to alledge and prove it first. However, whilst we are in the Dark, whether such Remonstrance was ever made or not, we may venture to say, that this Privilege can no Way operate in the present Case. All that the Person arrested can alledge must be, that the Text of the *Joyful Entry*, in the 17th Article, wherein it is said, *Whatsoever Person*, &c. comprehends in general, and without Distinction, Restriction, or Modification (in Respect to the Person arrested) all Sorts of People, whether of *Brabant* or of all the *Low Countries*, or any other Way a Subject of the Prince or an utter Stranger; and that this Privilege is real, and attach'd and annexed to the Land of *Brabant*: But if any one would dive into the true Sense of this, they would find that the Meaning of it must be, when a *Brabander* is made a Prisoner in *Brabant*, the Duke shall neither cause, nor suffer him to be convey'd a Prisoner out of the Land of *Brabant*. The Word *Soo wat Persoon*, finds its Signification in the Person of a Subject of *Brabant*, of whatsoever Condition or Sex it may be, whether Man or Woman, Ecclesiastick or Secular, Noble or Ignoble. The Word *Gevangen*, or Prisoner, signifies properly a Criminal Prisoner; and the Meaning is, that a *Brabander* being there made Prisoner, shall be absolutely and finally judged by *Judges of Brabant*, and according to the

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Laws

Laws of Brabant [as in England, all Persons are to be try'd by the Vicinage.] This Law in its self is good and just, and this corresponds with many other of the Articles in the same *Joyful Entry*, which speak of Judges, and the Execution of Justice; but if we should stretch the Interpretation of it to Strangers, indifferently, it would become very unjust.

All Privileges are to be regularly taken upon the Foot of Remuneration; and should this Article be construed so generally, as to extend to Strangers, it would follow, that all Nations in the World had merited from the *Brabanders* and their Duke.

In the Duke of *Alva's* Time, this Matter was pushed very far in Favour of the *Belgian* Provinces in general (they being all then united under the same Sovereign) but never in Favour of absolute Strangers. And altho' we should suppose that *Great Britain* had merited very much at the *Brabanders* Hands, would it therefore follow, or be thought Justice, that a Privilege ought to be allow'd in Favour of a particular Subject of *Great Britain*, to the Disadvantage of that King, the Kingdom or the States of it? Ought this Merit to be return'd the quite contrary Way?

In fine, let us take this Privilege in the most general and comprehensive Sense; and for as strong and fundamental a Law as some would have it: I am going to prove, that it can have no Manner of Operation in the present Case.

By the 24th Article of the *Joyful Entry* it is stipulated, that the Duke shall not suffer his Subjects of *Brabant* to arrest or implead each other out of the Jurisdiction of *Brabant*: And you may note by the Way, that this Law binds and obliges a Subject of *Brabant*, tho' he be out of the Prince's Territory; and this shews, that as well in *Brabant* as elsewhere, what we asserted before is true, viz. That the Power of the Prince over his Subject is not lost or impair'd by the changing his Place of Abode or Country; and most certainly can never be suppos'd otherwise, *quando mutatio est momentanea*, when this Change is of a sudden, and but for a short Time: And every Man will readily believe, that if this Case should happen in *Great Britain*, the King would give a speedy Redress upon the first Requisition and Instance of the Duke of *Brabant*. These two Privileges, contain'd in the 17th and 24th Articles (whereof the Second, taken generally, is more strong

strong than the First) ought, with great Reason, to lie under the same Restrictions and Modifications. The Second is actually modify'd in Terms by the said 24th Article, wherein these Words follow immediately those before quoted, *unless the Person to be arrested be a Fugitive*; if then, a *Brabander* may lawfully arrest his Debtor *Brabander* out of that Country, in Case he be a Fugitive, it is much more equitable to grant the same Privilege in *Brabant* to Strangers.

But further, whoever peruses the Treaties between England and the Sovereigns of *Brabant*, will find by them, that the Obligations between these two Nations are much stronger than between *Brabant* and any other Foreign Country. The Treaty of 1495, confirm'd by several subsequent Treaties, viz. those of 1604, 1630, and 1660, contains this Clause, as translated out of the *Latin*, Chap. 17. *That any Subject of either of the two Princes, alledging, that his Debtor is justly suspected to be a Fugitive, the said Debtor ought to be put and held under Arrest, unless he proves, that he ought not to be suspected of being such Fugitive.* But here the Question is not between particular Subjects of the different Potentates, whereof the one is barely suspected of Flight; but wherein a King, a Kingdom, a whole Nation are concern'd, pursuing a *Subject, truly a Fugitive*, by such plain Proofs as admit of no Contradiction: A Subject in a publick Office, entrusted with the Management and Disposal of vast Sums of Money, whereon depends the publick Credit of the whole Nation: A Person who ought to be sent back to be judged according to the Laws of his own Country; it being a Thing impossible, that those Laws should be thoroughly understood by any Judges of a foreign Country.

And who can imagine, that the Sovereign of *Brabant*, should refuse to send him Home, considering, that by the Stipulations in the Treaties, the two Princes have obliged themselves reciprocally to procure and promote, in all Things whatsoever shall be to the Advantage of each of them, and of his Nation; and also, to hinder every Thing that may be any Ways hurtful? And as to the States of *Brabant*, how should they dare to oppose the Surrender and Return of such a Criminal? Surely, they would not be willing that the, like should happen in their own Case, if one of the Receivers of publick Money should run away and take

Shelter in *Great Britain*. There is a Rule which is very good and natural, which dictates, *Quod tibi non nocet, alteri Prodest, facile est concedendum; Maxime dum non solum non prodesset, sed multum noceret si non fieret, Whatsoever does you no Hurt, and does another Person good, ought to be easily granted; but especially, when it would do no good, but might do a great deal of Harm if it were not done.* Now Nobody can see what Harm or Injury it would do the *Brabanders*, if the Person arrested were sent over; or to their Privilege, whereof the Sense and Meaning has been declar'd dubious by the Act of the Magistrate of *Brussels*, made the 6th Day of *October*, 1692, and sign'd *A. Jacobs*, at the Instance of the Scout of *Amsterdam* against *Peter Baltazar Lievens*, a Bankrupt of *Amsterdam*, detain'd a Prisoner in the *Vrunt*, (a Prison so call'd at that Time) the Words of that Act are, *That whereas the Prisoner plead'd, that the Privileges of Brabant ought to operate in his Favour, although he was neither a Brabander nor Subject of his Majesty; under the Pretext, that the Article was couched in general Terms; therefore, in order to avoid any Infraction, it was resolv'd, to leave the Sense and Interpretation of it to the Council of Brabant: Which at last, was finally determin'd and put beyond all Doubt by the Decree of the Governor-General, with the Advice and Consent of the said Council, and of the Estates. By Virtue of which, the Prisoner was surrender'd, and put into the Possession of the Resident of the States-General of the United Provinces.*

There were these farther Differences and Specialties between this and the present Case, That the said *Lievens* was a Roman Catholick; and alledg'd, that he retir'd into *Brabant*, in order to have the freer Exercise of his Religion: That he came into *Brabant*, with a Design to settle his Household and Family there; that he had already for a long Time dwelt there; that the Jurisdiction of the Judge over him in *Holland*, was not yet thoroughly founded by any Act of Summons, or otherwise.

In the present Case it is therefore most certain, that the Requisites, or Instances of his Majesty of *Great Britain's* Ministers ought to take Place, notwithstanding all Privileges of this Nature; which, according to the Opinion of the before cited *Zipeus*, (in his Introduction) might even be abrogated. His Words are as follows—*Sed & hac ipsa (Privilegia) frequentem pa-*

siuntur

tiuntur abrogationem, si quod in utilitatem publicam considerationis concessum est, indigneat vergere in nimium damnum, vel etiam modum excedat: Et etiam possunt ipsi Ordines privilegia concessa remittere, dummodo causa aliqua subsit; imo potest princeps Leges publicas & promissa non tenere si irrationabiles sint vel deveniant, & aliud salus publica exigat. — But these very Privileges do frequently bear an Abrogation, if what was at first granted for the Sake of the Publick Welfare, should begin to turn to its great Detriment, or should exceed a just Measure; and the very States themselves can upon Occasion, remit the Privileges granted to them: Nay, the Prince may suspend the publick Laws and his Promises, if they be or become unreasonable, and the Publick Safety require it.

And it is believ'd, for this very Reason, at the Time of the Joyful Entry of Philip the Second (Charles the Fifth of immortal Memory, being then present and assisting, in the Year 1549.) after several Conferences and Debates held between the Prince and the States (by Commissaries, who thoroughly understood the Authority and Superiority of the Prince, as well as the Original Rights and Privileges of the Country) upon Occasion of changing or moderating the Articles, according as they should be *observable* or *non-observable*, in Respect to the Promise made by the Prince, to observe them in the last Article but one that this Clause was added, — *so far as the said Articles are to be observed, or are observable*; which Clause has ever since been inserted in all the subsequent Joyful Entries. And we think it's sufficiently demonstrated, that the Privilege in Question is among the Number of the *Non-Observables* with Regard to Foreigners: And namely, in the Case of a Subject of Great Britain; who, besides all the foregoing Reasons, was in *procinctu*, just ready to run out of Brabant itself, and has thereby render'd himself unworthy of any Privileges belonging to a *Brabander*. Thus far the learned Civilian of Brabant.

GRÉAT

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE Ceremonies observ'd in the Election of Knights of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, not having been inserted in any of our *Registers*, we think fit to take the Opportunity of the Election lately made in the Persons of the Duke of *Grafton* and Earl of *Lincoln*, to give the Particulars of that Solemnity:

His Majesty having determin'd on the 27th of *March* to hold a Chapter of the most Noble Order of the Garter, the Knights Companions Resident in and near *London*, were summon'd by Virtue of Letters from the Lord Bishop of *Salisbury* Chancellor of the Order, signifying the Sovereign's Pleasure for their personal Appearance at St. *James's* that Evening; whereupon his Royal Highness the Prince, and ten other Knights Companions, habited in their Mantles, together with the Chancellor, Garter King of Arms, and the Gentlemen-Usher of the Black Rod, Officers of the said Order, wearing their different Badges and respective Mantles, waited his Majesty's coming in the Apartment next to his Closet: And upon his Majesty's Appearance, robed in the Mantle of the Order, Garter, by the Sovereign's Command, call'd over the Names of the Knights Companions, beginning with the Juniors, and then the Procession to the Council Chamber was in the following Order, wherein the Juniors went first, and those Knights whose Companions were not present, went single, viz.,

On the Left	On the Right
Earl of <i>Sunderland</i> and Duke of <i>Kingston</i> a-breast.	
Duke of <i>Newcastle</i> alone.	
Duke of <i>Montagu</i> and Duke of <i>St. Albans</i> a-breast.	
Duke of <i>Bolton</i> alone.	
Duke of <i>Kent</i> alone.	
Duke of <i>Argyll</i> , and Duke of <i>Devonshire</i> a-breast.	
Duke of <i>Richmond</i> alone.	

Garter King of Arms having the Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod on his Left-Hand.

The Chancellor of the Order with his Purse and Seal.

The SOVEREIGN.

Having thus enter'd the Chapter-Room, the Knights stood behind their several Chairs, plac'd according to the Situation of their Stalls in the Royal Chapel of *Windſor*,
till

'till the Sovereign had seated himself in a Chair of State, when the Knights Companions seated themselves by his Majesty's Leave, the Chancellor of the Order standing near his Majesty, and Garter King of Arms having the Black Rod on his Left-hand, at the lower End of the Table. The Chancellor, by the Sovereign's Command, declar'd his Majesty's Intention that the Vacancy occasion'd by the Death of the late Duke of *Buckinghamshire*, should be supply'd by the Election of a new Knight Companion: The Statutes of the Order prohibiting the Election of any Person who hath not actually receiv'd the Honour of Knighthood, the Sovereign commanded Garter to bring in *Charles Duke of Grafton*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, who being introduc'd between Garter and the Black Rod, kneeled down before his Majesty and was knighted with the Sword of State, and then retir'd out of the Room. Immediately afterwards each Knight Companion having wrote down the Names of nine Persons whom they esteem'd qualify'd to be elected, that is, three Earls, or of higher Degree, three Barons, and three Knights, to which they severally set their Hands; and the Chancellor having collected their Scrutinies, beginning with the youngest Knight, and so proceeding in Order, presented the same on his Knee to the Sovereign, who, upon Perusal thereof, commanded the Chancellor to declare the said Duke of *Grafton* duly elected: Upon which Garter, accompany'd with the Black Rod, was sent to introduce him to the Sovereign to be invested; and having brought him to the Door of the Chapter-Room, at the Entrance he was receiv'd by the two youngest Knights, and conducted between them up to the Sovereign, with the usual Reverences, Garter King of Arms carrying before them on a Cushion, the Garter (the Ensign of the Order) and a Gold *George* in a Blue Ribbon, having the Black Rod on his Left-hand; and these Junior Knights returning to their Seats, Garter King of Arms, on his Knee, presented to the Sovereign the Garter, who deliver'd the same to the two Senior Knights, and they buckled it about his left Leg, while the Chancellor read the Admonition enjoin'd by the Statutes; and then Garter likewise on his Knee presented to the Sovereign the blue Ribbon with the Gold *George*, and his Majesty, assisted by the said two Senior Knights put it over his Left Shoulder athwart under his Right Arm, who was then kneeling, the Chancellor at that Time, reading the usual Admonition; and then the said Duke of *Grafton* having kiss'd the Sovereign's Hand,

and

and thank'd his Majesty for the great Honour done him, rose up, saluted severally the Companions, who all congratulated him, and then he withdrew.

The Chancellor then declar'd the Sovereign's farther Pleasure of filling the Vacancy occasion'd by the Death of the late Duke of *Rutland*, and the same Ceremonies being in every Respect observ'd, the Right Hon. *Henry Earl of Lincoln*, Gentleman of his Majesty's Bed-chamber, was also declar'd duly elected, and invested with the Ensigns accordingly. And then the Knights Companions being again call'd over, they return'd in the same Order to the Apartment next to his Majesty's Closet.

On Saturday the 15th of *April*, a little after Seven o' Clock in the Evening, her Royal Highness the Princess of *Wales* was happily deliver'd of a Prince at *Leicester-House*, there being then present in the Room his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, the Dutchesse of *Dorset* and *Shrewsbury*, the Countesses of *Pembroke*, *Grantham*, *Cooper*, and *Bristol*, Ladies of her Royal Highness's Bed-chamber, the Countess of *Picbourg*, the Women of her Royal Highness's Bed-chamber, *Sir David Hamilton*, and *Mrs. Crane* the Midwife, who laid her Royal Highness. Their Royal Highnesses dispatch'd the Lord *Herbert* to acquaint his Majesty with it, and to make their Compliments, and his Majesty was pleas'd to send immediately Colonel *Negus*, Commissioner for executing the Office of Master of the Horse, with his Compliments to their Royal Highnesses. Her Royal Highness's safe Delivery being soon made publick by the firing the Canon in *St. James's Park*, an universal Joy was seen that Evening among all Sorts of People throughout *London* and *Westminster*, in which the usual Demonstrations were shew'd by ringing of Bells, Illuminations, and Bonfires.

The 17th his Majesty was pleas'd to make a Visit to her Royal Highness on this happy Occasion, and to see the young Prince.

The 18th, the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of *London*, waited on his Majesty, to congratulate him on the Birth of the young Prince; and Mr. Recorder made their Compliments to his Majesty, to the following Effect:

May it please your Majesty,

THE Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of *London*, most humbly intreat your Majesty's Permission to congratulate your Majesty on the Birth of the young Prince,

The

These your Majesty's faithful and dutiful Subjects, being sensible of their Felicity under the Government of a Protestant King, having Reason to be thankful for the Preservation of their Religion, their Laws and Liberties, and for the many Blessings they enjoy from your Majesty's mild and gracious Disposition, cannot but rejoice at this Increase of your Majesty's Royal Progeny, at this Addition of Strength to the Protestant Interest, and on this agreeable Prospect of his Continuance of Happiness to them and their Posterity.

They have great Satisfaction in the Hopes that this young Prince will inherit the bright and virtuous Qualities of his Ancestors; they beg leave to wish for his Health and Welfare; and that your Majesty may live long, and have the Comfort to see him flourish and prosper, to see him prove an Ornament to your Majesty's most illustrious Family, a Glory and Honour to the *British Nation*.

To which his Majesty was pleased to give the following most gracious Answer.

THE Zeal and Affection you have upon all Occasions shewn to my Person and Government, leave me no Room to doubt of your Joy at this happy Increase of my Family.

I cannot omit taking this Opportunity of assuring you, That I am truly concern'd at the Calamity brought upon you, by the wicked Management of Affairs in the South Sea Company: I have, however, this Comfort, That the Reproach of any Part of this Misfortune cannot with the least Justice be imputed to me. Nothing will give me more Ease and Satisfaction, than the seeing you deliver'd from your present Sufferings, your Trade reviv'd, and publick Credit re-established.

Some Days after this, the King being in Council, the following remarkable Order was made.

At the Court of St. James's, the 28th Day of April, 1721.

P R E S E N T,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

HIS Majesty having receiv'd Information, which gives great Reason to suspect that there have lately been, and still are, in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, certain scandalous Clubs or Societies of young Persons who meet together, and in the

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most

most impious and blasphemous Manner, insult the most sacred Principles of our holy Religion, affront Almighty God himself, and corrupt the Minds and Morals of one another; and being resolv'd to make Use of all the Authority committed to him by Almighty God, to punish such enormous Offenders, and to crush such shocking Impieties, before they increase and draw down the Vengeance of God upon this Nation; his Majesty has thought fit to command the Lord Chancellor, and his Lordship is hereby required to call together his Majesty's Justices of the Peace of *Middlesex* and *Westminster*, and strictly to enjoin them, in the most effectual Manner, that they, and every of them, do make the most diligent and careful Enquiry and Search for the Discovery of any thing of this or the like Sort, tending in any wise to the Corruption of the Principles and Manners of Men, and to lay before his Lordship such Discoveries as from time to time may be made, to the End that all proper Methods may be taken for the utter Suppression of all such detestable Practices. His Lordship is further directed to urge them to the due Execution of their Office, in detecting and prosecuting with Vigour, all Prophaneness, Immorality, and Debauchery, as they value the Blessing of Almighty God, as they regard the Happiness of their Country, which cannot subsist, if Things Sacred and Virtuous are trampled upon, and as they tender his Majesty's Favour, to which they cannot recommend themselves more effectually, than by shewing the utmost Zeal upon so important an Occasion; to which End, his Lordship is to acquaint them, that as his Majesty for himself has nothing more at Heart than to regard the Honour of God, so impiously struck at, and is determined to shew all Marks of Displeasure and Discouragement to any who may lie even under the Suspicion of such Practices; so he shall always account it the greatest and most substantial Service they can do to his Majesty or his Government, to exert themselves in discovering any who are guilty of such Impieties, that they may be openly prosecuted and punish'd with the utmost Severity and most publick Ignominy which the Laws of the Land can inflict.

Edward Southwell

His Majesty was pleas'd to give Orders to the Principal Officers of his Household, to make strict and diligent Enquiry whether any of his Majesty's Servants are guilty

ty of the horrid Impieties mention'd in the above Order, and to make Report thereof to his Majesty.

By the King,

A Proclamation, commanding Apothecaries to follow the Dispensatory lately compiled by the College of Physicians of London.

GEORGE R.

Whereas nothing is more likely to be of fatal Consequence to the Healths and Lives of our Subjects, than the ill compounding or making up of Medicines, to be administred to Persons afflicted with Sick-ness, contrary to the Prescriptions of their Physicians, besides that a gross Deceit thereby would be put upon the Patients: And whereas there has been compiled, in the Latin Tongue, by the College of Physicians of London, a Book, intituled, *Pharmacopœa Londinensis*, prescribing and directing Apothecaries, the general Forms of dispensing and compounding all Sorts of Medicines, distilling Oils and Waters, and making such like Extracts, together with the true Weights and Measures, by which they ought to be made; which Book, thro' the great Care and Industry of the said College, has been lately revis'd and amended, and is now perfected, and ready to be publish'd, and is a Work that will greatly tend to the publick Good of our Subjects, by preventing all Deceits, Differences, Varieties, and Uncertainties in making or compounding of the Medicines, and distilling of the Oils or Waters therein mention'd, if, for the future the Manner and Form prescrib'd by the said Book should be generally and solely practis'd by Apothecaries and others in their Compositions of the said Medicines, and Distillations of the said Waters or Oils, &c. We therefore being desirous to provide in all Cases for the common Good of our People, and being perswaded the establishing the general Use of the said Book may tend to the Prevention of such Deceits in the making and compounding Medicines wherein the Lives and Healths of our Subjects are so highly concern'd, have, by and with the Advice of our Privy Council, thought fit to issue this our Royal Proclamation, notifying to all Apothecaries, and others concern'd, to the Intent they may not pretend Ignorance thereof, that the said Book call'd *Pharmacopœia Londinensis*, is perfected and ready to be published: And we therefore strictly require, charge, and command, all and singular Apothecaries, and others, whose Business it is to compound Medicines or distill'd

Oils or Waters, or make other Extracts within any Part of our Kingdom of *Great Britain* call'd *England*, Dominion of *Wales*, or Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*, that they and every of them, immediately after the said *Pharmacopœia Londinensis* shall be printed and published, do not compound or make any Medicine or Medicinable Receipt or Prescription, or distill any Oil or Water, or make other Extracts, that are or shall be in the said *Pharmacopœia Londinensis* mentioned or named in any other Manner or Form than is or shall be directed, prescribed and set down by the said Book, and according to the Weights and Measures that are or shall be therein limited, except it shall be by the Special Direction or Prescription of some learned Physician in that Behalf. And we do hereby publish and declare that the Offenders to the contrary shall not only incur our just Displeasure, but be proceeded against for such their Contempt and Offences, according to the utmost Severities of Law.

Given at our Court at *St. James's* the 5th Day of March, 1720-21. In the Seventh Year of our Reign.

By the King,

A Proclamation for Apprehending and Securing the Persons of Doctor Gaylard, Apprentice to Nathaniel Mist, of Great Carter-Lane, in the City of London, Printer, and of Nathaniel Wilkinson.

G E O R G E R.

WHereas Doctor Gaylard, an Apprentice of Nathaniel Mist of Great Carter-Lane in the City of London, Printer, and Nathaniel Wilkinson, an Assistant to the said Nathaniel Mist in Composing for the Press, having been summoned to attend a Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to enquire into the Authors, Contrivers, Printers, and Publishers of the Seditious and Traiterous Libel, entitled, *The Weekly Journal, or Saturday's-Post, with the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestick*, Saturday, May 27th, 1721, and all other seditious and traitorous Libels, which tend to raise Discontents and Disaffections in the Minds of his Majesty's Subjects, did not obey the said Summons: Whereupon it was order'd by the said House of Commons, That the said Doctor Gaylard and Nathaniel Wilkinson, should be taken into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending the said House; but they have absconded, and cannot be apprehended. And whereas an humble Address hath been presented to us by the Knights, Citizens,

citizens, and Burgeſſes, and the Commiſſioners for Shires and Burghs, in Parliament aſſembled, that we would be graciously pleaſed immediately to iſſue our Royal Proclamation for apprehending the ſaid *Doctör Gaylard* and *Nathaniel Wilkinſon*, with a Promiſe of Reward for the ſame: We have thought fit, by the Advice of our Privy Council, to iſſue this Royal Proclamation, hereby requiring and commanding all our loving Subjects whatſoever, to diſcover and apprehend, or cauſe the ſaid *Doctör Gaylard* and *Nathaniel Wilkinſon* to be diſcovered and apprehended, and to carry them before ſome of our Juſtices of the Peace, or chief Magiſtrates of the County, Town, or Place, where they, or either of them ſhall be apprehended; who are reſpectively required to ſecure the ſaid *Doctör Gaylard* and *Nathaniel Wilkinſon*, ſo apprehended, and thereof to give ſpeedy Notice to one of our Principal Secretaries of State, to the End they may be forth coming, to be dealt withal and proceeded againſt according to Law. And for the Prevention of the Escape of the ſaid *Doctör Gaylard* and *Nathaniel Wilkinſon* into Parts beyond the Seas, we do require and command all our Officers of the Cuſtoms, and other our Officers and Subjects of and in our reſpective Ports and Maritime Towns and Places within our Kingdom of Great Britain, that they, and every of them, in their reſpective Places and Stations, be careful and diligent in the Examination of all Perſons that ſhall paſs, or endeavour to paſs beyond the Seas; and if they ſhall diſcover the ſaid *Doctör Gaylard* and *Nathaniel Wilkinſon*, then to cauſe them to be apprehended and ſecured, and to give Notice thereof, as aforeſaid. And we do hereby ſtrictly charge and command all our loving Subjects, as they will answer the contrary at their Perils, that they do not any ways conceal, but do diſcover them the ſaid *Doctör Gaylard* and *Nathaniel Wilkinſon*, to the End they may be ſecured. And for the Encouragement of all Perſons to be diligent and careful in endeavouring to diſcover and apprehend them the ſaid *Doctör Gaylard* and *Nathaniel Wilkinſon*, we do hereby further declare, that whoſoever ſhall diſcover and apprehend them the ſaid *Doctör Gaylard* and *Nathaniel Wilkinſon*, and ſhall bring them before ſome Juſtice of the Peace or Chief Magiſtrate, as aforeſaid, ſhall have and receive, as a Reward for the Diſcovery, Apprehending, and Bringing each of them the ſaid *Doctör Gaylard* and *Nathaniel Wilkinſon* before ſuch Juſtice of the Peace or Chief Magiſtrate as aforeſaid,

aforsaid, the Sum of Two Hundred Pounds, which our Commissioners of our Treasury are hereby required and directed to pay accordingly.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the Eleventh Day of June, in the Seventh Year of our Reign.

God save the King.

About the Beginning of May, were publish'd by his Majesty's Command, the following Directions to our Archbishops and Bishops, for the preserving of Unity in the Church, and the Purity of the Christian Faith, particularly in the Doctrine of the Holy TRINITY.

G E O R G E R.

MOST Reverend and Right Reverend Fathers in God, we Greet you well. Whereas we have been given to understand, that divers impious Tenets and Doctrines have been of late advanc'd and maintain'd with much Boldness and Openness, contrary to the great and fundamental Truths of the Christian Religion, and particularly to the Doctrine of the Holy and ever Blessed Trinity; and that moreover divers Persons, as well of the Clergy as Laity, have presumed to propagate such impious Doctrines, not only by public Discourse and Conversation, but also by writing and publishing Books and Pamphlets in Opposition to the said Sacred Truths; to the great Dishonour of Almighty God, the Disturbance of the Peace and Quiet of this our Church and Nation, and the Offence of pious and sober minded Christians.

We therefore, out of our Princely Care and Zeal for preserving the Purity of the Christian Faith, of which we are, under God, the chief Defender, and also for preserving the Peace and Quiet of Church and State, do hereby charge and require you our Archbishops and Bishops, to whom, under us, the Care of Religion more especially belongs, that you do, without Delay, signify to the Clergy of our Dioceses this our Royal Command, which we require you to see duly published and observ'd; namely, That no Preacher whatsoever, in his Sermon or Lecture, do presume to deliver any other Doctrine, concerning the great and fundamental Truths of our most holy Religion, and particularly concerning the Holy TRINITY, than what are contained in the Holy Scriptures, and are agreeable to the Three Creeds, and the Thirty nine Articles of Religion.

And whereas divers good Laws have been enacted for restraining the exorbitant Liberties aforesaid, one particularly in the Thirteenth Year of Queen Elizabeth, entitled, *An Act for Ministers of the Church to be of sound Religion*; by which it is provided, 'That if any Person Ecclesiastical, or which shall have Ecclesiastical Living, shall advisedly maintain, or affirm, any Doctrine directly contrary or repugnant to the Thirty nine Articles, and being convened before the Bishop of the Diocese, shall persist therein, or not revoke his Error, or after such Revocation still affirm such untrue Doctrine, such maintaining, or affirming, and persisting, or such still affirming, shall be just Cause to deprive such Person of his Ecclesiastical Promotion: And it shall be lawful to the Bishop of the Diocese, or the Ordinary, to deprive such Person so persisting, or lawfully convicted of such still affirming, and upon such Sentence of Deprivation pronounced, he shall be indeed deprived.' And one other Act of Parliament made in the Ninth Year of King William the Third, intitled *An Act for the more effectual suppressing of Blasphemy and Profaneness*; by which it is provided, 'That if any Person shall, by Writing, Printing, Teaching, or advis'd Speaking, deny any one of the Persons in the Holy Trinity to be God; or shall assert and maintain there are more Gods than one; or shall deny the Christian Religion to be true; or the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be of Divine Authority; and shall, upon Indiction or Information, in any of his Majesty's Courts at Westminster, or at the Assizes, be thereof lawfully convicted by the Oath of Two or more credible Witnesses; such Person, for the first Offence, shall be adjudg'd incapable and disabled in Law to have or enjoy any Office or Employment Ecclesiastical, Civil, or Military; and that if any Person so convicted as aforesaid, shall, at the Time of his Conviction, enjoy or possess any Office, Place, or Employment, such Office, Place, or Employment shall be void; and if he offend and be convicted a second Time of any of the said Crimes, he shall be disabled to sue, prosecute, plead, or use any Action or Information in any Court of Law or Equity, or to be Guardian of any Child, or Executor, or Administrator of any Person, or capable of any Legacy, or Deed of Gift, or to bear any Office Civil or
' Military,

‘ Military, or Benefice Ecclesiastical, for ever, within
 ‘ this Realm; and shall also suffer Imprisonment for
 ‘ the Space of three Years without Bail or Mainprize,
 ‘ from the Time of such Conviction: We therefore
 being desirous to discountenance and suppress all such im-
 pious Attempts and Practices, to the utmost of Power,
 do strictly charge and command you to make Use of
 your own Authority for that End, according to the Te-
 nor and Direction of the said Act, made in the 13th
 Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, together with all other Means
 and Endeavours suitable to your holy Profession, for op-
 posing and suppressing all such Practices. And we on
 our Part will give strict Charge to our Judges, and all
 other Civil Officers to do their Duty in executing the
 said Act made in the 9th Year of King *William* the Third,
 and all other good and wholesome Laws made for the Pre-
 servation of our holy Religion, upon such Persons as
 shall offend against the same, and thereby give Occasion
 of Scandal and Disturbance in our Church and King-
 dom.

Given at our Court at St. James's the 7th of May
 1721, in the Seventh Year of our Reign,

By his Majesty's Command,

CARTERET

Moneys advanc'd and paid off in the *Exchequer*, on
 the following Funds, to June 16, 1721.

Int.	Exchequer.	Advanc'd	Paid off.	Num.
4	7th 3 Shilling Aid	1410000	1392373	213
4	8th 3 Silling Aid	1410000	999349	109
6	Hops	180000	173778	68
4	Malt 1719	700000	552194	111
4	Malt 1720	700000	260500	37
4	Cals	228787	183843	68
	Malt 1718, all paid off,			

All the Benefits in the Lottery 1710, that are unsubs-
 crib'd, and due the 25th of March, 1720, are in Court
 of Payment.

Bank pay their Dividend of 3 per Cent. Mondays and
 Saturday, all Day, and every Afternoon besides, Holy
 days excepted.

F I N I S.

THE
Historical Register.

NUMBER XXII.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Scotland.



IN the 11th of May the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland met at *Edinburgh*, and chose for their Moderator Mr. *Thomas Black of Perth*: Then his Majesty's Commission, appointing the Earl of *Rothes* High Commissioner being read, his Lordship presented the

King's Letter to the Assembly, which was also read, as follows,

GEORGE R.

Right Reverend and well-beloved, we greet you well. We have receiv'd so many Instances of the Loyalty and Affection of the Church of *Scotland*, both to our Person and Government, which have been manifested, as well in the last, as in former Assemblies, that we very willingly countenance by our Royal Authority your Meeting at this Time, and take this Opportunity of renewing to you our repeated Resolutions, to promote the Interest, and inviolably to maintain the Rights and Privileges of the Presbyterian Church of *Scotland*; nor do we doubt, but you will concur with us in our earnest Endeavours for the promoting the true reform'd Religion and Virtue, and for the discouraging Vice and Immorality, and that nothing will be wanting on your Parts, for the obtaining those desirable Ends.

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We

We hope you will apply yourselves with Concord and Unanimity, to dispatch the Affairs proper and necessary to be consider'd in this Assembly, and guard against all Matter of Contention, since you cannot but foresee the many unhappy Consequences with which Divisions among you may be attended.

We are so sensible of the many faithful Services of our right trusty and well-beloved Cousin, *John Earl of Rothes*, which he has evidenc'd in so many former Assemblies, that we have thought fit to renew our Choice of him to represent our Royal Person in this; believing, that none can be more acceptable to you, than one, who upon all Occasions has distinguish'd himself for the Interests of our Government, of the Protestant Religion in general, and for the Safety and Welfare of the establish'd Church of *Scotland* in particular, and so we bid you heartily farewell.

Given at our Court at St. James's the 4th Day of May 1721, in the Seventh Year of our Reign.

By his Majesty's Command,

Sic Subscribitur, Roxburgh.

Superscrib'd thus,

To the Right Reverend and well-beloved, the Moderator, Ministers, and Elders of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

After this, his Majesty's High Commissioner made a Speech to the Assembly, which was answer'd on their Part by their Moderator; and a Committee was appointed to draw up a dutiful Answer to his Majesty's most gracious Letter, which being reported on the 13th, was unanimously approv'd; and having been transmitted by the High Commissioner to his Grace the Duke of *Roxburghe*, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, was presented to his Majesty, as follows:

May it please your Majesty,

THE particular Notice your Majesty is pleas'd to take in your most gracious Letter to us, of the steady Loyalty and Affection of the Church of *Scotland* to your Majesty's Person and Government, which they have always judg'd their Duty and Interest to maintain, does encourage, and will excite us to give renew'd Instances of both, on every proper Occasion that

that may occur. We esteem it a singular Instance of the divine Goodness, that we can hold our Assemblies under the Protection of your Majesty's Authority, and do, with all humble Thankfulness, acknowledge your Royal Favour in countenancing our Meeting at this Time, and renewing to us your repeated Resolutions to promote the Interest, and inviolably to maintain the Rights and Privileges of this Church. We should be extremely wanting in our Duty to that God by whom King's reign, and unworthy of a King who hath shew'd so great Zeal for promoting the Reform'd Religion and Virtue, and for discouraging Vice and Immorality, if we did not, on our Parts, most cheerfully concur with your Majesty for obtaining these valuable and desirable Ends. We are very sensible of the fatal Consequences which would unavoidably attend Divisions among ourselves, and do resolve, in the Strength of our most gracious God through Christ, to guard against all Matter of Contention, and to dispatch the Affairs proper and necessary to be consider'd in this Assembly, with that Unanimity and Concord which becomes the Members of a Body, whereof our Lord Jesus Christ, the Prince of Peace, is the Head.

The many faithful Services of the Earl of *Rothas*, when representing your Majesty in so many former Assemblies, and his having distinguish'd himself on all Occasions for the Interest of your Majesty's Government, and of the Protestant Religion, and for the Safety and Welfare of the establish'd Church of *Scotland*, does render your Majesty's Choice of him, to represent your Royal Person in this Assembly, most acceptable to us.

We do with the greatest Thankfulness acknowledge the Goodness of God, in protecting your Majesty's Person, and conferring so many signal Blessings upon your Royal Family, particularly in strengthening the Protestant Succession by the Birth of a young Prince.

That your Majesty may be long preserv'd for the Comfort of this Church, the Happiness of your People, the Support of the Reform'd Interest, and Relief of distress'd Protestants Abroad, and the general Good of *Europe*; that the best of Blessings may be bestow'd upon their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Wales*, and all their Royal Issue, and after a long and prosperous Reign upon Earth, you may be crown'd

with a blessed immortality, are the earnest and fervent Prayers of,

May it please your Majesty,
Your Majesty's most faithful, most obedient, and most
loyal Subjects,

The Ministers and Elders met in this General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Sign'd in our Presence, in our Name,
and at our Appointment, by

Edinb. May
13, 1721.

Tho. Black, Moderator.

On the 13th the Register of the late Commission and Proceedings of the several Synods were call'd for, and being produc'd, a Committee for each of them was nam'd, and the Books deliver'd to them to be revis'd. A Petition was also read this Day for the Parish of *Durries* in *Strathnaver*, consisting of fifty Miles in Length, and thirteen in Breadth, where are five Places of publick Worship, and craving a Recommendation for a voluntary Contribution, for helping to maintain more Ministers; and the General Assembly granted the same, as a most pious and necessary Work. Then a Committee was nam'd, to receive the Instructions of Presbyteries to their Representation, and Overtures, and to class the same; as also to consider the Case of the Church in the North, and Highlands, and what may be done for suppressing Popery. On the 14th, the Rev. Mr. *John Willison*, Minister at *Dundee*, did lecture and preach before his Majesty's Commissioner, and Members of the Assembly, and took for his Text, 2 *Thess.* 2. 10. And the Rev. Mr. *David Brown* preach'd before them in the Afternoon upon *Isa.* 62. 6th and 7th Verses. The next Day the Assembly had under Consideration an Appeal from the Provincial Synod of *Perth* and *Stirling*, with relation to the Settlement of Mr. *Duncan* in the vacant Churches of *Stowan* and *Monyvaird*, and after hearing Parties, did, *Nemo Contradicente*, affirm the Synod's Sentence for settling the said Mr. *Duncan* there. Then the General Assembly renew'd a former Recommendation for Charity to some *French* suffering Protestants, now settled in a Colony in *Hilderburghausen* in *Saxony*, many of whom had been Galley-Slaves, but reliev'd by the Intercession of his Majesty King *George*. There being a Petition from the Parish of *Ellon*, for having the Parishes of old *Meldrum* and *New-Mochev* annex'd to them

them, it was refer'd to the Synod to grant the same, if the Heretors and Parithioners have no relevant Objection there against. There were divers other Affairs tabled, and Diets appointed for hearing of them, and several Petitions read :

But the High Commissioner being unhappily so far indispos'd, as not to be able to sit in the General Assembly, they thereupon thought fit to adjourn, after having refer'd the Matters before them to their Commission.

Proceedings of the Parliament of Great Britain, continu'd from Page 125 of the last Register.

April 29. **N**otice was taken in the House of Lords, that little or nothing had yet been done towards punishing the Author and Printer of an impious Libel, complain'd of in that House last Sessions, entitl'd, *A sober Reply to Mr. Higg's merry Argument for the Trithetical Doctrine of the Trinity*, while other meaner Offenders had been prosecuted with Vigour, and brought to Punishment. The Earl of Nottingham, and some others, complain'd of the Growth and Spreading of Atheism, Profaneness, and Immorality; and thereupon the Lord Willoughby of Brooke, Dean of Windsor, brought in a Bill for the more effectual suppressing of Blasphemy and Profaneness, which, in Substance, was to the Effect following, viz.

The Preamble recited, ' That many Books had been publish'd of late, in which the Authors had deny'd the Divinity of our Saviour Jesus Christ, the Doctrine of the Holy Trinity, and the Truth of the Christian Religion, which Offences the Laws in being not having been sufficient to restrain, therefore, for the more effectual suppressing of such detestable Practices, it is enacted,

I. ' That the Author of any Book which should be hereafter publish'd, wherein the Being of God, the Divinity of our Saviour Jesus Christ, the Son of God, or of the Holy Ghost, or the Doctrine of the most Holy Trinity, as set forth in the Thirty nine Articles of the Church of England, or the Truth of the Christian Religion, or the divine Inspiration of the holy Scriptures, should be deny'd; and every Person who should by advised speaking deny the same, should, for every such Offence, being thereof lawfully

fully convicted, by the Oaths of Witnesses,
 over and above the Penalties inflicted by the Statute
 of the 9th of King William III, entitled, *An Act for*
the more effectual suppressing Blasphemy and Profaneness,
 suffer Imprisonment for Months, unless he
 should, within Months after such Conviction,
 publicly renounce his Error, and make a Profession
 of his Faith in the following Words. I A. B. do
 solemnly and sincerely profess and declare, that I do be-
 lieve that there is but one living and true God everlasting,
 the Maker and Preserver of all Things both visible and
 invisible; and that in the Unity of the Godhead there be
 three Persons of one Substance, Power, and Eternity, the
 Father, the Son, and Holy Ghost; and I do acknowledge
 the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament to have been
 written by divine Inspiration. And that every Printer
 or Publisher of such Books should, for every such
 Offence, being thereof lawfully convicted, over and
 above the Penalties in the said Statute of King Wil-
 liam, suffer Imprisonment for Months, unless
 he make Proof who was the Author of such Book.

II. That if any Preacher in any separate Congre-
 gation should, by writing or advised speaking, deny
 any of the fundamental Articles of the Christian
 Religion, and should be thereof lawfully convicted by
 the Oaths of credible Witnesses, he should from
 thenceforth be depriv'd of the Benefit of the Exem-
 tion allow'd by an Act pass'd in the first Year of King
 William for exempting the Dissenters from the Church
 of England from the Penalties of certain Laws, un-
 til he should make the aforesaid Profession of his
 Faith.

III. That the Archbishops of Canterbury and York
 in their respective Provinces, and every Bishop in
 his respective Diocese, upon Information upon Oath,
 be authoriz'd and requir'd to summon any Person in
 holy Orders to appear before him, and publicly to
 subscribe the Declaration of his Faith in the Words
 before-mention'd: And that if any Person should
 willfully neglect or refuse so to do, such Archbishop
 or Bishop should certify such Default or Refusal in-
 to the Courts of Chancery, or King's Bench; and
 such Person, upon such Certificate fil'd in either of
 the said Courts, should from thenceforth be inca-
 pable to hold or take any Ecclesiastical Benefice, un-

til he should make the *fore*said Profession of his Faith.

IV. And the Justices of the Peace at their General Quarter-Sessions are authoriz'd and requir'd, upon Information upon Oath, to summon any Preacher in any separate Congregation, or any Person dissenting from the Church of *England*, call'd a Quaker, to appear before them, and to subscribe the Declaration of his Belief; and such Persons who should refuse or neglect the same, should for every such Offence, being thereof lawfully convicted, be depriv'd of the Benefit of the Exemption allow'd by the said Act of the first of King *William*, until he have made the Profession of his Belief in the Words before-mention'd; but the Quakers to profess their Belief in the same Words as they are requir'd to do by the Toleration-Act. No Author, Printer, or Publisher should be prosecuted, unless the Prosecution be commenc'd within

No Person to be prosecuted for any Offence against this Act by advised speaking, unless the Words be taken down in writing within

Days after the speaking thereof, and the Prosecution commenc'd within Months.

After the first Reading of this Bill, the second Reading was put off till the 2d of *May*, when all the Lords in and about *London* were order'd to be summon'd to attend the Service of the House.

Accordingly on the 2d of *May* the said Bill was read the second Time, and his Grace the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury* mov'd, that it be committed to a Committee of the whole House. Hereupon the Lord *Onslow* said, 'That he was as much against Blasphemy, and for promoting Religion, as it is profess'd in the Church of *England*, as any Body; but that he could not be for any Law that was for Persecution, of which Nature he took this Bill to be, and therefore he mov'd that it might be thrown out.' His Lordship was seconded by his Grace the Duke of *Wharton*, who, among other Things, said, 'That he was not insensible of the common Talk and Opinion of the Town concerning him; and therefore he was glad of this Opportunity to justify himself, by declaring, That he was far from being a Patron of Blasphemers, or any Enemy to Religion: But that, on the other Hand, he could not be for this Bill, because he conceiv'd it to be repugnant to the holy Scripture;

'ture; and thereupon, pulling an old Family Bible out of his Pocket, his Grace quoted and read several Passages of the Epistles of St. Peter and St. Paul; concluding, that the Bill might be thrown out. His Grace was back'd by the Duke of A——le, and the Earls of S——d and I——y, the Lord Viscount T——d, the Earl C——r, and the Earl of P——gb. This last noble Peer said, among other Things, 'That tho' he was for a Parliamentary King, yet he did not desire to have a Parliamentary God, or a Parliamentary Religion; and if the House were for such a one, he would go to Rome and endeavour to be chosen a Cardinal; for he had rather sit in the Conclave than with their Lordships upon those Terms.' The Lord Bishop of Peterborough spoke also on the same Side, and said, 'That neither himself, nor, he hoped, any of that Bench, would be Executioners of such a Law, which seem'd to tend to the setting up of an Inquisition.'

On the other Hand, the Earl of Nottingham, the Lord Bathurst, the Lords Bishops of London, Winchester, Ely and Coventry, and some others, spoke for the Bill, as did likewise the Lord Trevor. One of these Peers having said, 'He verily believ'd, that the present Calamity occasion'd by the South Sea Project, was a Judgment of God on the Blasphemy and Profaneness the Nation was guilty of,' the Lord O——w reply'd, 'That noble Peer must then have been a great Sinner; for 'twas said, he had lost considerably by the South Sea.'

After some other Speeches, the Question being put, that the farther Consideration of the said Bill be put off to that Day three Weeks, it was carry'd in the Affirmative, by 60 Voices against 31.

May 1. The Commons receiv'd and read the first Time, a Bill for the farther preventing his Majesty's Subjects from trading to the East Indies under foreign Commissions, and for encouraging and farther securing the lawful Trade thereto. Then a Person from the Secretary's Office presented to the House, several Papers relating to the Payment of the Arrears due to the Regiments of Wood, Douglass, and Hamilton, from the States General, which were referr'd to a Committee. Then the Order of the Day for taking into Consideration those Parts of the Reports from the Committee of Secrecy, which

which relate to *James Craggs*, Esq; deceas'd, late Post-master-General, being read, Mr. *Robert Surman* was call'd in and examin'd; and being withdrawn, a Letter from the said Mr. *Surman* to *Robert Knight*, Esq; dated the 18th of *January*, 1719, was read. Then Mr. *Thomas Horne* was call'd in and examin'd; and a Bill drawn by Mr. *Horne* upon the said Mr. *Craggs* for 795 *l.* payable to Mr. *Robert Knight* the 6th of *February*, 1719, was read. Mr. *Jacob Sawbridge* was also call'd in and examin'd; and a promissary Note written by Mr. *Robert Knight*, and which had been sign'd by the said Mr. *Sawbridge*, but was cancell'd, (for transferring to Mr. *Robert Surman*, or Bearer, at demand, 30000 *l.* *South Sea Stock*, Value receiv'd) dated the 6th of *February*, 1719, was read. After which, it was resolv'd,

1st, That it appears to the House, that *James Craggs*, Esq; late Post-master-General, did, in *February*, 1719, during the Time that the Proposals of the *South Sea Company* were depending in Parliament, with a corrupt Intention, apply to, and sollicite *Robert Knight*, late Cashier of the said Company, for a large Quantity of *South Sea Stock* to be held by the said Company for his own Use and Benefit.

2^{dly}, That it appears to this House, that on or about the 27th of *February*, 1719, a Sum of 30000 *l.* Capital Stock of the *South Sea Company*, which had been taken in, and paid for out of the Cash of the said Company, was, upon the Sollicitation of the said *James Craggs*, held by the said Company for the Use and Benefit of the said *James Craggs*; which said 30000 *l.* Stock was afterwards, on the 28th of *March*, 1720, transferr'd to the said *James Craggs*.

3^{dly}, That it appears to this House, that on the 4th of *March*, 1719, a farther Sum of 10000 *l.* Capital Stock of the *South Sea Company*, was taken in and paid for out of the Cash of the said Company by the said *Robert Knight*, for the Use and Benefit of the said *James Craggs*.

4^{thly}, That it appears to this House, that the said *James Craggs* was a notorious Accomplice and Confederate with the said *Robert Knight*, and some of the late Directors of the *South Sea Company*, in carrying on their corrupt and scandalous Practices, and did, by his wicked Influence, and for his own exorbitant Gain, promote and encourage the pernicious Execution of the said *South Sea Scheme*.

5thly, That all the Estate real and personal, of which the said *James Craggs* was seiz'd or possess'd from and after the 1st Day of *December*, 1719, (over and above what he stood seiz'd or possess'd of on the said 1st Day of *December*) be apply'd for and towards the Relief of the unhappy Sufferers in the *South Sea Company*, and for deterring all Persons from committing the like wicked Practices for time to come.

6thly, That it be an Instruction to the Committee of the whole House to whom the Bills for the Relief of the unhappy Sufferers in the *South Sea Company*, and for restraining *John Aislabie*, Esq; from going out of this Kingdom for the Space of one Year, &c. are committed, that they do receive a Clause or Clauses pursuant to the said Resolutions. After this, the farther Consideration of the Report from the Committee of Secrecy, was put off to that Day sevn'night, and the Call of the House adjourn'd to Thursday the 4th of *May*.

May 2. Eight Petitions (*viz.* of the County of *Pembroke*, Borough of *Tamworth*, County of *Leicester*, City and County of *Litchfield*, Borough of *Aylesbury*, City of *Oxon*, Borough of *Reading*, and Town of *Cambridge*) for Justice to an injur'd Nation, were read and order'd to lie on the Table. Then the Commons in a Committee of the whole House, took into Consideration the publick Credit of this Kingdom; and after reading the Proceedings and Resolutions of the general Court of the *South Sea Company* held the 23d of *December*, 1720, as also the Resolutions of the general Court of the said Company held the 9th and 18th Days of *March*, 1720, relating to the four Money-Subscriptions, *Mr. Sloper* open'd the Debate, and took Notice, that one of the principal Causes of the Ruin of publick Credit was the fraudulent Dealing of the *South Sea* Directors, with the Proprietors of the Redeemables, and other publick Debts, and with the Money-Subscribers. He was seconded by the Master of the Rolls, and back'd by *Mr. Hutcheson* and the Chancellor of the Dutchy, who all concluded that some Relief ought to be given to the said Subscribers. *Mr. Milner* was of the same Opinion, and thereupon mov'd, that the Seven Millions due from the *South Sea Company* to the Government be remitted. This was strenuously oppos'd by *Mr. Smith*, who shew'd how absurd it was, to pretend to retrieve publick Credit.

dit, by remitting, that is, by taking from the Publick so great a Sum, to give it to private Persons: He own'd, that they who had suffer'd by the Fraud and Mismanagement of the late *South Sea* Directors, were worthy Objects of Compassion; but that they ought to be reliev'd out of the Estates of those who had occasion'd their Losses, and not out of the publick Money. This was answer'd by Mr. *Horatio Walpole*; who was for Mr. *Milner's* Motion; as were also the Lord *Tyrconnel*, Mr. *Pulteney*, Mr. *Robert Walpole*, Colonel *Bladen*, and some others; and tho' they were oppos'd by Mr. *Shippen*, Serjeant *Pengelly*, and a few more, yet the Question being put, about a quarter past Eight in the Evening, upon Mr. *Milner's* Motion, it was carry'd in the Affirmative by 221 Voices against 164.

The most remarkable Passage in this Day's Debate, was Mr. *S—n's* naming a great Lady, who had a considerable Quantity of *South Sea* Stock given her; and afterwards telling a Story of *Alice Pearce*, a celebrated Mistress of King *Edward III*, who made a Breach between the King and the Black Prince, was twice remov'd from Court, by the Interposition and Solicitation of the then Speaker of the House of Commons. This Story being look'd upon as implying an odious Parallel, Colonel *B—n* animadverted upon it with some Warmth.

May 3. After the Reading of the Petitions of the City of *Lincoln*, Borough of *Chipping Wycombe*, and Borough of *Abingdon*, for Justice, Mr. *Farrer* reported to the House the Resolution of the Day before, in a grand Committee about publick Credit, which occasion'd a fresh Debate from Two till half an Hour past Six in the Evening, when the Court Party finding that their Opposers had the Majority, consented, without dividing, that some Amendments be made to the said Resolution, which was agreed to as follows, viz.

That for the re-establishing of publick Credit, Relief be given to the *South Sea* Company, with regard to the Payment of the 4,156,306*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* and the four and half Year's Purchase, and one Year's Purchase upon several Annuities, and other national Debts, the said Company giving such Consideration to the Publick, and such farther Relief to the several

Proprietors and Persons concern'd in Interest with the said Company, as this House shall think proper.

May 4. After the Reading of the Petition of *Kingston upon Hull* for Justice, the House being inform'd, that Mr. *Samuel Stroud*, Mr. *Edward Owen*, and Mr. *Joseph Shaw*, who stood charg'd with many corrupt and evil Practices in the Report from the Committee of Secrecy, (of the 21st Day of *April* last) had been, and were disposing of their Estates and Effects, in order to elude the Justice of this House, the said *Stroud*, *Owen*, and *Shaw*, were order'd into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending the House. Then the Speaker was order'd to issue his Warrant for a new Writ for electing a Knight of the Shire for the County of *Oxford*, in the Room of *James Herbert*, Esq; deceas'd; and the Call of the House having been farther put off to the 8th, the House went into a grand Committee, and made some Progress in the *Bill for Relief of the unhappy Sufferers in the South Sea Company*.

May 5. The Commons order'd the Commissioners of the Customs, Excise, Salt Duties, and Stamp Duties, to lay before them Accounts of the Produce of those Revenues for five Years, ending at *Christmas*, 1720; and after the Reading of two Petitions, one from the Port of *Hastings* in *Essex*, the other of *Hasslemere* in *Surrey*, against the Plunderers of the Nation, the House went into a grand Committee, to consider the State of the publick Credit. Among the rest, Major-General *Wade* propos'd a new Scheme to relieve both the Annuitants, and other Proprietors of publick Debts, and the Money-Subscribers to the *South Sea* Company, which was, in Substance, That the Eleven Millions, or to much as the said Company had got by the Subscriptions of all Sorts, should be equally divided among the several Subscribers, or new Proprietors of *South Sea* Stock, according to their several Interests. 2. That as the old Proprietors of *South Sea* Stock were to have no Share in the said Profit, neither should they pay any Thing towards any Part of the Seven Millions due from the Company to the Government. 3. And that the Forfeitures of the Directors, Brokers, and others, should go toward the paying off the Company's Bonds, and other Debts. This Scheme, which, indeed, was the most equitable, and most plausible

plausible of any yet propos'd, seem'd to be generally relish'd; but however, the Committee came to no Resolution about it. On the other Hand, Mr. Chancellor of the Dutchy mov'd, that the House would settle and determine in what Manner the Sufferers by the *South Sea Scheme* should be reliev'd, and not to leave it to the Directors; and that the House likewise determine all Bargains and Contracts to prevent Law-Suits: But nothing was done in this neither that Day; and the farther Consideration of the State of the publick Credit was put off till the 9th.

May 6. The Commons order'd, that the Reverend Dr. *Haley* be desir'd to preach before the House the 29th of this Month, being the Anniversary Thanksgiving for the Restoration of the Royal Family; and after the Reading of a Petition of the County of *Durham*, for Justice to an injur'd Nation, a *Bill for the farther preventing his Majesty's Subjects from trading to the East Indies under foreign Commissions, &c.* was read the second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House. Then Mr. Controller, by the King's Command, laid before the House Copies of several Letters and Papers relating to Mr. *Knight*, which were read; particularly a Letter from Mr. *Leathes*, the *British Resident at Brussels*, containing an Account of the Excuses and Pretences made use of to elude his Instances for the delivering up of the said *Knight*. Those Excuses were thought to be frivolous, that a Motion was made for prohibiting the Importation of all Commodities of the Growth and Manufacture of the *Austrian Netherlands*, particularly Lace and Lawn, till such Time as Mr. *Knight* had been deliver'd up and sent over: But it was thought more proper, that a Committee be appointed to consider of the State of the Trade between this Kingdom and the *Austrian Netherlands*, and to report the same, as it should appear to them, to the House; which Committee was appointed accordingly. The same Day a Motion was made, that it might be an Instruction to the grand Committee on the *Bill for the Relief of the unhappy Sufferers, &c.* that they should receive a Clause, that the paternal Estate of Mr. *Aislaby* might not be liable to the same Forfeitures with the other Part of his Estate; but tho' this Motion was strongly supported by three Members, yet it was rejected with general Indignation.

May 8.

May 8. Sir Joseph Jekyll, Master of the Rolls, acquainted the House, That he was directed by the Committee of Secrecy to acquaint the House, of an Application made to a Member of the said Committee, relating to a Matter depending before this House, and thereupon nam'd the Honourable General *Rosse* as the Gentleman to whom such Application was made; whereupon General *Rosse* acquainted the House, That that Morning, while he was at the said Committee, he receiv'd a Note, that a Gentleman was at the Door to speak with him, and he went out, and found there *Thomas Vernon*, Esq; (a Member of this House) who desir'd him to go into a little Room near, whither he went; and Mr. *Vernon* acquainted him, that he had something to say to him, which he desir'd might go no farther; whereupon General *Rosse* told him, he hoped he had nothing to say to him which might be improper for him to hear; after which, Mr. *Vernon* told him, there was a Disposition in the House to be favourable to Mr. *Aislaby*, in the Bill upon which the House was to be in a Committee that Day, and that it was in his Power to do him Service, and for the same, Mr. *Aislaby* would make him any Acknowledgment, and in any Manner he should think fit; upon which Mr. *Rosse* (from what he first said) concluding it was upon some corrupt Matter, left him in a Passion, and thought it his Duty to acquaint the Committee of Secrecy therewith, and the said Committee thought it was proper to have the Matter laid before the House. To this Matter Mr. *Vernon* was heard in his Place, and own'd the said Words and Circumstances; withal declaring, that he did not mention or intend any thing of Money, or any other corrupt Matter, and begg'd the Pardon of the Gentleman and of the House, if he had committed any Offence, he saying the Words without any corrupt Intention, and only on account of Friendship. (being nearly related to Mr. *Aislaby*) And then Mr. *Vernon* withdrew. Hereupon it was resolv'd, That it appears to this House, that *Thomas Vernon*, Esq; (a Member of this House) hath made a corrupt Application to General *Rosse*, (a Member of this House, and one of the Committee of Secrecy) in Relation to a Matter depending before this House. 2dly, That the said *Thomas Vernon*, Esq; be (for his said Offence) expell'd this House. It was also order'd, That the Thanks of this House be given

to General *Rosse*, for the Justice he had done to this House, and to his Country, in laying the Application made to him by *Thomas Vernon*, Esq; before this House. And Mr. Speaker gave him the Thanks of the House accordingly. After this, the Commons, in a grand Committee, made some Progress in the *Bill for Relief of the unhappy Sufferers in the South Sea Company*, &c. and added Mr. *Aislaby's* Name and Estate.

May 9. Four Petitions, viz. of the City of *Hertford*, Borough of *Southwark*, Borough of *Aldeburgh* in *Suffolk*, and Borough of *Denbigh*, praying for Justice to an injur'd Nation, being read, a Person from the Secretary's Office presented to the House, a Copy of a Warrant for a Commission to *Robert Gordon* of *Haugh*, as also a Copy of the Commission; but at the same time, Mr. Controller acquainted the House, by his Majesty's Command, that the said Commission was revok'd. Then, in a grand Committee on the publick Credit, it was resolv'd to give Relief to the Subscribers of the Redeemables, and of the Second, Third, and Fourth Money-Subscriptions, by giving them an Addition of 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* on Stock upon every 100*l.* *South Sea Stock*.

May 10. After the Reading of the Petitions of *Appulby* in *Westmoreland*, and of the County of *Surrey*, for Justice, a Motion was made, and the Question put, that the Warrant for a Commission to *Robert Gordon*, and the said Commission, be taken into Consideration the Monday next following: But it being represented, that his Majesty had graciously been pleas'd to revoke the said Commission, the Question was carry'd in the Negative; and no farther Notice was taken of that Affair. Then, in a grand Committee, the Commons made some farther Progress in the *Bill for the Relief of the unhappy Sufferers*, &c. and added to it the Names of seven Persons to be Commissioners for disposing of the Forfeitures intended by this Bill, viz. Sir *John Eyles*, Sub-Governor, Mr. *Rudge*, Deputy-Governor, Sir *Thomas Crosse*, Bart. Mr. *Lade*, Mr. *Hopkins*, Mr. *Roberts*, Mr. *Hilsey*, Mr. *Hudson*, and Mr. *Lant*, Directors of the *South Sea Company*.

May 11. After the Reading of a Petition of the Town and County of *Southampton*, and of another of the Borough of *Stamford*, for Justice; a Petition of several of the free Burgesses of the Borough of *Borlston*

ston in the County of Devon, was presented to the House and read, complaining of an undue Election and Return for the said Borough, upon which, after some Debate, it was order'd, that the Matter of the said Petition be heard at the Bar of the House on the 6th of June.

It is to be observ'd, That *St. John Broderick*, Esq; Son of the Lord *Middleton*, Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*, standing for Parliament Man for *Borlston*, in the Room of *Mr. Carteret*, lately made one of the Post-masters-General, *Commodore Cavendish* was set up against him, and was favour'd by some Men in Power, insomuch, that tho' *Mr. Broderick* poll'd most of the old legal Voters, yet the Portreeve, who was *Mr. Elliot*, one of the Commissioners of the Excise, (and who marry'd one of the late *James Craggs's* Daughters) admitted to poll several Persons who had no Right at all, and by that Means got a Majority for, and return'd *Philip Cavendish*, Esq; The Petition above-mention'd having set forth the whole Matter, Major-General *Rosse*, and *Mr. Sloper*, represented, That if the Commissioners of the Excise were suffer'd to make Parliament Men, they had as good let them sit in the House. That it was Matter of Wonder, that when by an Act of Parliament, the meanest Officer in the Excise is not suffer'd to meddle in Elections, one of the Commissioners should dare to do it in so notorious a Manner. Hereupon it was mov'd to address his Majesty to remove *Mr. Elliot*, but it was thought proper to defer that Motion till after the hearing the Merits of the said Election. That Affair being over, the Commons, in a grand Committee, made some Progress in the Sufferers Bill.

May 12. *Mr. Speaker* was order'd to issue out his Warrant for a new Writ, for electing a Burgess for *Whitchurch* in the County of *Southampton* in the Room of *Thomas Vernon*, Esq; expell'd this House. Then the Commons, in a grand Committee, consider'd farther of the State of the publick Credit, and *Mr. Yonge* open'd the Debate, and mov'd, that two of the Seven Millions due from the *South-Sea Company* to the Government, might be apply'd towards reducing the publick Debt, and sinking some of the most heavy Duties; and that the other Five Millions be remitted, towards the Relief of the Sufferers by the

South

South-Sea Scheme. Mr. *Pulteney*, spoke on the same Side, as did also the Master of the Rolls, and some others. But Mr. *Robert Walpole* warmly insisted for remitting the whole seven-Millions, and was seconded by the Lord *Barrington*, Mr. *Grey Nevil*, and Mr. *Tufnel*. On the other Hand, Mr. *Smith* was of Opinion, that no Part of the seven Millions ought to be remitted, but the whole apply'd towards the sinking the Publick Debts. And the Debate having held out till near seven a Clock in the Evening, the Question was put, Whether the whole seven Millions should be remitted, and carry'd in the Negative by a Majority of 68 Voices, viz. 206 against 138. After this it was agreed, that five Millions only should be remitted.

May 13, After the Reading of a Petition of the Borough of *Sudbury* in *Suffolk*, for Justice, the Commons, in a grand Committee, made some Progress in the Bill for the Relief of the unhappy Sufferers, &c. The same Day, a Bill to subject the Estates real and personal of Sir *George Caswall*, Kt. *Jacob Sawbridge* and *Elias Turner*, Esqs. to make good to the South-Sea Company the Sum of 250000*l.* was presented to the House and receiv'd; and this Bill was read the 1st Time on the 15th. Then the House was, according to Order, call'd over and the Names of such Members as made Default to appear were noted down. And the Names of Sir *William Courtenay*, Bart. Sir *William Blacket* Bart. Sir *Harvey Elwes*, Bart. Sir *Edward Williams*, Kt. Sir *Charles Keymis*, Bart. and Sir *Edward Stradling*, Bart. being call'd over, and their Excuses not being allow'd of, they were all order'd to be taken into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending the House, and it was also order'd, that the House be call'd over again upon that Day Sevensnight.

May 16, After Reading of a Petition from the Borough of *Westbury*, for Justice, the Commons order'd their Speaker to issue out his Warrant for a new Writ, for electing a Burgess for the Town of *Flint*, in the Room of Sir *John Conway* deceas'd. Then a Motion being made, and the Question put, that it be an Instruction to the Committee of the whole House, upon the Bill for the farther Preventing his Majesty's Subjects from Trading to the East-Indies under foreign Commissions, that they have Power to receive a Clause to enable his Majesty to grant his Royal License, empowering Doctor *Richard Bentley* to import a certain Quantity of Papers, for printing a new Edition of the *Greek* and *Latin Testament*: It was carry'd in the Negative; after which, in a grand Committee,

some Progress was made both in the said Bill, and in the *Bill for the Relief of the unhappy Sufferers in the South-Sea Company.*

May 17, A Bill to subject the Estates, real and personal, of Sir George Caswall, Jacob Sawbridge, and Elias Turner, Esqs. to make good to the South-Sea Company the Sum of 250,000*l.* was read a second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House. After which, in a grand Committee, a farther Progress was made in the Matter of the publick Credit of this Kingdom.

May 18, After Reading of two Petitions (one of the Borough of *Colchester*, the other of the Town and Borough of *Pontefract*) for Justice, the Commons took into Consideration the Report from the Committee, to whom the Petition of the Officers of the three Regiments of *Wood, Douglas, and Hamilton*, who serv'd the States General during the late War, was referr'd; and it was order'd, that the said Report be recommitted to the same Committee. It was also order'd, that the grand Committee on the *Bill for the Relief of the unhappy Sufferers, &c.* have Power to receive a Clause for disabling the late Sub-Governour, Deputy-Governour, Directors, Cashier, Deputy-Cashier, and Accomptant of the *South-Sea Company*, and also *John Aislabe Esq;* to hold or enjoy any Office, or Place of Trust or Profit under his Majesty, or to Sit or Vote in either House of Parliament: After which a farther Progress was made, in a grand Committee, in the said Bill.

May 19, After reading of a Petition of the City and County of *Coventry*, for Justice, the Commons in a grand Committee, went through the *Bill for the farther preventing his Majesty's Subjects from Trading to the East Indies under foreign Commissions.*

May 20, Two other Petitions, (of the Borough of *Richmond* in *Yorkshire*, and of the Town of *Barnstable* in *Devonshire*) for Justice, were read; as was also a Petition of *Charles Earl of Arran*, second Son of *Thomas Earl of Ossory*, who was eldest Son of *James first Duke of Ormond*, praying, that Leave be given to bring in a Bill to vest all the forfeited Estate of the Petitioner's Brother, (the late Duke of Ormond) in the Petitioner and his Trustees, to enable them to raise such Sums of Money as shall be thought reasonable for him to pay (for the Purchase thereof) to the Use of the Publick; and that the Remainder may be preserv'd to the Petitioner in such Manner as the House should think fit, subject to all the unsatisfy'd Debts and Incumbrances of

of the Petitioner's Grandfather and Brother; and that he might be enabled to raise such Monies, by Sale or Mortgage of some Part of the forfeited Estate, as should be paid for such Debts and Purchase Money. And Mr. Controller having hereupon acquainted the House, that the Contents of the said Petition having been laid before his Majesty, his Majesty had been graciously pleas'd to command him to acquaint this House, that his Majesty has no Objection to the bringing in such a Bill, it was order'd, that Leave be given to bring in a Bill according to the Prayer of the said Petition. After this, in a grand Committee, a farther Progress was made in the Sufferers Bill.

May 22. A Petition of Captain *John Perry*, relating to his stopping *Dagenham Breach*, was read, and referr'd to the Consideration of a Committee; after which the Bill in Favour of the Earl of *Arran* was presented, receiv'd, and read the first Time. Then Mr. *Clayton*, Chairman of the Committee of Secrecy, during the Indisposition of Mr. *Broderick*, made a farther Report of the Proceedings of the said Committee since their former Report; which having been twice read, was referr'd to the grand Committee of the Publick Credit. After this, Mr. *Clayton* acquainted the House, that the Committee were preparing a Draught of a Report, relating to several Members of both Houses, mention'd in the Account of Stock sold, laid before this House, and relating to all other Members of this House, mention'd in any Examination taken by the said Committee, and desir'd the House to appoint a Day for receiving such Report: Whereupon it was order'd, that the said Report be receiv'd upon that Day Fortnight: To which Day the Call of the House was adjourn'd, and order'd, that Mr. Speaker do write his circular Letters, requiring the Attendance of the Members of this House upon that Day, being the 5th of *June* next. Then the House took into farther Consideration the Report from the Committee of Secrecy of the 21st of *April* last, particularly in Relation to *Edward Owen*, *Samuel Stroud*, and *Joseph Shaw*; and then, in a Committee of the whole House, made a farther Progress on the Consideration of the State of the Publick Credit of this Kingdom.

The next Day five Petitions, of the County of *Derby*, Borough of *East-Retford* in *Nottinghamshire*, of the Borough of *Evesham* in *Worcestershire*, Borough of *Newark* upon *Trent*, and Borough of *Newbury* in *Berkshire*, for Justice, being read, two other Petitions against the Duties upon

Soap and Candles, were also read, as was also a Petition of the Annuitants, and Proprietors of the Redeemable Debts, setting forth, That they had lent a great Part of their Estates on the Credit of several Acts of Parliament for the Publick Service; and that they thought they had sufficient Security; but found themselves betray'd, and given up by the Managers appointed by their Trustees, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of the Law, and contrary to the Faith of Publick Credit; and begging the Justice of the House, for Relief against the Fraud of the late *South-Sea* Directors, as well as the great and notorious Breach of Trust in the Managers. And that, in order to restore the Publick Credit, the Petitioners might have a just and reasonable Satisfaction; and that their Case be duly consider'd and distinguish'd from that of the Money-Subscribers, who had been excus'd nine Parts in ten in the third Subscription, and four Parts in five in the Fourth; and humbly hoping, that such Relief might be granted them, as might be equal and proportionable to their different Claims and Titles. All which Petitions were order'd to lie on the Table. After this it was order'd,

1st, That a Message be sent to the Lords, to put them in Mind of the Bill for the better establishing of Publick Credit, by preventing for the future the infamous Practice of Stock-Jobbing.

2^dy, That Mr. *Hungerford* do go with the said Message to the Lords.

3^dy, That the Lord Mayor of the City of *London*, do lay before this House the Names of such Persons as are admitted to act as Brokers within the City of *London*, and the Liberties thereof, together with a Copy of the Security given by the Brokers at the Time of their Admission, and also a Copy of the Oath taken by them.

Then, in a grand Committee, a farther Progress was made in the Bill for the Relief of the unhappy Sufferers in the *South-Sea Company*; and the chief Matter in Debate was, what Allowance should be given to the late Directors out of their Estates? Mr. *Lounds* propos'd an eighth Part; to which it was objected, that it would be too much for some who had the most bulky Estates, and consequently had been deepest in the Guilt; and too little for others that had but small Estates, and were only passively Criminal, by not entering their Dissent to the fraudulent Management of the rest. Then it was propos'd, whether to allow them according to the Bulk of their Estates, or

in Proportion to their Share in the Guilt? But after some Speeches on both Sides, it was thought proper to put off that Matter to the 25th.

On the 24th of *May* the Commons agreed to the Amendments made in a grand Committee to the *Bill for the farther preventing his Majesty's Subjects from trading to the East Indies under foreign Commissions*, and order'd the said Bill to be engross'd. Then some Persons from the Commissioners of the Customs presented to the House several Accounts of the annual gross and neat Produce, for five Years, ending at *Christmas* last, of the Duties and Impositions on *East India* Goods, and of the Totals of the gross and neat Produce of the Revenue of the Customs. After this, the Commons went into a grand Committee upon the State of the Publick Credit, and took into Consideration that Part of the Report of the Committee of Secrecy, relating to the Money borrow'd of the *South Sea* Company on Stock and Subscriptions. The main Question was, whether the Borrowers should be oblig'd to repay the Money, or only lose the Stock and Subscriptions, on which they had borrow'd, to the Company? Which occasion'd a warm Debate, that lasted till about eight a-Clock in the Evening, when a *Scotch* Member having mov'd for the Question, and the same being put as follows:

That the Stock and Subscriptions that were pawn'd for Money borrow'd, be secur'd to the *South Sea* Company, and the Debt discharg'd,

It was carry'd in the Negative, by a Majority of 214 Voices against 46.

May 25. The Commons, in a grand Committee on the Sufferers Bill, resum'd the Consideration of the Petitions of the late Directors of the *South Sea* Company. The Debate begun with Sir *John Fellows*, the Sub-Governor, in whose Behalf Mr. *Sloper* mov'd, that since it did not appear that he had been so active in the late vile and pernicious Practices as some others had, he might be allow'd 20000*l.* out of his Estate. Mr. *Hungerford* reduc'd it to 15000*l.* others to 12000*l.* and Mr. *Robert Walpole* having at last propos'd 10000*l.* the same was agreed to without any Division. There was no Debate about Mr. *Foye*, the Deputy-Governor; for it appearing that he had been deeply concern'd in the Guilt, it was agreed to allow him only 5000*l.*

Then proceeding alphabetically to the late Directors, it was unanimously agreed to allow Mr. *Astell* 5000*l.*

But

But a Debate arose, whether to allow Sir *Lambert Blackwell* 5 or 10000*l.* and he having many Friends in the House, it was, upon a Division, carry'd for 10000*l.* by a Majority of four Voices, viz. 112 Votes against 108.

After this, there was a long Debate about Sir *John Blunt*. Mr. *Laurence Carter* mov'd to allow him only one Shilling; the Lord *James Cavendish* a thousand Pounds; and Mr. *Plummer* 5000*l.* Sir *Joseph Jekyll* mov'd for 10000*l.* and was seconded by General *Rosse*, the Lord *Molesworth*, Mr. *Jeffreys*, and Mr. *Windsor*: Who all spoke very warmly on his Behalf; alledging, that he had been more ingenuous in his Examination before the Secret Committee, than any of the late Directors; and had let them into a great many Secrets, which otherwise they could not have known. To this it was answer'd, by those that spoke on the other Side, viz. Mr. *Sloper*, Mr. *Milner*, Mr. *John Smith*, and Mr. *Horatio Walpole*, 'That he had been the chief Contriver and Promoter of all the Mischief, and therefore ought to be most severely punish'd.' Mr. *Sloper* added 'That he was grown to that Height of Pride and Insolence last Summer, that he could not give a civil Answer to Persons far above him. And thereupon instanc'd in his Behaviour one Day at the Treasury, of which he was himself Witness, when a Relation of a great Man asking Sir *John* for a Subscription, the Upstart Knight, with a great deal of Contempt, bid him go to his Cousin *Walpole*, and desire him to sell his Stock in the Bank, and by that Means he might be supplied. Here Mr. *Robert Walpole* took up the Cudgels; and in a warm pathetick Speech ript up Sir *John Blunt's* whole Life; shew'd 'that he was a Projector of many Years standing; and had been the Author of several fallacious Schemes, by which unwary People had been drawn in to their utter Ruin.' To this Purpose Mr. *R. Walpole*, instanc'd in a Project for a Linen Manufactory; but Mr. *Horatio Walpole*, his Brother, said thereupon, 'That was not his first: For there was a Gentleman that sat next to him, (meaning Mr. *Jessop*) whom Sir *John* had drawn into a Project for bringing Water to London from a great Distance, which was to out do the *New-River* Water, by which the Subscribers lost all their Money, tho' Sir *John* himself got some Thousands by it;' Which was confirm'd by Mr. *Jessop* himself. Nevertheless the Lord *Hinchinbroke* mov'd for allowing Sir *John Blunt* 10000*l.* urging, that the secret Committee had promis'd him Favour for his Openness in his Examination: Upon which

General

General *Rosse* desir'd, ' That the noble Member who spoke last might explain himself, since he seem'd to intimate, as if the secret Committee had us'd underhand Dealings. Adding, that for his Part he knew of no Promise ever made to Sir *John Blunt* upon that Account; that he was sure he never made any; and he believ'd he could answer for all the Rest, that there never was any such Thing intimated to Sir *John*. The Lord *Hinchinbroke* reply'd, that if that honourable Member would repeat his Words as he spoke them, he would explain himself: Upon which the Matter dropp'd. Then the Question being put for allowing Sir *John Blunt* 1000*l.* it was carry'd in the Affirmative by a Majority of 44 Votes viz. 138 against 94.

It was observ'd, that Mr. *Lechmere*, Mr. *Hutcheson*, and Serjeant *Pengelly* went out of the House, before the Debate about particular Persons came on; and that Mr. *Lechmere* only took Notice, that the late Directors were all equally Guilty of a Breach of Trust, and therefore ought all to be punish'd; but that their Crimes not being equally Flagrant, he thought there ought to be a Difference in their Punishment.

May 26, The ingrossed Bill for the farther preventing trading to the East-Indies under foreign Commissions, &c. was read the third Time, pass'd and sent up to the Lords. Then Mr. *Clayton*, from the Committee of Secrecy, reported to the House, that it appear'd to the said Committee, that Mr. *Christopher Clayton*, (a Clerk in the Treasury-Office of the South-Sea Company) had endeavour'd, by Threats and Menaces, to suppress the Evidence which *Samuel Watts*, (another Clerk in the said Office) was able to give to the said Committee; which Report he read in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd in at the Table, where the same was read. Hereupon it was resolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, that Mr. *Christopher Clayton* by endeavouring to prevail with Mr. *Samuel Watts*, by Threats and Menaces, to suppress the Evidence which he was able to give to the Committee of Secrecy, was guilty of a high Crime and Misdemeanour: And it was order'd, that the said Mr. *Christopher Clayton* be, for his said Offence, committed Prisoner to his Majesty's Prison of the Gate-House; and that Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrants accordingly. After this it was resolv'd, that an Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleas'd to direct the proper Officer to lay before this House, an Account to what Uses, and for how much, the several Branches of the Customs respectively

respectively (exclusive of the Civil List) stood engag'd at Michaelmas 1720, and how much the annual Interest payable upon the same amounted to. Then, in a grand Committee on the publick Credit, the Commons resum'd the adjourn'd Debate about the *South-Sea Borrowers*; and after a long Debate, in which all the eminent Speakers deliver'd their respective Opinions, the Committee came to several Resolutions, the Report of which was put off till the 6th of June, and then farther adjourn'd to the 9th of that Month.

May 27, Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue out his Warrant, for a new Writ for electing a Burgess for the Borough of *Horsham in Sussex*, in the Room of the Honourable *Arthur Ingram, Esq;* now Lord Viscount *Irwin*, a Peer of Great Britain: Then a Petition of the Corporation of *Lancaster*, for Justice against the late Directors, was read, after which Mr. *Lechmere* having made a Complaint to the House, of a Paper printed by *N. Mift* in *Great Carter Lane, London*, intitl'd, *the Weekly Journal or Saturday's Post, with freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestick*; Saturday May 27, 1721, the same was brought up to the Table, and several Paragraphs in the said printed Paper were read as follow; viz.

*O Socii (neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum)
O passi graviora! Dabit Deus his quoque finem.*

Virgil

Friends! Britons! Countrymen!

GIVE me Leave to salute you with these tender Apellations, whilst I endeavour to prepare you for the due Solemnization of that approaching Festival, which commemorates the greatest Blessings that were ever pour'd forth on this or any other Nation.

For ever shall the 29th of May be regarded as the Day on which we were deliver'd from the greatest Evils a People had ever labour'd under. After Wickedness had receiv'd its utmost Perfection in the Destruction of the King; we groan'd under the oppressive Force of a cruel, ill-bred uneducated Old Tyrant, and the driveling Fool his Son, whilst the Royal Progeny wandered from Court to Court to find Protection; their Servants at Home were enjoin'd to abjure their Title, and swear to afford them no Aid. Solemn Leagues and Covenants were hatch'd, to make the People abjure God as well as the King. To be qualify'd to serve in Church and State, it was requir'd to deny Religion and Government. Every Man would be rul'd after his

own

own Model, and have a Religion of his own Contrivance. Those who had a little Stock of *Greek*, reviv'd the damnable Errors of *Simon Magnus*, *Arius*, *Macedonius*, &c. whilst Tinkers, Coblers, and Taylors, made shift to botch and patch up a Religion of their own pure Invention. By publick Authority we were commanded with Fasting and Prayer, to implore the divine Power, to assist in perpetrating the greatest Villanies; and when the permissive Providence of God had suffer'd any exemplary Roguery to succeed, they did not fail to return him solemn Thanks for it. Thus was God's holy Name seriously blasphem'd; and all who had submitted to the *Usurper*, became Members of a *Hell Fire Club*.

The Tyrant behav'd like a knavish Guardian, and not like a natural Father of the People. He knew not how short his Time might be, therefore made the best of it. He pillag'd all that came in his Way: But as it was impossible to ruin the Nation without the Assistance of Part of it, he licens'd little Rogues to strip their Neighbours, so that they shar'd the Booty with him. The Royal Palace was crowded with Trulls and Scoundrels, who would disgrace *Bridewell* and *Newgate*: Such Miscreants trod on the Coronets of our Nobles, revell'd on the national Spoil, and triumph'd in our Affliction; whilst the *Usurper* encourag'd this mad Rior, acting like a Rogue who had taken Possession of another's Estate he had no Title to, and did not care what Waste he made in another Man's Grounds. Our Lords and Gentlemen were made to bleed in wanton Sport, for Treason committed against his mock Majesty.

Under these, and innumerable other Evils, we were involv'd: When Rebellion had almost lost its Name in a settled and successive Usurpation, then we beheld Day to break in upon us from afar, when least expected. Then we saw the Restoration of the Monarchy in the Royal House of *Stuart*, in the Person of a Prince endow'd with a thousand shining Qualities. Then those great Names *Ormond*, *Clarendon*, and *Southampton*, honest Hearts, and able Heads, presid'd at the Helm of Affairs. The College of Bishops was fill'd more worthily than in any Age since the Apostolical one: They were all Christians, pious, learned, orthodox Confessors. Arts and Sciences reviv'd; Joy diffus'd itself over every honest Countenance, and gloomy dejected Looks confin'd themselves to their proper District, the Faces of Rogues and Villains, who return'd to their lurking Holes, from whence, like Snakes

and Vipers in a Time of Contagion, when the whole Mass of Air is as infected as their Nests, they had crawl'd abroad.

What can be more pleasant, than to behold the Triumphs of oppress'd Honesty over prosperous Villany? What more ravishing, than to hear every Muse sweetly celebrating the Victory? Now learned Judges were plac'd upon the Bench, who never enquir'd what the Plaintiff or Defendant was, but what was his Cause. The Pulpits were rescu'd from Nonsense and Blasphemy, and fill'd with learned and sober Divines, and it was no Crime to be learned and innocent.

St. Augustine being ask'd what he would wish to have seen of all that had been beheld by mortal Man? Reply'd, *Christ* in the Flesh, *Paul* in the Pulpit, and *Rome* in it's Glory: Next to this Wish, which is not to be equal'd in any Proportion, I would desire to see the *Restoration*. It is impossible to have a Notion of the Pleasure of observing the Countenances of the People, when they look, with a mingled Aspect of Shame and Joy, upon him they had so long injur'd; or of observing that kind Forgiveness, that Benignity, that Complacency in the Countenance of the Prince, upon seeing his Servants returning to their Duty, without actually beholding it.

Upon the *Restoration*, Preaching, History, Poetry, Philosophy, Eloquence, &c. were carry'd to higher Pitches than they arriv'd to in any Age since the *Augustan*. There was a universal Change from all that was wicked and detestable, to all that was good and desirable. This Change was effected in a most miraculous Manner, with very little human Interposition: They who wish'd well to it, were kept back from assisting the Promotion of it, that the Hand of God might appear more visibly in it: They who wish'd ill to it, were restrain'd from obstructing its Advancement. For such great, such conspicuous Mercies! let us offer up to God on the approaching Festival, the sweet smelling Sacrifice of unfeigned Praise and Thanksgiving.

But I may be ask'd, is this a Time of Joy, when we labour under such irretrievable Calamities? Shall we return Thanks for a Deliverance from Rogues with Swords in their Hands, when we are ruin'd by Footmen, Pimps, Pathicks, Parasites, Bawds, Whores; nay, what is more vexatious, old ugly Whores! such as could not find Entertainment in the most hospitable Hundreds of *Old Drury*? The Psalmist complains of their Insultings, who

who call'd upon them to sing the sweet Songs of *Sion* in their *Babylonish* Captivity: If he could not sing, who was enslav'd by a great and potent People, 'tis barbarous to invite us to chaunt Lays of Praise, who are become a Prey to rascally peddling *Jews*, to petty Brokers, to the Scum, the Off-scouring of foreign Nations, and the Dregs of our own; no, no, let us humble ourselves in Sackcloth and Ashes, and supplicate the Almighty to take away the great CAUSE of all those Evils from among us.

To this I answer; Have we not receiv'd Good from the Hand of the Lord, and shall we not also receive Evil? The surest Way to draw to us future Mercies, is to be grateful for those we have already receiv'd; the ungrateful Sinner therefore is a greater Foe to his Country than a *South-Sea* Director.

Atheism, Rebellion, Adultery, and Murder, with every other Vice, have had their impious Advocates, except Ingratitude: None have been so whimsically wicked, so impudently abandon'd, as to stand up in Defence of this Vice. What is therefore so universally condemn'd, must be superlatively odious. The greatest Benefits are receiv'd from God, who heaps them upon us without our least deserving. God is slow to punish, and ready to forgive. All the Good we receive, flows from him, the inexhaustible Fountain of all Goodness. The Evils we endure, are the natural Consequences of our own Faults and Follies; that he permits them to fall upon us is, that they may awaken us from our Dream of Vice. If we examine into the Birth of our present Misfortunes, we shall quickly find, they take their Rise from ourselves. Whilst the World is wicked, it must be miserable; such is the Order of Things, that Effects will follow their Causes, unless the regular Course of Nature could be inverted.

The very Chastisements of God are Mercies, for which we are in Duty bound to praise him: If his Judgments then are to be prais'd, how much more his Benefits! Let every Man among us return undissembled Thanks to the Almighty for the good Things he has bestow'd upon us and our Fathers; and he may then confidently say, when he beholds our present Calamities, in the Words of Holy David: *The Lord, who deliver'd me out of the Paw of the Lion, and out of the Paw of the Bear, he will deliver me out of the Hand of this Philistine.*

I am,

My Country's devoted Servant,

DECIUS.

D d 2

S I R,

S I R,

I Once more beg a Place in your Paper, to add something, by Way of Supplement, to a most popular Pamphlet call'd *Cataline*, or the Case of the Conspirators. This Author has said little of *Marcus Crassus*, who has been always in my Judgment the worst of that accursed Gang: Tho' I have form'd my Notions of this Man from a thousand little, mean, infamous, ungrateful Actions his History is swell'd with; I apprehend, I need only to select one Instance out of them, to draw those who are unacquainted with History into my Opinion.

Those who have read *Cataline*, must remember into what wretched Circumstances those detestable Traytors had brought the People. *Marcus Crassus*, his Son-in-Law, his manumitted Slaves, and other Dependants, being the principal Agents in the hellish Conspiracy; we must not imagine *Crassus*, whose darling Passion was Money, would be without a large Share of the Plunder, consequent upon the Treason of his Followers.

When the Senate was labouring to close the gaping Wounds of the Publick, the City was alarm'd at a Cause brought into the *Forum*, by several Builders, against the wealthy *Crassus*. The City had built a Palace for *Crassus*, upon a Triumph he obtain'd, which cost as many Roman Talents as amount to 300,000*l*. of our Money. *Crassus* had for several Years after the erecting of his Palace been adorning it, which brought on a Charge of 70000*l*. more. Some of the Workmen he employ'd sued him for their Wages; the Prætors gave Sentence against *Crassus*, who from them appeal'd to the Senate, affirming, that whatever Expence he could lavishly throw away upon his Palace, by Virtue of a Decree of the Senate, it was to be answer'd out of the publick Coifers.

Cruel and barbarous *Crassus*! who, whilst he had five Millions lodg'd among the *Veneti*, and *Belge*, and *Ligurians*, every Penny of which, was the Spoil, the Plunder, or the Gift of the Publick; was so inhuman, as to demand the Payment of his Debts out of the Treasury, then not so full as his own private Purse; at a Time when the Cries of Poverty were universal, when *Crassus* was in a Habit of Body incapable of relishing any one Pleasure of Life, and when he had no Son to inherit his ill-acquir'd Pelf.

'Tis to me a Wonder that the Senate did not use him as they did *Q. Annjus*. 'Tis however a Piece of Justice to continue the Infamy of Traytors thro' all Ages. Please

to publish this Letter, and Thousands will know that *Marcus Crassus*, the wealthiest of the Roman Senators, was a mean spirited abandon'd Villain, who never heard of him before,

Yours, and my Country's Friend,
BRITANNICUS.

After the Reading of these Libels, Sir *Joseph Jekyll*, Sir *David Dalrymple*, Mr. *Yonge*, Colonel *Bladen*, Mr. *Pulteney*, the Attorney General, Serjeant *Pengelly*, Sir *William Thompson*, Mr. *Sloper*, Mr. *Hungerford*, and some others, animadverted, with becoming Indignation, upon the vile, scandalous, and false Insinuations contain'd in them; and thereupon the House unanimously resolv'd, that the Paper intitled *the Weekly Journal, or Saturday's Post, with freshest Advices Foreign and Domestick, Saturday May 27, 1721*, is a false, malicious, scandalous, infamous, and traiterous Libel, tending to alienate the Affections of his Majesty's Subjects, and to excite the People to Sedition and Rebellion, with an Intention to subvert the present happy Establishment, and to introduce Popery and arbitrary Power. And it was order'd, That *N. Mift*, the Printer and Publisher of the said Paper, be, for his said Offence, committed a Prisoner to his Majesty's Goal of *Newgate*; and that Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrants accordingly. It was also resolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, expressing the Commons utmost Abhorrence of the scandalous, infamous, and traiterous Libel, (entitled, *The Weekly Journal, or Saturday's Post, with freshest Advices Foreign and Domestick, May 27, 1721.*) and their Detestation of the Author of it; and to assure his Majesty, that this House will stand by, and support his Majesty and his Royal Family against all traiterous and seditious Attempts that shall be made against his sacred Person and Government; and humbly to beseech his Majesty, that he will give the most effectual Orders for prosecuting and punishing the Printer and Publishers, and also the Authors and Contrivers, when discover'd, of the said traiterous Libel, and of all other seditious Libels, that tend to raise Discontent and Disaffection in the Minds of his Majesty's Subjects; and to assure his Majesty, that this House will proceed, with the greatest Care and Diligence, to find out and discover the Authors of such wicked, seditious, and traiterous Libels. After this, a Committee was appointed to enquire into the Authors, Contrivers, Printers, and Publishers of the
said

said seditious and traitorous Libel, and of all other seditious Libels, which tend to raise Discontent and Disaffection in the Minds of his Majesty's Subjects, and that they have Power to send for Persons, Papers, and Records. It was also order'd, That the said printed Paper, entitled, *The Weekly Journal, or Saturday's Post, with freshest Advices Foreign and Domestick*, May 27, 1721, be refer'd to the said Committee. Then Mr. Controller acquainted the House, that their Address of the Day before, for an Account to what Uses, and for how much the several Branches of the Customs respectively (exclusive of the Civil List) stood engag'd at *Michalmas* 1720, and how much the annual Interest payable upon the same amounted to, had been presented to his Majesty, and that his Majesty had given the necessary Directions accordingly. After this, the Commons adjourn'd to Wednesday the last Day of May, when being met again, they order'd their Thanks to the Reverend Dr. Halsey, for the Sermon preach'd by him before the House on the 29th, being the Anniversary of the happy Restoration of the Royal Family. Then Mr. Controller reported the King's Answer to the Address of the House against *Mist's* and other Libels, which was to this Effect, viz. That his Majesty thank'd this House for their most dutiful and loyal Address; and would immediately give the necessary Orders for prosecuting and punishing the Authors, Printers, and Publishers of all scandalous and seditious Libels.

In the mean time, Endeavours were used to prevent *Mist's* being committed to *Newgate*; to which Purpose, May 31, a Petition of *David Crawford*, Esq; Marshal of the Prison of the Court of *King's-Bench*, was presented to the House and read, setting forth, That Mr. *Mist* (Printer of the *Weekly Journal*) was in his Custody in Execution upon a Judgment given against him by the Court of *King's-Bench*, and that he had been also charg'd in his Custody with an Action for Debt of 500*l.* and that he having Notice of the Order of this House for committing the said Mr. *Mist* to his Majesty's Goal of *Newgate*, was ready to pay all due Obedience to this House; but that Mr. *Mist* being a Prisoner in Execution, and for Debt, the Petitioner humbly pray'd, that he might be indemnify'd in such Manner, as to this House should seem meet.

Hereupon it was order'd, That the said *N. Mist*, the Printer of the said seditious and traitorous Libel, do stand committed close Prisoner to the said Prison of the Court of

of King's Bench during the Pleasure of this House, as also, that it be refer'd to the Committee appointed to enquire into the Authors, Contrivers, Printers, and Publishers of all seditious and traiterous Libels, which tend to raise Discontent and Disaffection in the Minds of his Majesty's Subjects, to examine Precedents in what Manner Persons who are Prisoners in Execution have been examin'd before this House, or any Committee thereof, and to report the same to the House with all convenient Speed.

After this, a Petition of the Borough of *Pennyn* in *Cornwall* for Justice to an injur'd Nation, was presented to the House and read, as was, on the 1st of *June*, another to the same Purpose of the City of *Norwich*. Then, in a grand Committee on the Sufferers Bill, the Commons proceeded to take into Consideration what Allowances should be given to the late Directors out of their Estates; and, going on in the alphabetical Order, began with Sir *Robert Chaplin*. The Lord *Molesworth*, Sir *John Eyles*, and another Member, having spoke in his Favour, it was agreed, without dividing, to allow him 10000*l*. and the same Allowance was given to Sir *William Chapman*, Mr. *Chester*, and Mr. *Child*. A Motion being made to give Mr. *Delaporte* the like Sum, the Lord *Molesworth* was for reducing it to 7000*l*. but upon the Question, whether to allow him 10 or 7000*l*. it was carry'd for 10 by a Majority of 150 Votes against 69. Mr. *Eyles's* Case appearing in a favourable Light, he was allow'd 20000*l*. without dividing; and Mr. *Edmondson's* Estate amounting to little more than 7000*l*. it was mov'd to allow it him whole, and to leave him out of the Bill; but after some Debate, it was agreed to allow him only 3000*l*. Then the Question was put, whether to allow Mr. *Gibban* 15000*l*. or 10000*l*. and it was resolv'd for the latter without dividing. It appearing that Mr. *Gore* and Sir *William Hammond* had little or no Share in the fraudulent Contrivances of the leading Directors, the first was allow'd 20000*l*. the other 10000*l*. It was propos'd to give Mr. *Hawes* 1000*l*. But Sir *Nathaniel Gould*, and some others, having observ'd, that he was very active in the late vile Practices, and had occasion'd the Ruin of many People, particularly of some Gentlemen he had been under in the Navy Office; Mr. *Dominique* mov'd thereupon, and it was agreed without dividing, to allow him only 3*l*. being the odd Money of the Particulars of his Estate. Several Members spoke in Favour of Mr. *Horsley*, particularly the Lord *Hutchinbroke* and Sir *Robert Rich*, who mov'd for allowing him

him 10000*l.* which was carry'd without dividing; after which it was debated, whether to allow Mr. *Holdrich* 5000, or 5000*l.* the Voices were equally divided, viz. 86 and 86, upon which Mr. *Clayton*, the Chairman, gave the casting Vote for 5000*l.*

June 2. The Commons, in a grand Committee, proceeded on the same Affair, and began with Sir *Theodore Janssen*: Mr. *Horatio Walpole* and Sir *Richard Steele* having spoke in his Favour, they were answer'd by General *Roffe* and the Master of the Rolls; but after some other Speeches Mr. *Trenchard* mov'd for allowing him 50000*l.* and the Question being put thereupon, was carry'd in the Affirmative, by a Majority of 134 Votes against 118.

Sir *Jacob Jacobson* being the next, and one of those who had the least Share in the Management of the fraudulent Scheme, Mr. *Hungerford* mov'd to allow him 10000*l.* which was all his Estate, except 481*l.* which was agreed to without a Negative.

Mr. *Ingram's* Case being much the like, Mr. *Pulteney* mov'd for allowing him 12000*l.* near three Parts in four of his Estate, and being seconded by the Lord *Hinchinbroke*, it was carry'd without dividing.

The Commons were not so unanimous with Relation to Sir *John Lambert*: Some inclin'd to believe him innocent, as indeed he was as to the first Projection of the villainous Scheme, and thereupon a Member mov'd to give him 20000*l.* another would have reduc'd it to 10000*l.* a third to 5000*l.* and a fourth to 3000*l.* But at last the Question being put for 5000*l.* it was carry'd without dividing.

Then it was mov'd, and carry'd without Opposition, to allow Sir *Harcourt Master* 5000*l.* and in the same Manner Mr. *Morley* had 1800*l.* (near his whole Estate) allow'd him.

A Member having mov'd to allow Mr. *Page* 10000*l.* another would have reduc'd it to 5000*l.* but the Question being put, which of the two Sums should be given him, it was carry'd for 10000*l.* without a Division.

Colonel *Raymond* was the next; and his Case appearing extream favourable, Mr. *Heysham* mov'd for allowing him 30000*l.* and being seconded by Mr. *Tufnel*, the Attorney-General, and Mr. *Hungerford*, no Opposition was made to Mr. *Heysham's* Motion.

After this, Mr. *Sloper* mov'd for allowing Mr. *Read* 10000*l.* and, being back'd by Sir *John Ward* and Mr. *Desminique*, the same was carry'd without any Debate.

In the like Manner the Sum of 14000^l. was allow'd to Mr. Reynolds, who was the last Person they went upon this Day.

June 3. The Lord Hinchinbroke reported from the Committee appointed to enquire into the Authors, Contrivers, and Publiflers of the seditious and traiterous Libel, intitl'd, *the Weekly Journal, or Saturday's Post, with freshest Advices Foreign and Domestick*, May 27, 1721, and of all other seditious and traiterous Libels, to whom it was referr'd to examine Precedents in what manner Persons, who are Prisoners in Execution, have been examin'd before this House, or any Committee thereof; that the Committee had search'd, and found several Precedents of Persons who being in Execution, had nevertheless, been brought to the Barr of the House of Commons; and his Lordship deliver'd in the said Report at the Table. The Serjeant at Arms having, by Order, summon'd the Members in the Places adjacent to attend the Service of the House, the said Report was read; and then Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, that an Intimation had been left at his House that Morning in Writing, that Mr. Miff was to have his Liberty that Night by the Consent of the Marshal of the Prison of the Court of King's-Bench, in order for his going to France; and that the said Miff's Wife was moving her Goods. And the House was also inform'd; that the said Committee, in the Course of their Examination, had likewise Intimation, that it was apprehended that the said Miff would endeavour to escape, and that his Wife was disposing of his Goods. And the House being inform'd, that the Marshal of the Prison of the Court of the King's-Bench was above in the Speaker's Chamber, he was call'd down, and at the Bar examin'd touching the Matter in which the said Miff was confin'd. And he acquainted the House, that the said Miff was kept in one Mulling's House being the next House to the King's Bench Prison; and where he usually keeps the King's Prisoners; and that he was there under Locks in the Day Time, and two Keepers attending in the Night: And then he withdrew. Hereupon it was order'd, that Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrants to the Serjeant at Arms attending this House, and also to the Marshal of the Prison of the Court of King's-Bench, to bring the said N. Miff to the Bar of this House immediately. In the mean Time, a Petition of the Borough of Plymouth in Devonshire, for Justice to an injur'd Nation, was read, and a farther Progress made in a Grand Committee, in the Sufferers Bill, particularly with

Relation

Relation to the Petitions of the rest of the late Directors. Mr. *Hungerford* having mov'd for allowing Mr. *Sawbridge* 10000*l.* was oppos'd by Mr. *Lowndes*, the Lord *Molesworth*, Sir *Adolphus Oughton*, and Mr. *Horatio Walpole*. But at last, a Member moving for 5000*l.* it was agreed to without dividing. In the same Manner the Sum of 15000*l.* was allow'd to Mr. *Tillard*, and 800*l.* to Mr. *Turner*, which was near his whole Estate.

Having gone through with the Directors, the Committee proceeded on Mr. *Surman*, the Deputy Cashier, whose Case occasion'd a Debate of about an Hour and a half. Mr. *Grey Neville*, who spoke most in his behalf, represented that in the Course of the whole Affair he had only acted as a Servant, and by the Command either of Mr. *Knight*, or of the Directors, and therefore strenuously insisted, that he might be left out of the Bill. Mr. *Arthur Moore* spoke likewise in his Favour, and mov'd to allow him 30000*l.* Mr. *Hungerford* would have reduc'd it to 20000*l.* Mr. *Lechmere* to 12000*l.* another Member to 10000*l.* and another to 5000. All these were oppos'd by Sir *Joseph Jekyll*, Serjeant *Pengelly*, and Mr. *Horatio Walpole*, who would not have allow'd him above 20 or 30*l.* At last, the Question being put for allowing him 5000*l.* it was agreed to without dividing.

This being over, *Mist* was brought in to the Bar of the House, by the Serjeant at Arms; and pertinaciously refusing to be examin'd, under Pretence that he understood there was a Prosecution intended against him, he was directed by Mr. Speaker to withdraw: And it was order'd, 1st. That the said *N. Mist* be committed Prisoner to *Newgate*, there to be kept in close Custody during the Pleasure of the House. 2^{dly}. That the said Mr. *Mist* be not admitted the Use of Pen, Ink, or Paper, and that no Person be admitted to come to the said *Mist*, without the Leave of the House. 3^{dly}. That Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant accordingly. 4^{thly}. That the Keeper of *Newgate* Prison, do bring the said *N. Mist* to the said Committee appointed to inquire into the Authors, Printers, and Publishers of seditious and traitorous Libels, from Time to Time, when he shall be requir'd so to do by the said Committee. And 5^{thly}. That the said Committee be empower'd to examine any Person, they shall think fit, in the most solemn Manner.

A few Days after, *N. Mist* was brought before the said Committee, and being examin'd about the Author of his Journal, gave unsatisfactory Answers. On the other Hand,

Hand, some bold Expressions and Insinuations in *Cato's Letters*, publish'd in the *London Journal*, having given no small Offence to some Men in Power, the same Committee thought fit to send for *J. Peele*, the Publisher of that Paper, who thereupon absconded. Hereupon the Committee sent for *Mr. Gordon*, the reputed Author, of *Cato's Letters*, who being indispos'd, thought proper likewise to keep out of the Way.

June 5. After the Dispatch of some private Affairs, *Mr. Clayton* reported to the Commons, from the Committee of Secrecy, some farther Matters as they appear'd to the said Committee, and having read the said Report in his Place, deliver'd it in at the Table where it was again read. In this Report about forty Members of both Houses of Parliament were charg'd with having *South-Sea Stock* taken in for them, for considerable Sums without any Proof of their having paid, or given sufficient Security for the same; and it likewise appear'd, that about 300,000 *l.* had been given, in some of the Brokers Names, which they had all sworn they knew nothing of; so that the Committee could not discover who receiv'd that Sum. After the Report had been twice read, the Courtiers endeavour'd to put off the Consideration of it to a long Day; urging the Importance and Nicety of an Affair in which the Reputation of so many Noblemen and Gentlemen was concern'd; but the Question being put for *Thursday*, the 8th. of *June*, it was carry'd without dividing. After this a long Debate arose about the Call of the House: *Mr. W—le* and all the Courtiers were for having it immediately; in Hopes, as was surmis'd, to be thereby rid of Country Gentlemen, who did not readily come into their Measures: But finding they were not able to carry their Point, they only mov'd that the Call be adjourn'd to that Day Sevensnight. The Question being put thereupon, and carry'd in the Negative, by a considerable Majority, it then was mov'd and agreed, without dividing, that the Call be adjourn'd to that Day Fortnight.

June 6. A Bill for continuing the Duties on Malt, &c. was read the first Time. As were also two Petitions for Justice, viz. one of the County of *Caithness* the other of the County of *Elgin*, in *North Britain*. Then the House proceeded to hear the Merits of the controverted Election of *Beralston* in *Devonshire*, and after the hearing of Counsel on both Sides, and examining Witnesses, it was resolv'd, that *Philip Cavendish*, Esq; the sitting Member, was not du-

ly elected, and that *St. John Broderick, Esq;* his Competitor, was duly elected for the said Borough.

June 7. After the Reading of several Petitions, particularly one from the Borough of *Newcastle under Line*, in *Staffordshire*. for Justice to an injur'd Nation: The Petition of *John Conduit, Esq;* was also read, complaining of an undue Election for the Borough of *Whitchurch*, in the County of *Southampton*, whereupon it was order'd that the Matter of the said Petition be heard at the Bar of the House, on *Thursday* the 22d of *June*. In the mean Time the King being come to the House of Peers, with the usual State; and the Commons sent for up, and attending, his Majesty was pleas'd to give the Royal Assent to the following publick Bills, viz.

1. *An Act for employing the Manufacturers, and encouraging the Consumption of raw Silk and Mohair Yarn, by prohibiting the wearing of Buttons and Button-Holes made of Cloth, Serge, or other Stuffs.*

2. *An Act for regulating the Journeymen-Tailors within the Weekly Bills of Mortality.*

3. *An Act for the better preserving and keeping in Repair the Piers of the Town and Port of Whitby, in the County of York, and for explaining and making more effectual the several Acts pass'd for lengthning and repairing the Piers of Bridlington, alias Burlington, in the said County.*

4. *An Act for enlarging the Term granted by an Act pass'd in the tenth Year of the Reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, intitl'd, An Act for repairing the Road from Highgate Gate-house, in the County of Middlesex, to Barnet Blockhouse, in the County of Hertford, and for repairing the Road leading from the Bear Inn in Hadley, to the Sign of the Angel in Enfield Chase, in the said County of Middlesex.*

5. *An Act for continuing an Act made in the sixth Year of the Reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, intitl'd, An Act for repairing, and enlarging the Highways between the Top of Kingsdown Hill, and the City of Bath; and also several Highways leading to and through the said City, and for cleansing, paving, and lighting the Streets, and regulating the Chairmen there, and for explaining and making the said Act more effectual.*

6. *An Act for making the River Mersey and Irwell Navigable, from Liverpool to Manchester, in the County Palatine of Lancaster.*

7. *An Act for making Navigable the River Dane, from Norwich, where it joins the River Weaver, to the falling in of Wheelock Brook, in the County of Chester.*

8. *An*

8. An Act for continuing the Duties granted by several Acts made in the sixth and tenth Years of her late Majesty's Reign, for repairing the Harbour and Key of Watchett in the County of Somerset.

And to fifteen private Bills.

The Commons being return'd to their House, the Lord *Munchinbroke*, from the Committee appointed to inquire into seditious and traitorous Libels, acquainted them, that *Doctor Gaylard*, an Apprentice, and *Nathaniel Wilkinson*, an Assistant in the Press to *N. Miff*, having been summon'd to attend the said Committee, had not obey'd the said Summons in Contempt of the Privilege of the House: Whereupon it was order'd, that the said *Doctor Gaylard* and *Nathaniel Wilkinson* be taken into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms. Then the House went into a grand Committee, to consider the State of the Publick Credit, particularly with Relation to the Money borrow'd of the *South-Sea Company*, and after many Speeches, came to a Resolution, the Report of which was put off 'till the 9th of June.

June 8. After the Reading of a Petition of the Borough of *Warwick* for Justice, and of several other Petitions, the Bill in Behalf of *Charles Earl of Arran*, was read the 2d Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House. Then the Commons were to have gone into a grand Committee upon that Part of the Sufferers Bill, relating to the Allowances to be made to *Mr. Grigsby* and *Mr. Aislakie*; but before the Speaker left the Chair, *Mr. William Forester*, one of the Members of the House, nam'd in the Report of the Committee of Secrecy of the 5th of this Month, as one who had taken *South-Sea Stock* without paying for it, or giving Security for the Payment, stood up in his Place, and desir'd, That since his Reputation was struck at, the other Business might be postpon'd, and that the House would go upon the Consideration of the said Report, that he might have an Opportunity of clearing himself, which he doubted not to do to the Satisfaction of the House, by several Witnesses he had at the Door. Hereupon the Business relating to *Mr. Aislakie* and *Mr. Grigsby* was put off to the 10th, and the House proceeded to take into Consideration that Part of the Report relating to *Mr. Forester*. After the Reading of it, *Mr. Jeremy Sambrooke*, *Sir Lambert Blackwell*, *Mr. Mitchell*, and *Mr. John Marke*, were severally examin'd, and *Mr. Forester* having been heard in his Place, and being withdrawn, it was resolv'd,
That

That there does not appear any Ground of Suspicion, that the 1000*l.* Stock suppos'd to be taken in and held by Mr. Knight, for the said *William Forester, Esq;* was taken in or held for his Use.

Then Sir *William Carew, Bart.* another Member charg'd in the like Manner in the said Report of the Committee of Secrecy, desir'd also that he might be admitted to clear himself, which being readily granted, he first spoke in his own Vindication, and then call'd in his Witnesses, two Brokers, who being examin'd, one of them was somewhat puzzled, as to the Name of the Person of whom he bought Stock for Sir *William Carew*. This, with some other incident Matters, occasion'd a long Debate, in which several warm Speeches were made by Mr. *Robert Walpole*, and his Brother, the Chancellor of the Dutchy, the Master of the Rolls, Mr. *Sloper*, Mr. *Tusnel*, Mr. *Pulteney*, Sir *William Wyndham*, Mr. *Shippen*, and some other eminent Speakers. But tho' they all agreed that Sir *William* was innocent, yet they differ'd in the wording of the Question, and at last adjourn'd the Debate to the 10th, when Mr. *Green* and Mr. *Eades* were order'd to attend: But when that Day came, the farther Consideration of the Report in Question, was adjourn'd to that Day sev'nnight, and afterwards put off from Time to Time, tho' on the 9th of *June*, a Committee was appointed to search the Lords Journals, in Relation to the taking in, or holding of Stock by the *South-Sea Company*, for the Benefit of any Member of either House of Parliament, or Person concern'd in the Administration.

June 9. The Serjeant at Arms being call'd upon to give the House an Account, what he had done in Execution of the Orders of the House, for taking into his Custody *Doctor Gaylard* and *Nathaniel Wilkinfon*; he acquainted the House, That his Messengers had made diligent Search after them, but that they absconded, and could not be apprehended: Whereupon it was resolv'd, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleas'd to issue his Royal Proclamation for apprehending the said *Doctor Gaylard* and *Nathaniel Wilkinfon*, with a Promise of a Reward for the same. Then Mr. *Farrer* reported from the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was refer'd to consider of the State of the Publick Credit of this Kingdom, the Resolutions they had directed him to report to the House, which he read in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd in at the Table,

where

where the said Resolutions were read, and are as follow,
viz.

1. That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that, for the re-establishing of Publick Credit, and quiering the Minds of his Majesty's Subjects, the several Properties and Interests now depending and concern'd with the *South-Sea* Company, be ascertain'd and settled.
2. That in order to put an End to all Disputes between the *South-Sea* Company, and the Proprietors of the Redeemable Funds subscrib'd into the said Company, and for the farther Relief of the said Proprietors, and the Proprietors of the Second, Third, and Fourth Money-Subscriptions, who have now Stock allow'd them at the Rate of 400 per Cent. with the last *Midsummer* Dividend of 10 per Cent. in Stock, an Addition after the Rate of 33 l. 6 s. 8 d. Stock upon every 100 l. Stock already allow'd, be given by the *South-Sea* Company to the Proprietors of the said Redeemable Funds, and to the Proprietors of the Second, Third, and Fourth Money-Subscriptions.
3. That the Sum of 4,156,341 l. with the four Years and half, and one Year's Purchase, payable to the Publick by the *South-Sea* Company, be remitted, so as from the 24th of *June*, 1722, two Millions of the Capital Stock of the said Company be reduc'd and annihilated, and a proportionable Part of their Annuity or yearly Fund, in respect of the said two Millions, from that Time, cease.
4. That the Second Subscription of the Irredeemables, as well the Long Annuities, as the Annuities of 9 per Cent. Prize Lottery Tickets, and Blank Lottery Tickets, be made equal to the First Subscription of the like Annuities, and Tickets, by an Addition of Stock at 150 l. per Cent.
5. That all the Capital *South-Sea* Stock belonging to the Company in their own Right, which, after the propos'd Distribution made, shall remain undispos'd of, be divided among all the Proprietors of the said Company, in Proportion to their several and respective Interests therein; and that Credit be given them for the same in the Books of the said Company.
6. That all Demands for Money borrow'd of the *South-Sea* Company, for which there is actually pledg'd Stock after the Rate of 400 l. or under, for each 100 l. Stock, with the last *Midsummer* Dividend, or on Subscription Receipts after the Rate of 300 l. or under, for each Subscription

tion Receipt for 100*l.* be discharg'd, and the Property of the said Stock and Subscription Receipts be absolutely vested in the said Company, and that the said Company do accept the Stock of the said Company after the Rate of 300*l.* *per Cent.* in Repayment of any Sum or Sums of Money borrow'd of the said Company on Stock or Subscription Receipts, at any Price exceeding the Rates aforesaid, the same being tender'd within a Time to be limited.

The first and second of these Resolutions was readily agreed to: The third occasion'd a long Debate; many Members, particularly Mr. *Hungerford*, and most of the Courtiers, insisting to have the whole seven Millions admitted; but they were oppos'd by Mr. *Sloper*, and several others; and upon a Division it was carry'd by 166 Voices against 155, to agree with the Committee in the said Resolution. The fourth and fifth were also approv'd without Opposition; but the sixth occasion'd another warm Debate; and, among the rest, Mr. *Dominique* said, with just Indignation, *He wonder'd any Body that had borrow'd Money and refus'd to pay it, could look any Man in the Face.* Another Member propos'd, that the Borrowers should pay 10 *per Cent.* on all the Money borrow'd, over and above the Stock pawn'd; but it was at last resolv'd, that the said sixth Resolution be recommitted.

June 10. After the Dispatch of some Affairs of less Importance, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, consider'd farther of the *South Sea Sufferers Bill*, particularly with Relation to the Allowances to be given to Mr. *Grigby* and Mr. *Aislaby*. Mr. *Arthur Moore* mov'd to allow the first 10000*l.* but another Member said, 'That since that Upstart was once so prodigally vain as to bid his Coachman feed his Horses with Gold, no doubt but he could feed on it himself; and therefore he mov'd, that he might be allow'd as much Gold as he could eat, and that the rest of his Estate might go towards the Relief of the Sufferers.' After some other Speeches, a Motion was made for allowing him 2000*l.* which was carry'd without a Division.

Mr. *Aislaby's* Case came next under Consideration. Mr. *Robert Walpole* who spoke first, mov'd, that so much of his Estate might be allow'd him, as he was possess'd of towards the End of the Year 1719, before the *South-Sea Bill* was brought in, and this Motion was back'd by Mr. *Earl*, Sir *Charles Hotham*, Mr. *Lowndes*, Mr. *Lechmere*, Mr. *Ward*,
Mr.

Mr. Palmer, and some others. On the other Hand, Mr. Freeman mov'd, that all he had got since the Year 1714, might be confiscated and apply'd to the Use of the Publick; and he was supported by Sir Joseph Jekyll, who urg'd, That it was in the Power of the Lords of the Treasury to have prevented the Mischief that had been done by the Directors. Mr. Broderick, Mr. Sloper, Sir William Wyndham, and some others, spoke on the same Side with so much Weight, that the Question being put, that all the Estate which Mr. Aislaby was possess'd of in the Year 1719, be left for him and his Family; the same, upon a Division, was carry'd in the Negative by a Majority of 18 Votes. Then another Motion was made, and the Question put, for allowing him and his Family all the Estate he was possess'd of on the 20th of October 1718, which was carry'd in the Affirmative by a Majority of 113 Voices against 95. Here follows a compleat and exact Ballance of the Estates of the late Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, &c. of the South-Sea Company, as deliver'd upon Oath to the Barons of the Exchequer; together with the Allowances out of each, thought proper by the grand Committee of the Honourable House of Commons to be made to each Person respectively.

Persons.	Estates.				Allowances.		
	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.
Sir John Fellows, Sub-Governor	243	09	6	06	10000	00	0
Charles Joye, Esq; Deputy-Governor	40	10	5	00	5000	00	0
Mr. Astell	277	50	19	08 $\frac{1}{4}$	5000	00	0
Sir John Bunt	183	34	9	08 $\frac{1}{4}$	1000	00	0
Sir Lambert Blackwell	83	52	9	11	10000	00	0
Sir Robert Chaplin	45	87	5	05	10000	00	0
Sir William Chapman	39	16	1	08 $\frac{1}{2}$	10000	00	0
Mr. Chester	14	37	2	06	10000	00	0
Mr. Child	52	43	7	01	10000	00	0
Mr. Delaport	17	15	1	06	10000	00	0
Mr. Eyles	34	32	9	07	20000	00	0
Mr. Edmondson	5	36	5	00	3000	00	0
Mr. Gibbon	106	54	3	05	10000	00	0
Mr. Gore	38	93	6	05	20000	00	0
Mr. Hawes	400	31	00	02 $\frac{1}{4}$	31	00	2
Sir William Hammond	22	70	7	02	10000	00	0
Mr. Horsley	19	96	2	03	10000	00	0
Mr. Holditch	39	52	7	04	5000	00	0

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Persons.	Estates.				Allowances.		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>q.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Sir Theodore Janssen —————	243	244	03	11	50000	00	0
Sir Jacob Jacobson —————	114	81	04	00	11000	00	0
Mr. Ingram —————	16	795	00	00	12000	00	0
Sir John Lambert —————	72	508	01	05	5000	00	0
Sir Harcourt Master —————	118	14	12	03½	5000	00	0
Mr. Morley —————	18	69	10	03	1800	00	0
Mr. Page —————	34	817	12	03¼	10000	00	0
Mr. Raymond —————	64	373	06	03	30000	00	0
Mr. Read —————	117	297	16	00	10000	00	0
Mr. Reynolds —————	18	368	13	02¼	14000	00	0
Mr. Sawbridge —————	77	254	01	08	5000	00	0
Mr. Tillard —————	19	175	14	04	15000	00	0
Mr. Turner —————	88	1	17	06	800	00	0
Mr. Surman, Deputy- Cashier —————	121	321	10	00	5000	00	0

June 12. The Commons, in a grand Committee, consider'd farther of the State of the Publick Credit, and came to several Resolutions, which being the next Day reported by Mr. Farrer, were agreed to by the House, as follows, viz.

1. That such Persons as have borrow'd Money from the *South-Sea* Company upon *South Sea* Stock, actually transferr'd and pledg'd at the Time of borrowing to or for the Use of the said Company, shall, upon Payment of 10 per Cent. upon the respective Sums so borrow'd, at a Time or Times to be limited, and not otherwise, be discharg'd from all farther Demands of the said Company, in Respect of the Monies so borrow'd; and that all the Stock so transferr'd and pledg'd, together with all Dividends and Profits thereto belonging respectively, be absolutely vested in the said Company.

2. That such Persons as have borrow'd Money from the *South-Sea* Company upon Subscription-Receipts, actually pledg'd to the said Company at the Time of borrowing, shall, upon Payment of 10 per Cent. upon the respective Sums so borrow'd, at a Time or Times to be limited, and not otherwise, be discharg'd of all farther Demands in respect of the Money so borrow'd; and that all the Subscription-Receipts so pledg'd, together with all Dividends and Profits thereunto belonging, be absolutely vested in the said Company.

The same Day (June 13) Mr. Broderick, from the Committee of Secrecy, acquainted the House, that they had consider'd

consider'd and gone through all the Matters to them re-
ferr'd, and had prepar'd a farther Report, which they
were ready to make, when the House would please to re-
ceive the same; whereupon it was order'd, that the said
Report be receiv'd upon Friday Morning next.

June 14. After the Reading a Petition of the Borough
of *Orford* in *Suffolk* for Justice, another Petition of the
Directors of the *South Sea Company* was presented to the
House and read, setting forth, That the said Company are
possess'd of Tallies and Orders for 36000*l.* lent on the
Malt Tax in the Year 1718, dated the 17th of *May* (from
Numb. 1006 to 1077) payable to *Richard Hampden, Esq;*
which were paid to the *South-Sea Company*, and assign'd
by the said *Richard Hampden* to *Mr. Robert Knight*, late
Cashier of the said *South-Sea Company*; but that they
cannot receive the said Money without the Hand of the
said *Robert Knight*; and praying, That they might be
enabled to receive the said Money in the *Exchequer*, and
to supply the Hand of the said *Mr. Knight*, in Discharge
of any other Money or Debts that might be due to the said
Company: Whereupon it was order'd,

1. That the said Petition be referr'd to the Consideration
of the Committee of the whole House, to whom the
Bill for continuing the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder,
and Perry, for the Service of the Year 1721, was com-
mitted.

2. That it be an Instruction to the said Committee,
that they have Power to receive a Clause pursuant to the
Prayer of the said Petition.

Then the Lord *Hinchinbroke* acquainted the House from
the Committee appointed to enquire into the Authors, Con-
trivers, Printers, and Publishers of seditious and traitorous
Libels, that *Charles Molloy, Esq;* *Samuel Forster, Esq;* and
Mr. Thomas Gordon had been duly summon'd to attend the
said Committee, but had, in Contempt of the Authority
of this House, neglected to attend the said Committee;
whereupon the said *Charles Molloy, Esq;* *Samuel Forster,*
Esq; and *Mr. Thomas Gordon*, were, for the said Contempt,
order'd to be taken into the Custody of the Serjeant at
Arms. Then, in a grand Committee, a farther Progress
was made on the Sufferers Bill.

June 15. A Bill was order'd to be brought in For appointing
Commissioners to examine, state, and determine the Debts due to
the Army: And then several Clauses having been order'd
to be inserted in the Malt-Bill, the Commons, in a grand

Committee, went through the same, and made several Amendments thereto.

June 16. Mr. Controller deliver'd to the Commons the following Message from his Majesty, viz.

GEORGE R.

HIS Majesty having taken the first Opportunity upon the Death of the late King of Sweden, to renew the ancient Alliances between this Kingdom and Sweden, and having stipulated by a Treaty to pay a Subsidy to that Crown, hath order'd that Treaty to be laid before the House of Commons, and hopes, from their known Zeal and Affection for the Protestant Religion, and the true Interest of their Country, that they will enable him to make good the Engagements he has enter'd into upon this Occasion.

His Majesty being inform'd that two Ships call'd the Bristol Merchant and Turkey Merchant (now lying under Quarentine) did arrive from Cyprus, and other Parts of Turkey, infected with the Plague, and have Cotten Wool and other Goods on Board which are dangerous to spread the Infection; and conceiving it necessary, for the Preservation of the Health of his Subjects, that the said Ships and their Ladings be burnt and destroy'd, and that a reasonable Satisfaction be given to the Owners, hath, by Advice of his Privy-Council, caus'd the Value thereof to be computed by his Majesty's Officers, and order'd those Computations to be laid before the House of Commons, that Provision may be made for satisfying the same.

Most of the Members, who expected a Message of another Nature, and that they were to be acquainted with the near Prospect of a Peace in the North, were not a little surpriz'd at this Demand of a Subsidy for Sweden: Hereupon the Consideration of the said Message was put off to the next Day; and Mr. Controller having (with the said Message) deliver'd in several Papers, with a Schedule of them, the said Schedule was read as followeth: A Copy of the Treaty between Great Britain and Sweden, and Translation. A Copy of the separate Articles of the said Treaty and Translation, 1719-20, January 21: Whereupon it was order'd, That the said Papers do lie upon the Table, to be perus'd by the Members of the House. Then Mr. Broderick (according to Order) made the farther Report from the Committee of Secrecy, and read the same in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd the Report in at the Table, where the same was read, and order'd

order'd to be taken into Consideration on the Wednesday next following. After this, the House proceeded to take into Consideration the Reports from the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the forfeited Estates, which being read, it was order'd,

1st, That the said Reports be referr'd to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill for enabling *Charles Earl of Arran* to purchase the forfeited Estate of *James Butler*, late Duke of *Ormond*, and for other Purposes therein mention'd, was committed.

2^{dly}, That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they have Power to receive a Clause for prolonging the Time for determining Claims on the forfeited Estates.

3^{dly}, That the Petition of *William* late Lord *Widdrington*, which was presented to the House the 12th Instant, and then order'd to lie upon the Table, be referr'd to the Consideration of the said Committee.

And 4^{thly}, That the said Committee have Power to receive a Clause or Clauses for the Relief of the said late Lord *Widdrington*.

Then the House resolv'd itself into the said Committee, went through the said Bill, and made several Amendments to it, the Report of which was put off to the Wednesday next following.

June 17. A Bill for appointing Commissioners to examine, state, and determine the Debts due to the Army, was presented to the House, receiv'd, read the first Time, and order'd to be read a second: And after the Consideration of the Report from the Committee of Secrecy of the 5th Instant had been put off for a Fortnight, the House proceeded to consider the King's Message of the Day before, which was again read by Mr. Speaker. The Copy of the Treaty between *Great Britain* and *Sweden*, January 21, 1719-20, and of its separate Articles, were also read: And a Motion being made, That a Supply be granted to his Majesty, to make good the Engagements he had enter'd into with the Crown of *Sweden*; and to give a reasonable Satisfaction to the Owners of the Ships call'd, the *Bristol Merchant*, and *Turkey Merchant*, in Case it were found necessary, for the Preservation of the Health of Majesty's Subjects, that the said Ships and their Ladings should be burnt and destroy'd. This Motion occasion'd a long Debate, and very warm Speeches. Mr. *Shippen*, Sir *William Wyndham*, Sir *Joseph Jekyll*, the Lord *Molesworth*, Mr. *Butler*, and some others who were against the Motion, desir'd

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to know, ' Whether we were to give 72000*l.* to Sweden, besides the maintaining a great Fleet with 6000 Seamen in the *Baltic*, which they thought a sufficient Charge to the Nation, without paying so great a Subsidy ? Urging, That before this last Treaty with Sweden, there had been a Rupture between the two Nations, and Hostilities, and great Depredations committed by the Swedish Privateers on our Merchants ; so that before any Subsidy be given to that Crown, Accounts ought first to be stated and settled, and it might appear upon the Balance, that Sweden is indebted to us.' To this it was answer'd, by Mr. Robert Walpole, and his Brother, the Chancellor of the Dutchy, the Lord Barrington, and some other Courtiers, ' That the Subsidy allow'd to Sweden by this last Treaty, and the Squadron sent to their Assistance, was no more than had been stipulated by former Engagements ; but that the said Subsidy was not like to be demanded any more, the Preliminaries of the Peace between the Czar of Muscovy and the Crown of Sweden, being in a Manner settled. Neither did the King desire any new Tax for it, the Land and Malt-Tax being sufficient to answer all this Year's Expenses.' Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer added, ' That he was extremely glad, he could at the same Time acquaint the House, that his Majesty's Endeavours to procure a general Peace had been so successful, that an advantageous Treaty with Spain was actually agreed on and sign'd.' Hereupon the Motion for a Supply being carry'd without a Division, the next Question was, that the House go into a Committee to consider of that Motion : The Opposers Party would fain have put it off to a long Day ; but the Courtiers having mov'd for the 19th, it was carry'd without dividing.

Accordingly on the 19th of June, after the second Reading of the Bill for appointing Commissioners to state and determine the Debts due to the Army, and the adjourning of the Call of the House to that Day sev'nnight, the Commons went into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the Motion for a Supply ; and at the same Time took into Consideration both his Majesty's Message, and the late Treaty with Sweden, upon which there arose a warm Debate. Sir William Wyndham declar'd himself, as he had done before, against the Subsidy to Sweden, as an unnecessary Charge ; and the Lord Molesworth went to the Bottom of, and laid open the whole Affair of the Northern War. His Lordship said, among other Things, ' That he would

would go as far as any Man to maintain and support the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of *Great Britain*; but that, on the other Hand, he was not for squandering away unnecessarily the small Remainder of the Wealth of the Nation. That by our late Conduct we are become the Allies of the whole World, and the Bubbles of all our Allies: But when we have Occasion for our Allies, we are oblig'd to pay them well; and to that Purpose his Lordship instanc'd in the *Dutch* Troops, that came over to our Assistance in the late Rebellion. He added, 'That as to our Alliances with *Sweden*, it was a Matter of great Intricacy and Nicety; because the Treaties which *England* has, in divers Times, made with *Sweden* are, partly, Contradictory;' and thereupon his Lordship entred into a curious Detail of the Treaties of *Roschild* and *Trenndall*, made in the Reigns of King *Charles II.* and *William III.* 'That the Engagements lately entred into with the Crown of *Sweden* were likewise, in some Measure contrary to the Treaties subsisting with *Denmark*; particularly as to the securing to the Duke of *Holslein* the Dutchy of *Sieswich*; and directly opposite to the Measures formerly concerted with the Czar of *Moscovy*, in Order to engage him to check the Fierceness and Ambition of the late King of *Sweden*. That, after all, it seem'd unreasonable to expect that the Czar should restore his Conquests, whilst other Princes kept the Spoils of *Sweden*: And therefore in Order to engage the Czar to yield what he had gain'd, it were but just that the King of *Prussia* should give up *Stetin*, and the Elector of *Hanover*, *Bremen* and *Werden*. His Lordship own'd, that the distress'd Condition to which the *Suedes* had been reduc'd, was really worthy of Compassion: But that, on the other Hand, it must be consider'd, that they had been, in great Measure, the Authors of their own Misfortunes, by their tame Submission to a despotick, Tyrannical Prince, and by Sacrificing their whole Substance to enable him to carry on his unjust, rash, and ambitious Designs; and that any Nation who follow'd their Example deserv'd the same Fate. To this Purpose, his Lordship took Notice of the hard Usage of the Subjects of *Mecklenburgh* from their Prince, which by the By, he shrewdly insinuated to have been one of the Causes of the late Rupture with the Czar; but that after all, *England* ought not to intermeddle with the Affairs of the Empire, that the getting Naval Stores for our Shipping was the main Advantage we reap'd from

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our trading in the *Baltick*: And he own'd that Hemp was a very necessary Commodity, particularly at this Juncture, (which put the House in a merry Humour) but that, in his Lordship's Opinion, if due Encouragement were given to some of our Plantations in *America*, we might be supply'd from thence, at a much cheaper Rate than from *Sweden* or *Norway*. Mr. *Robert Walpole*, and his Brother *Horatio*, answer'd the Lord *Moleworth*; who being supported by the Master of the Rolls, the Chancellor of the Dutchy, reply'd to the latter; and after some other Speeches, the Question being put, that a Supply be granted to his Majesty to enable him to make good the Engagements he has entred into with the Crown of *Sweden*? It was, upon a Division carry'd in the Affirmative by a Majority of 197 Voices against 136. Then another Question being put, that a Supply be granted to his Majesty, to be apply'd to the Satisfaction of the Masters, Owners, and Freighters of the Ships *Bristol Merchant*, and *Turky Merchant*, which are intended to be burnt and destroy'd for Preservation of his Majesty's Subjects against Infection? It was carry'd without any Opposition.

June 20. A Petition of divers Merchants of *Great Britain*, Traders and Owners of Ships, and others, Sufferers by Captures from *Sweden*, was presented to the Commons, and read, praying, that in Consideration of the many heavy Losses they have sustain'd by the Captures from *Sweden*, and the Promise made on the Part of *Sweden*, this House would take their Case into serious Consideration, and afford them such Relief as the House should think fit: Which Petition was order'd to lie on the Table. Then Mr. *Farrer* reported the two Resolutions before mention'd for granting a Supply to his Majesty, for the Purposes therein mention'd, which (after some Opposition from Sir *William Wyndham*, who was answer'd by Mr. *Eversfield*) were agreed to, and it was resolv'd to consider of the said Supply, the next Day, in a Committee of the whole House. After this the House having resolv'd itself into the said Committee, a farther Progress was made in the Sufferers Bill.

June 21. The Commons, in a grand Committee, consider'd of the Supply, and resolv'd to grant to his Majesty,

First, A Sum not exceeding 72000*l.* to enable him to make good the Engagements he had entred into with the Crown of *Sweden*.

Secondly, A Sum not exceeding 23935*l.* to be apply'd to the Satisfaction of the Owners of the two Ships which were

were to be burnt and destroy'd for the Preservation of his Majesty's Subjects against Infection.

After this Mr. *Hungerford* reported the Amendments made to the Earl of *Arran's* Bill, which were agreed to, and the said Bill order'd to be ingross'd, and then, in a grand Committee, the Sufferers Bill was gone through, and several Amendments were made to the same.

June 22. Mr. *Farrer* reported the two Resolutions about the Supply; which being agreed to, he also reported the Amendments made, in the grand Committee, to the Malt Bill, which being approv'd, Mr. *Loundes* made a Motion for adding a Clause to the said Bill, for enabling the Company of *York Buildings* to dispose of Part of the forfeited Estates by them purchas'd, by selling Annuities by Way of Lottery: This was oppos'd by Mr. *Arthur Moore*, and some other Members; but Mr. *Hutchinson*, the Chancellor of the Dutchy, and some other eminent Gentlemen, having back'd Mr. *Loundes's* Motion, the same, upon a Division, was carry'd by a Majority of 96 Voices against 66. There was another Clause added to the Bill, in favour of Captain *Perry*, Ingenier, who was successful in stopping *Dagenham* Breach; as also an appropriating Clause. And so the Bill with the Amendments, was order'd to be ingross'd: Then the ingross'd Bill in Favour of the Earl of *Arran*, was read the 3d Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords.

June 23. The ingross'd Malt Bill was also read the 3d Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords; and then the Commons went upon the Merits of the Election for the Borough of *Witchurch*, in the County of *Southampton*; and having heard Counsel and examin'd Witnesses on both Sides, the farther hearing was put off to the next Day, when the Question being put, that *Frederick Tilney*, the sitting Member, was duly elected for the said Borough, it was carry'd in the Negative; and then resolv'd, that *John Conduitt*, Esq; was duly elected. The same Day the King came to the House of Peers with the usual State, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following publick Bills, viz.

1. An Act for continuing the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, to raise Money by Way of a Lottery for the Service of the Year 1721, and for transferring the Deficiency of a late Malt Act to the Land Tax for the said Year; and for disposing certain Overplus Moneys to proper Objects of Charity, and for giving

giving farther Time to Clerks and Apprentices to pay Duties omitted to be paid for their Indentures and Contracts; and touching small Quantities of Cyder exported, and for Relief of Captain John Perry concerning Dagenham Breach; and touching lost Bills, Tickets or Orders; and concerning the Duty of small Pieces of Plate; and to enable the Undertakers for raising Thames Water in York Buildings to sell Annuities by Way of a Lottery; and for satisfying a Debt which was charg'd on the late Duty on Hops; and for appropriating the Money granted in this Session of Parliament.

2. *An Act for the farther preventing his Majesty's Subjects from Trading to the East Indies under foreign Commissions; and for encouraging and farther securing the lawful Trade thereto; and for farther regulating the Pilots of Dover, Deal, and the Isle of Thanet.*

3. *An Act for enabling Charles Earl of Arran to purchase the forfeited Estate of James Butler late Duke of Ormond; and for granting Relief to William late Lord Widdrington; and for enlarging the Time for determining Claims upon the forfeited Estates; and for enabling the Commissioners for the said forfeited Estates to certify into the Exchequer all such Estates as they have found to be given to Papists or Superstitious Uses.*

4. *An Act for repairing the several Roads leading from the Town of Ledbury in the County of Hereford to the several Places therein mention'd.*

5. *An Act for repairing the Road from Wendover to the Town of Buckingham in the County of Bucks.*

6. *An Act for laying a Duty of two Pennies Scots, or one Sixth Part of a Penny Sterling, upon every Scots Pint of Ale or Beer that shall be brew'd for Sale, vend'd or tapp'd within the Town of Jedburgh, and Privileges thereof, for paying the publick Debts of the said Town, and for supplying the same with fresh Water, and for other Purposes therein mention'd.*

7. *An Act for repairing the Road from St. Giles's Pound to Kilburn Bridge in the County of Middlesex.*

And to five private Acts.

June 26. Mr. Clayton reported the Amendments made in the grand Committee to the Sufferers Bill, one of which being disagreed to, Sir Thomas Cross mov'd, that the Consideration of it might be put off till the Wednesday next following. This Motion was seconded by Mr. Rudge, Deputy-Governor of the South-Sea Company, and thirded by Mr. Freeman, who suggested, ' That it would
' be more advantageous to mulct the late Directors in a
' round

round Sum of Money, to be levy'd among themselves, than to confiscate their Estates, and put them in the Hands of Trustees: That by the former Method, 12 or 1500,000 *l.* might be rais'd by the Lump, which was more than could be got the other Way, and with less Trouble and Charge: But the House not seeming to relish the Motion, it was dropt, and agreed to consider the Report immediately.

The House hereupon began with the Preamble of the Bill, in Relation to which, two Points were strenuously debated: The first was, that the Words Seven Millions and upwards, should be alter'd into these Words, an immense Sum: Which was mov'd by Mr. Robert Walpole, and supported by the Chancellor of the Dutchy, and Mr. Hungerford; but being oppos'd by Sir Joseph Jekyll, and some other Members, it was carry'd without dividing, that the Words Seven Millions and upwards should stand.

The next Point was in Relation to Mr. Aislaby, who in the Preamble of the Bill is charg'd with Breach of the great Trust in him repos'd, and that with a View to his own exorbitant Profit, he had combin'd with the late Directors of the South Sea Company, in their pernicious Practices, and had been guilty of most dangerous and infamous Corruptions, &c. with other Allegations that are made the Ground of his Punishment, in the enacting Part. Mr. Giles Earle mov'd, that these hard Epithets might either be left out, or at least soften'd; urging, among other Reasons, That the same would leave an indelible Blot upon his Son, a worthy Gentleman, and a Member of that House, and his Family, to whom the House had thought fit to allow a considerable Estate. Mr. Grey Neville spoke yet more at large in Favour of Mr. Aislaby, urging most of the Arguments contain'd in a Speech upon the Consolidated Bill, and in particular, that the Allegations or Facts charg'd upon Mr. Aislaby, were not supported by sufficient Evidence.

It will be proper in this Place to insert the said Speech on the Consolidated Bill; in which are contain'd most of the Argument made Use of in Behalf of Mr. Aislaby. The said Speech is as follows.

S I R,

THE Charge in the Bill before us against the Honourable Person, who is the Subject of this Debate, consists of these two Articles,

Breach of Trust, and Corruption.

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The Breach of Trust is grounded upon the 8th, 9th, and 10th Resolutions of this House, upon which the Bill was order'd to be brought in. These Articles contain the several Accusations of his having been privy to the Loan of the *Exchequer* Bills upon Stock; his advising or approving the first Money-Subscription at 300*l.* per Cent. his encouraging the third Money-Subscription by sending in a List.

I shall not enter into any Dispute, whether these Facts can be prov'd or not; but taking them for granted, I am extremely at a Loss to find any Breach of Trust in the Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, for having had any Share in these Matters.

Does the Act of Parliament direct the Treasury to take Care in what Manner the Company employ'd the *Exchequer*-Bills? — There is not one Word in the Act relating to it.

Does the Act direct the Treasury to take Care what Subscription the Company took in, and at what Rates? If the Act had repos'd such a Trust in the Treasury, this honourable Person, and every other Officer in it, would have been highly to blame, if they had not kept a watchful Eye upon the Company in these Transactions: But if the Act leaves these Matters entirely to the Management of the Company, whose Concern alone it was, where can the Breach of Trust be in the Treasury?

The Directors and the Company acted under the Authority of an Act of Parliament: Has any body ever heard, that a Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, or the Lords of the Treasury, or a Lord High-Treasurer, had Power to controul or dispend with, or give Directions contrary to an Act of Parliament?

If any body had a Power to controul 'em we had, and we alone, I mean the whole Parliament then sitting: The *Exchequer*-Bills were issu'd and lent by the Company, and the first and second Subscriptions taken in long before the House rose: We saw what they were doing, did we find fault with it? No, quite contrary; we approv'd of the two first Subscriptions by another Act of Parliament, even in the same Sessions; and is this honourable Person now to be punish'd in a most severe Manner for what the Directors did, by Virtue of a Law of our making, and confirm'd by another Law after those Matters were over? If there was any Breach of Trust any where, it was certainly in us, who alone had the Power of putting a Stop

to any pernicious Practices of the Directors, whilst we ourselves were sitting.

But, Sir, we were not to blame for not having obstructed what they did at that Time, nor was the Treasury to blame, or were the Directors themselves to blame, or guilty of any Breach of Trust on these Accounts; the taking in Subscriptions, and the raising their Stock, was lawful in itself, and absolutely necessary to execute the Scheme, from which the Publick was to reap so great Advantage: But the Breach of Trust, the pernicious Practices from whence all these Calamities have flow'd, were the making Use of the many Millions of Money that they had got, only to raise their Stock to an imaginary Height, by lending it out to Gamesters and Favourites, and even without any reasonable Security at all. They who advis'd and encourag'd these Practices, have been the Directors in their own Wrong, and to the manifest Wrong of many thousands of Families.

But upon this Head this honourable Person is not accus'd by any body whatever.

The second Accusation in this Bill brought against him, is the Charge of Corruption, which is grounded upon the Resolution that declares Mr. Knight held 20,000*l.* South-Sea Stock for this honourable Person, whilst this Bill was depending, without any Money paid, or Security given for the same.

As for this Article, I must own I am under great Concern for the Dignity of this House; it is certain that the Zeal which has been shewn to do Justice upon Offenders, and to relieve unhappy Sufferers, is very commendable; but whether that Zeal has not carry'd us something too far in this Matter, I confess I very much fear: It is not to be expected, that when this honourable Person made his Defence, what he said in his own Justification could be perfectly understood, especially on this Head, it being the Result of several Accounts, which very few People can carry along with them in a Debate; I must own I was not capable of doing it, and I could not help being extremely surpriz'd to find, when that Matter came to be stated in the Votes, that by those very Resolutions upon which this honourable Person was condemn'd, his Innocence of this Crime is as clear as it is possible to make it. This I believe every one, tho' ever so prejudic'd, must be satisfy'd of, that takes but the Pains of considering two or three of the Resolutions together.

By

By the first Resolution we declare Mr. Knight bought in December 1719, 22,000*l.* *South-Sea* Stock for this honourable Person, who paid him, as appears by the same Account 27,800*l.* for it.

By the third Resolution we declare, Mr. Knight, in February 1719, by the Hand of Surman, and the Broker, sold 20,000*l.* of the same *South-Sea* Stock at 130*l.* per Cent. for the Use and Benefit of Mr. Aislaby; so that then Mr. Knight had 26,000*l.* of Mr. Aislaby's Money in his Hands, and likewise the remaining 2000*l.* *South-Sea* Stock mention'd in the first Resolution, which at 175, the then Market Price, was worth 3500*l.* both Sums together making 29,500*l.* which Sum was certainly a sufficient Security for the 35,000*l.* paid by Mr. Knight on the 4th of March following, for the 20,000*l.* *South-Sea* Stock, remaining in his Hands till the honourable Person paid him the rest of the Money, about 6000*l.*

There could not possibly be any Accident by Fall of the Stock, that could render this a bad Security. But it is very well known, that this was not all that the honourable Person prov'd Mr. Knight had in his Hands at the Time he paid for this 20,000*l.* *South-Sea* Stock: Mr. Surman prov'd at the Bar of the House, that Mr. Knight had 10,000*l.* *East-India* Stock belonging to the honourable Person at that Time, which Weymond sold prov'd he bought for him, 9000*l.* of which Mr. Surman sold on the 9th of March for 18,900*l.* the whole, at that Time, being worth 21,000*l.* But, Sir, I have for my Information stated all these Matters together in a regular Manner, and I will beg Leave to read it to you Gentlemen, that if I am mistaken in any Point I may be set right.

The State of Mr. Aislaby's Account with Mr. Knight, upon the Votes of the House of Commons, and Mr. Surman's Evidence given at the Bar, March 8, 1720.

ROBERT KNIGHT		Dr.
1719		<i>l.</i> <i>s.</i>
Decemb.	To Cash, paid him in Bank Notes	27,800.00
Feb. 12	To 20000 <i>l.</i> <i>South-Sea</i> Stock sold by Weymond sold at 130	} 26,000.00
	To 2000 <i>l.</i> <i>South-Sea</i> Stock remaining in his Hands at 175	
		3,500.00
		57,300.00

	l.	s.
	57,300.00	
Mar. 9. To 9000 <i>l.</i> East-India Stock sold by	} 18,900.00	
Surman and Weymondfold at 210 —		
To 1000 <i>l.</i> East-India Stock remain-	} 2,100.00	
ing in his Hands at 210 —		
		78,300.00

	Cr.	l.	s.
1719			
Decemb. By 22,000 <i>l.</i> South-Sea Stock bought	} 27,800.00		
by Strode at several Prices —			
Mar. 4. By 20,000 <i>l.</i> South-Sea Stock bought	} 35,357.10		
by Weymondfold at several Prices —			
By Ballance due to J. A. —		15,142.10	
			78,300.00

By this Account it appears, Sir, as plain as Figures can make it, that Mr. Knight paid for this Stock with this Gentleman's Money, and had at that Time, or in a few Days after, a Balance over and above in his Hands, due to the honourable Person above 15000*l.*

But, Sir, there is still another Evidence upon our Votes, which is stronger, if possible, than this, and which convinc'd me more that this Stock was bought with this Gentleman's own Money; and that he alone was to run all the Hazard relating to it, than any living Evidence whatever that could be given about it: I mean the Letter by which the honourable Person order'd Mr. Weymondfold to buy this Stock for him; which Order is mention'd in our fourth Resolution, and the Letter itself is upon your Table: This Letter was undoubtedly writ before this Enquiry could be thought of; this Letter was writ by a great Officer to a common Broker. At that Time, certainly there could be no Occasion of any Art or Management betwixt these two Persons on this Account. If any Thing can give us the clearest Light into this Transaction, it must be this Letter: Give me Leave to read it.

S I R,

S I R,

I Receiv'd yours, and did not write to Mr. Knight as you fancy'd, but left it all to you; if you can make it up 20,000*l*. I would stop there, since it has risen upon us so fast.

I am yours,

Mar. 1, 1719.

J. A.

P. S. I will desire Mr. Knight to pay you the Money.

By this Evidence, produc'd by the Secret Committee against the honourable Person, it plainly appears to be his Stock; and by this Letter he is laid under an Obligation to accept and pay for it, whether it had risen or fallen; and this is Law, and this is Practice. In the next Place, it proves it to be the Gentleman's own Money, and not the Company's; because he restrains the Broker from buying more, because the Stock rose so fast, which is not a Reason to be given, if the Company had been to run the Risque, and not the honourable Gentleman, but the contrary. But what is more convincing that it was not done in concert with Mr. Knight, is, that the honourable Person says, *He did not write to Knight, as he fancy'd, but left it all to Weymondscroft.*

Thus, Sir, 'tis plain, that unless we unvote what we voted *Nemine Contradicente* in our first Resolution, and what we voted in the third Resolution, and unless we disprove this Letter just mention'd, and unless Mr. Surman were in the Castle of *Antwerp*, it will be impossible for us to go about to make good this Charge of Corruption against the honourable Person; but every Account, every Circumstance, every Evidence we shall produce against him, will be very strongly for him.

Therefore, I hope, Gentlemen will consider what they are going to do. I am satisfy'd, in the present Temper People are, every Step we shall take towards the Relief of the unhappy Sufferers, will be applauded by Thousands and ten Thousands; but in a little Time the Fury will certainly abate, when we have done all we can for them, and, perhaps, that all not satisfy many.

It behoves us to carry our Views forward, and to consider how we shall look our Country in the Face, if we cannot justify our Actions, when they shall come to be consider'd calmly. And who, indeed, will be able to justify the destroying a Gentleman's Reputation, and tearing his Estate from him, and putting him under the most cruel Torture, the severest Penalties and Incapacities,

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not only without Evidence of the Crimes laid to his Charge, but contrary to the strongest Evidence of his Innocence.

Are we to take away a Man's Reputation and Estate for a Breach of Trust in Matters that were not in any Manner committed to his Care; for confederating with People who all deny that ever they communicated their Counsels or Measures to him in any of their unwarrantable Practices? For Corruption, when by our own State of the Case, there is no Appearance of Corruption in that Transaction, but quite the contrary?

This would not be Punishment, but Cruelty; it would not be Restitution, but, in my Opinion, down right Robbery. This would be an Act of Violence and Tyranny unheard of in any *British* Parliament. And as the Thing itself is unheard of, and unprecedented, so is the Manner of coming at it. Who ever heard of a Bill of Attainder (enacting all the Punishments that can be inflicted, except Loss of Life and Limb) tack'd to another Bill? Neither is it a single Tack, but a Chain of Bills link'd together, of the Condemn'd and Accus'd, of the Dead and the Living: But I will confine myself to the Person whose Case is now in Question; and pray let us see how that Case stands.

First, a Bill is order'd to be brought in against that honourable Person, to prevent him from going out of the Kingdom, and alienating his Estate, that both his Person and his Fortune may be liable to Parliamentary Justice, if he should be found guilty of the Crimes laid to his Charge. This Bill is read twice, and then order'd to be committed: Upon the Motion for Commitment, some Gentlemen are apprehensive, that this Bill, singly by itself, may chance not to pass the House of Lords: To prevent any such Accident, the Committee is directed to consolidate this Bill (which, as I have already said, is a Bill in order to bring a Man to Tryal) with a Bill to punish thirty five Persons already convicted of great Offences, by two several Acts of Parliament.

Is this all? No. As some Gentlemen were jealous that the Lords would not pass this Bill singly, which was to make the honourable Person discover his Estate, other Gentlemen were as doubtful whether Matters might not take such a Turn, and Circumstances be so much alter'd, that in another Session the Lords might be as unwilling to take his Estate away when discover'd; and therefore as nothing is like the present Time for doing of Business,

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and all Delays are dangerous in Things of this Nature, by another Instruction to the said Committee, the honourable Person's Estate is to be confiscated; and lest it should meet with great Difficulties elsewhere, as has been already observ'd, this Punishment is to be tack'd to the former Punishment, which was before tack'd to the Bill against the Directors.

Any body would imagine that here certainly would be an End; but—no. Why, what can be done next? What, is he to be hang'd? Indeed hanging would have been a very safe Way of working, and would have effectually prevented this Gentleman, who is known to have some Talents, from making Use of them at any Time hereafter against those, who he may imagine have dealt very hardly by him; but something else is propos'd that answers just the same Purpose, and that is, a Disability in the honourable Person from receiving any Favour from the Crown, and from sitting or voting in either House of Parliament. This severe, this dangerous Punishment, for the Reasons above mention'd, is likewise tack'd to the last mention'd Punishment, which was tack'd to a former Punishment, and so on.

Was any Thing like this ever heard of in any Age before? Was ever any *Englishman* used in such a Manner? A Gentleman is lock'd up in a Prison, at a great Distance from his Friends, at a great Distance from the Knowledge of what passes in this House, comparatively to what it would be if he had his Liberty: And here are we taking away his Reputation; taking away his Estate, putting him under cruel and ignominious Incapacities, not by the summary Way of a Bill, but by a new invented and more summary Way, by a Clause incorporated into another Bill in a Committee.

Is this our boasted Liberty? Is this our happy Constitution that is such a Barrier to our Lives and Properties?—No, Sir, this is not the Constitution of Parliament, this is what our Ancestors never heard of: The several Forms that all Bills ought to pass through, have been wisely provided, to give Time and Opportunity for Application on one Side, and Consideration on the other; and without these Forms, a Man may be hurry'd out of his Life, his Liberty, or his Estate, in as tyrannical a Manner as under the Government of *Peter Alexowitz*.

When Leave is given to offer a Clause, no body can tell exactly what that Clause will be, till it is in the Committee: And before the Person that is to suffer by it can

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fully appriz'd of it, the Clause is pass'd, and there is no Opportunity of opposing it, but upon the Report, or at the third Reading; and every body knows how difficult the one is, and how vain the other: All the unfortunate Person's Friends can do, is only, like *Job's* Messengers, to acquaint him from Time to Time with some fresh Calamity that has befallen him.

Sir, I freely declare, I value our Constitution above all Things on Earth; and, I think, those Rebels that fought at *Dunblain* and *Preston* to destroy it, and who, by setting a Popish bigotted Tyrant upon the Throne, would have depriv'd us of our Religion and Liberties, as well as our Estates, greater Criminals than those who used indirect Arts last Summer to get our Money from us: Nay, I think them greater Criminals than even those Guardians of Orphans and Infants who flung their Wards into the Stocks, when they themselves sold out at excessive high Prices; and, by leaving these unhappy Wretches in that Gulph of Perdition, made a golden Bridge for themselves to escape upon. Obliging those Hypocrites to make Restitution to those most unhappy Sufferers, would be a Piece of the highest Justice both in the Sight of God and Man. But my just Concern for those miserable Creatures has carry'd me a little from my Subject.

When I say, Sir, that I value our Constitution so highly, it is because of its being so strong a Fortress against all the sudden Irruptions of arbitrary Power in every Shape: It consists in this, that no Man can suffer Loss of Life, or Limb, or Reputation, or Liberty, or Estate, but upon a fair Trial, and by the Judgment of his Peers in all common Cases; and in the most extraordinary Cases, where the Legislature interposes, the Trial is to be by a Bill; in such a Case, Leave must be first given to bring in that Bill; then it must be read a first, and then a second Time, afterwards committed, then reported, and read a third Time; after which, it goes through all the same Forms in the House of Lords, where a Man has all the same Opportunities of making his Defence, and their Lordships have as free a Liberty of Judging, as the Commons had before.

In the last Place, it comes to the Royal Assent, and there is Room for Application for Mercy, and the Bill may be after all rejected.

But, Sir, if instead of all these Checks upon the sudden Resolutions of the Judges, and all these Opportunities of Defence of the Person accus'd, a Man may be de-

stroy'd at once, by a Clause offer'd in a Committee, and tack'd to a Money Bill, or any other Bill of a more popular Kind, which the whole Nation may expect should pass, and consequently both the Lords and the Crown be depriv'd of their free Judgment; and by that Means be struck out of the Legislature, I do not see how our Constitution can be more effectually subverted.

This would be tearing up Parliaments by the Roots, and destroying, at one Blow, all that our Ancestors and we have been so long struggling to preserve.

An Act of this Nature would be a greater Iniquity than any the Directors did or could commit, and would obliterate their Offences, by conveying down to Posterity greater Crimes than they were ever guilty of.

I hope, Sir, we shall not do them such a Service at our own Expence, and therefore I am for leaving the honourable Person out of this Bill, and for going on against him, as we at first set out, in a just fair Parliamentary Way, to the End, that if he has been guilty of any Faults, he may be punish'd for them; but I am not for punishing him for other Persons Faults, much less am I for punishing him in such a monstrous, in such a violent Manner, as will declare to all the World, that we could not make good our Charge against him, but yet were resolv'd to sacrifice him, and even the Constitution itself with him.

We return now to the Debates in the House.

Mr. Neville was answer'd by Sir Joseph Jekyll, Mr. Spencer Cowper, and Mr. Freeman, who insisted, That tho' the Facts mention'd in the Preamble could not be legally prov'd, yet the House being satisfy'd in their Consciences of the Truth of those Facts, from the Evidence that had appear'd before them, the same was sufficient for that House. Sir Joseph having spoke with some Vehemence upon that Head, Mr. Neville made some smart Reflections upon him: But tho' Mr. Robert Walpole and Mr. Lechmere spoke likewise in behalf of Mr. Aislaby, yet were they not able to stem the Tide which run so strong against him, that it was carry'd, without dividing, to let the Words in the Preamble, relating to him, continue. Then upon a Debate when to proceed upon the Report of the Sufferers Bill, it was carry'd for the next Day: And the Call of the House farther adjourn'd to that Day Fortnight.

The

The next Day, June 29, Mr. London reported from the Committee to whom the Report upon the Petition of the Officers of the Regiments of Wood, Douglas, and Hamilton, who serv'd the States-General during the late War, was recommitted, the Matter, as it appear'd to them, and the Resolutions of the Committee thereupon; and the Resolutions being read a 2d Time, were agreed unto by the House as follow, viz.

1. That the States-General ought to have paid the Regiments of Douglas, Wood, and Hamilton, as they did the other Scotch Regiments in their Service; and that the said Regiments of Douglas, Wood, and Hamilton ought now to be accounted with according to the Capitulation sign'd at London the 7th of March, 1721, by Adrian Van Bor-ellen Heer of Gelder Malsen, Minister of the States-General.
2. That the same Interest be allow'd the Officers of the several Regiments of Douglas, Wood, and Hamilton, who serv'd the States-General in the late War, as the said Officers are oblig'd to pay the military Solicitors approv'd of by the said States, for Money advanc'd by the Solicitors to the said Officers and their Companies, and for the Service of the States-General, not exceeding 13 Stivers monthly for 100 Guilders for South Holland, 16 Stivers monthly for 100 Guilders for North Holland, and 6 Guilders per Ann. for 100 Guilders for the Province of Zeeland. And it was order'd, That the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill for examining, stating, and determining the Debts due to the Army, was committed, have Power to receive a Clause or Clauses pursuant to the said Resolutions.

After this, the House took into farther Consideration the Report about the Sufferers Bill, and the first Clause they went upon, was that for investing the Estates of the forfeiting Persons in Trustees, for the Use of the Publick. Mr. Arthur Moore, in a long and eloquent Speech, mov'd an Alteration of that Clause, and was seconded by Mr. Hungerford. They were answer'd by Sir Joseph Jekyll, and the latter by Mr. Lechmere, to whom the Lord Moleworth reply'd. After this, Mr. Lade, one of the Trustees nam'd in the Bill, seem'd to decline that Office, saying, That he was very easy in his Fortune, and therefore wish'd he might be excus'd from engaging in a Business, which he foresaw would be attended with great Difficulties. That he knew not what the House might expect from them; and that in so extensive, and so perplex'd

'an Affair, it was impossible to please every body.' To this the Lord *Molesworth* reply'd with some Vehemence, animadverting upon them who, in so important an Affair, appear'd Lukewarm in the Service of their Country. On the other Hand, Mr. *Robert Walpole*, Mr. *Grey Neville*, and some others, spoke for the Motion; but tho' their Design in getting the Clause alter'd, was to mulct the Directors, and others, instead of confiscating their Estates, yet they never mention'd it directly, only insinuating, that they would offer a Clause at the End of the Bill, which would more effectually answer the Purposes thereof, and bring in more Money to the Publick: But the House in general not relishing the Motion, it was dropt without dividing. Then the farther Consideration of the Report was adjourn'd to the next Day, when the House having sat till almost nine a-Clock in the Evening, they went through all the Schedules of the late Directors Estates, and agreed with the Committee, as to the Allowances given to them, except the four following, viz. Mr. *Astell*, to whom they gave 10000*l.* instead of 5000*l.* Sir *Lambert Blackwell*, who had 15000*l.* instead of 10000*l.* Sir *John Blunt* 5000*l.* instead of 1000*l.* and Mr. *Francis Hays* 5000*l.* instead of 31*l.* It was mov'd to reduce Sir *Theodore Janssen's* Allowance to 30000*l.* but upon a Division, it was carry'd by a great Majority for 50000*l.*

After this, a Clause was offer'd by Colonel *Earle*, to be added to the Bill, in favour of Mr. *Aislaby*, viz. for excepting from the Forfeiture, his Country House, Garden and Park, as also his Lady's Jewels and Household Goods which was brought up and read, and a Debate arising thereupon, the same was adjourn'd to the next Day, when after several Speeches, for and against the said Clause, it was agreed to without any Division.

This being over, the Remainder of the sitting was spent in a Debate of near three Hours upon the Question whether as the Bill stood, to vest the forfeited Estates in Trustees, or to mulct the late Directors and others, at certain Sum? A Clause for the Mulct was offer'd by Mr. *Hutcheson*, who propos'd a Million and half Sterling, Sir *Thomas Cross* mov'd for 1,400,000*l.* and several long Speeches were made by Mr. *Hungerford*, Mr. *Louder*, Mr. *Tonge*, Serjeant *Pengelly*, the Attorney General, Mr. *Robert Walpole*, Mr. *Lechmere*, Mr. *Milner*, Sir *John Eyles*, Mr. *Eade*, and some others, who were most of them for the Mulct; but not agreeing upon the Sum, the Debate was adjourn'd to the Monday following.

June 3

June 30. The Commons, in a grand Committee, went through the Bill for appointing Commissioners to examine, state, and determine the Debts due to the Army. And on the 1st of July it was order'd, that the several Books and Papers which were referr'd to the Committee of Secrecy, be deliver'd back to the Clerk of the House. Then, in a grand Committee, the Commons consider'd farther of the publick Credit of this Kingdom, particularly in Relation to the Contracts for South-Sea Stock and Subscriptions. Mr. Yonge mov'd, that the South-Sea Company might not be permitted to deliver out the Receipts for the 3d and 4th Subscriptions, which Motion was seconded by Mr. Hon. John Walpole, and spoke to by the Lord Hinchinbroke, Colonel Bladen, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Grey Neville, Mr. Hutcheson, Mr. Lechmere, and some others, but after a long Debate the Question was dropt.

Then another Motion was made by Mr. Hutcheson, *viz.* That all Contracts which should be unperform'd or not compounded by the 29th of September next, be enter'd in Books before the 1st of November next, or else be void; that no special Bail be requir'd in any Action brought upon any Contract made since the 1st of December 1719, and before the 1st Day of December 1720; and that no Execution be awarded upon any Judgment obtain'd, in any Action upon any Contract, till the End of the Session of Parliament, after the 29th of September next; which, after some Debate, was agreed to without dividing. Then another Motion was made, That all Contracts for any Subscription or Stock, which should be unperform'd before the 29th of September next, where the Seller was not when the Contract was made, or within a Time to be limited, actually possess'd of such Subscription, or Stock, shall be declar'd null and void; which was also agreed to without any Division. And the Speaker having resum'd the Chair, the Report of those Resolutions was put off till the Wednesday following.

July 3. Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue out his Warrant for a new Writ for electing a Knight of the Shire for the County of Surrey, in the Room of Denzil Onslow, Esq; deceas'd. After which, the House resum'd the adjourn'd Debate upon the Clause offer'd the Thursday before by Mr. Knight, to be added to the Sufferers Bill, *viz.* That the Estate of which the late Mr. Craggs, senior, was possess'd in October 1719, be vested in the Hands of the Trustees appointed by this Bill to dispose of the Estates of the late Directors; which being strenuously oppos'd by the

the Court Party, was, upon a Division, carry'd in the Negative by 104 Voices against 90. Then Sir John Eyles propos'd, that a Clause for vesting the Estates of the forfeiting Persons in themselves, and only laying a Mulct upon them, might be read, which being done accordingly, Sir Thomas Cross, spoke to it, and suggested, that it were more advantageous to the Publick, either to mulct the Directors, or to allow them 15 per Cent. out of their Estates for prompt Payment; but this being warmly oppos'd by Mr. Jessop, Mr. Milner, Sir Nathaniel Gould, and the Lord Moleworth, the Motion for reading the said Clause a second Time was rejected with Disdain, and without a Division; and some other Amendments were made to the Bill, which was order'd to be engross'd.

Mr. Controller having the next Day acquainted the Commons, that Nathaniel Wilkinson had been apprehended pursuant to the Proclamation issu'd out against him, it was resolv'd to address his Majesty, to return his Majesty the Thanks of the House for his great Care in causing the said Wilkinson to be apprehended, and to desire that he might be deliver'd into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms. Then Mr. Robert Walpole mov'd, and it was thereupon order'd, that a Bill be brought in For preventing the bringing in Infection by clandestine running of Goods. After which Mr. Treby reported the Amendments made to the Bill for appointing Commissioners for stating the Debts due to the Army, which being agreed to, the Bill was order'd to be engross'd.

July 5. The Lord Hinchinbroke from the Committee appointed to enquire into the Authors, Contrivers, Printers and Publishers of the seditious and traitorous Libel, entitled, *The Weekly Journal, or Saturday's Post, with the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestick*, Saturday, May 27 1721; and of all other seditious and traitorous Libels which tend to raise Discontent and Disaffection in the Minds of his Majesty's Subjects, acquainting the House That the said Nathaniel Wilkinson, now in Custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending this House, having been brought before the said Committee in order to be examin'd in the most solemn Manner, he had (in Contempt of this House) positively refus'd to be so examin'd.

Hereupon it was order'd, 1. That the said Nathaniel Wilkinson be (for his said Contempt) committed close Prisoner to his Majesty's Prison of Newgate, during the Pleasure of this House.

2. That

2. That the said *Nathaniel Wilkinson* be not permitted to have the Use of Pen, Ink, or Paper; and that no Person be admitted to come to him without the Leave of this House.

3. That Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrants accordingly.

Then Mr. *Farrer*, from the grand Committee on publick Credit, reported several Resolutions, which (with an Amendment to one of them) were agreed unto by the House as follow, viz.

1. That all Contracts for the Sale or Purchase of Subscriptions or Stock of the *South-Sea Company*, or any other Company or Corporation, or pretended Company or Corporation, which shall be unperform'd or not compounded on or before the 29th Day of *September* next, be enter'd in Books to be kept for that Purpose by the respective Companies or Corporations, before the 1st Day of *November* next, or else to be void; and that such Entries shall expresse for whose Use and Benefit such Contracts were made.

2. That no special Bail be requir'd in any Action brought, or to be brought, upon any Contract made, since the 1st Day of *December* 1719, and before the 1st Day of *December* 1720, for the Sale or Purchase of any Subscription or Stock of the *South-Sea Company*, or any other Company or Corporation, or pretended Company or Corporation.

3. That no Execution be awarded upon any Judgment obtain'd, or to be obtain'd in any Action brought, or to be brought upon any Contract, for the Sale or Purchase of any Subscription or Stock of the *South-Sea Company*, or any other Company or Corporation, or pretended Company or Corporation, until the End of the Session of Parliament, which shall be next after the 29th Day of *September* next.

4. That all Contracts for the Sale or Purchase of any Subscription or Stock of the *South-Sea Company*, or any other Company or Corporation, which shall be unperform'd or not compounded on or before the 29th Day of *September* next, where the Seller, or the Person on whose behalf such Contract was made, was not, at the Time of such Contract, or within a Time to be limited, actually declar'd of, or entitled to such Subscription or Stock, shall be declar'd null and void.

5. That an Address be presented to his Majesty, humbly representing to his Majesty the State of the publick Credit of this Kingdom; and to lay before his Majesty the several Resolutions of this House of the 3d of *May*,

and 9th and 13th of *June* last, and of this *Day*, relating thereto: And a Committee was appointed to draw up the said Address, of which *Robert Walpole*, Esq; was chosen Chairman.

July 6. The Bill for appointing Commissioners for stating the Debts due to the Army, was read the 3d Time, past, and sent up to the Lords: And on the 7th a Complaint being made to the House, that *John Allen* and Captain *Burrington* had insulted, or otherwise affronted *Nicholas Philpot*, Esq; a Member of this House, in Contempt of, and in Breach of the Privilege of this House, the said *John Allen* and Captain *Burrington* were order'd into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms. Then the engross'd Sufferers Bill was read a 3d Time with a new Title, viz. a Bill for raising Money upon the Estates of the late Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors, &c. which, with other Amendments, was pass'd and sent up to the Lords by Mr. *Clayton*. It is observable, that after the 3d Reading over of the whole Bill, which took up above two Hours, Mr. *Milner* propos'd a Rider to be added to it, importing, that the Household Goods, Plate, Linen, &c. of the Directors might be excepted out of the Bill; but his Motion was rejected with Disdain, which prevented the offering of some others that were ready to be propos'd in Favour of the late Directors; one in particular, to empower them to compound such Debts as were owing to them either at Home or Abroad.



J A M A I C A, &c.

ABout the Beginning of *June* the Lord *Carteret*, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Lords Commissioners of Trade, receiv'd Letters from the Governor of *Bermudas*, giving a melancholy Account of the Havock and Depredations committed by the Pirates about the *Leeward Islands*; and, in particular, that they had taken by Surprise a *French Man of War* of 40 Guns, on Board of which was the *French Governor* of *Martinico*, whom they immediately hung up, with the Captain and several of his Men: That they had also taken a *Dutch Ship* of 30 Guns, and several other Ships bound to the *Leeward Islands*; and that their Numbers were increas'd to 1500. To this Purpose we shall insert here the following Account.

Extra

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Andrew Kingston, Commander of the *Lloyd Galley*, carrying 12 Guns and 18 Men, who sail'd in February last from London for the Island of Jamaica.

St. Christophers, April 24, 1721.

S I R,

I Am sorry to give you this Account of my great Misfortune in this Voyage: On the 26th of March I made the Island of *Deziada* about 11 a Clock at Noon, and soon after I saw two Sail standing the same Course as I did. I made the best of my Way from 'em; but about eight at Night they came a long-side of me: I was then about four Leagues from *Antegoa*; they fir'd at me, being Pirates, one a Ship of 36 Guns, 250 Men, and 50 Negroes, the other a Brigantine of 18 Guns, 46 Men, and 20 Negroes: These I could not withstand. They had been but two Days upon that Station before they saw me, and are both under the Command of *John Roberts*. They carry'd me into *Bermuda*, there kept me five Days, and what of the Cargo was not fit for their Service, they threw over-board: They took away most of my Rigging and Sails, all my Anchors, Blocks, Provisions, Powder, small Arms, &c. and 12 of my Men, and then carry'd me to the Northward, that I might not come into these Islands to give an Account of them; and the 1st of this Instant they left me in a very sad Condition.

The next Day I met a *French* Pirate Sloop of six Guns and 63 Men; they took my Ship from me with the rest of my Men, and most of the Passengers, and put me, my Boy, and seven Passengers into a Sloop they had taken about six Hours before: That Sloop landed me upon the *Virginia* Islands, where I staid five Days before I could get a Passage to this Place.

In coming hither I met the *Rose* Man of War, and gave the Commander an Account of these Pirates, who went in Search of the *French* Men, but could hear nothing of them; so that having been eleven Days on board the *Rose*, I was landed here.

I hope the Ships bound from *London* to *Jamaica* soon after me, may escape the said *Roberts*, for he designs to keep that Station, and destroy all the Ships that come to these Islands which may fall into his Hands. They left me without any Manner of Cloathing; and *Roberts* brought my Brother (chief Mate) to the Gears, and whipt him

him within an Inch of his Life, by Reason he had conceal'd two Gold Rings in his Pocket. This is the dismal Account I am to give of this Voyage. Yours, &c.

A. Kingston.

P. S. At this Place are several Pirates in Prison, which run away with Merchant-Ships Boats from *Antegoa*, and were taken at *Santa Cruz*, an Island not inhabited: It is thought they will not be hang'd, which makes a great many Pirates about these Islands.

Some Months before, Sir *Nicholas Lawes*, Governor of *Jamaica*, caus'd the following Proclamation to be publish'd.

By the King,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS several Treasons, Piracies, and Robberies have been lately committed on the High Seas adjoining to our said Island of *Jamaica* by the Subjects of *Great Britain*, and particularly by *Nicholas Brown* and *Christopher Winter*, late of our said Island, Mariners, to the great Damage of our Subjects inhabiting the same, and though we have used such Methods as we thought most effectual for the taking and suppressing of the said Traytors, Pirates, and Robbers, yet we having such Acts of Villany in the utmost Abhorrence, and for the greater Encouragement of such Persons of our Subjects as shall be active in the apprehending the said *Nicholas Brown* and *Christopher Winter*, so that they, or either of them may be brought to Justice, we have thought fit, by and with the Advice of our Council of our said Island, to issue this our Royal Proclamation; and do hereby promise, that in Case any Person or Persons shall discover or seize, or cause to be discover'd or seiz'd, the said *Nicholas Brown* and *Christopher Winter*, or either of them, so as they may be brought to Justice, such Person or Persons so making such Discovery or Seizure, or causing or procuring such Discovery or Seizure to be made, shall have and receive the Rewards following, viz. for the said *Nicholas Brown* 500*l.* of current Money of *Jamaica*, and for the said *Christopher Winter* 300*l.* like Money, which said several Sums our Receiver-General for the Time being is hereby directed and requir'd to pay accordingly. Given at *St. Jago de la Vega*, October 21, 1720, witness his Excellency Sir *Nicholas Lawes*, Kt. our Captain-General and Governor, Sec.

Four Days after (October 25, 1720) Sir Nicholas Lanes made the following Speech to the honourable Assembly of Jamaica, viz.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,
I Had sent for you sooner after the late Prorogation of your own begetting, but that I find by Experience; you are all too wise for me to think of talking you into any Thing that I would have you do, though never so apparently your Interest and Duty so to do.

And I wish you were all so prudent and discreet, as not to be talk'd out of what you ought to do, in Justice to your Country, and Duty to his Majesty; and that by false Reasoning and mistaken Politicks.

I am at length convinc'd, that there are some who would be glad to continue the old Breaches, or to see or make Divisions among us, and 'tis not to be wonder'd, that those who obstinately refuse to serve the King and Country, will be active in doing Mischief; but I would have those Gentlemen remember by what Tenure they hold their Lands, and know under whose Influence and Protection they enjoy, at least, their Well-being; but good Patriots, such as I hope you will appear to be, know how to govern themselves on such Occasions, and *Wisdom will be ever justify'd by her Children.*

Gentlemen and Brother Planters, let it suffice that I can say for myself, I have been known to your Fathers, and am not unacquainted with most of you; and that my Interest, with my Posterity's, stands upon the same Foundation with yours; and therefore I can have no Design or Views, otherwise than what I must be equally concern'd with you in the Event.

I have done all Things in my Power to settle the present and future Peace and Prosperity of this Island, and wish you had all join'd with me in the same Measures. I may be allow'd to say what your own Journals will shew, to my Honour, that I have pointed out to you, Gentlemen, many more Particulars for the publick Welfare, Security, and Advantage of the Country, than ever any of my Predecessors did.

And now I challenge your whole Body to propose to, and lay before me any Thing, that you in your Wisdom can desire or devise, for your own Good, and the real Interest of this Island, consistent with my Duty, and his Majesty's

Majesty's just Prerogative to grant, that I will not heartily concur with you in.

I must once more recommend to your Consideration, the State and Condition of the Revenues, which shew, were it out of Debt, (as on the contrary it is much incumber'd, and its Credit sunk) how impossible it is for the Government to perform any one Act of Service upon that Footing; and you must be sensible, that the Country is not to be preserv'd in Peace, nor the Rights and Liberties of the People protected, without your generously supporting the just Authority and Dignity of the Crown; and as his Majesty justly expects that from you, for your own Good and Preservation, so now is your Time to demonstrate your Loyalty to the King, and Zeal for your Country's Service, more by Acts and Deeds, than by common Professions and Addresses.

And I hope, for all our Sakes, you will readily fall into that Duty in the ordinary and usual Way, agreeable to our happy Constitution, otherwise it may be easily foreseen, without the Spirit of Prophecy, that his Majesty's most wise and able Ministers will rightly counsel and inform him, how, and by what Ways and Means he may make his Government easy here, and his People truly happy under it; and I know we are all in Love with *English* Laws.

But were I capable, or might be thought worthy of advising you, it should be, not to contend with the King and Ministry, or kick against the Pricks, but to prefer Obedience before Sacrifice, which I am confident would be most acceptable and grateful to his sacred Majesty, and in Consequence make us the happiest Subjects in all his Dominions.

Robert Baillie, Secretary.

The General Assembly was after this adjourn'd to the 19th of January, 17th.

Letters from *St. Jago de la Vega*, and from *Port Royal* in *Jamaica* of the 20th and 21st of February, which arriv'd here about the Beginning of this Month, brought the following Accounts of Sir *Nicholas Lawes's* farther Endeavours to suppress the Pirates in those Parts.

A Letter from his Excellency Sir Nicholas Lawes, Governor of
Jamaica, to the Alcaldes of Trinidad in Cuba.

Gentlemen,

THE frequent Depredations, Robberies, and other Acts
of Hostility, which are daily committed on the
King my Royal Master's Subjects by Banditties, who pre-
tend to have a Commission from you, and in reality are
shelter'd under you, is the Occasion of my sending the
Bearer, Capt. Chamberlain, Commander of his Majesty's
Ship *Happy Snow*, to demand Satisfaction for the Robberies your
People have committed on the King's Subjects of this
Island, by those Traytors *Nicholas Brown* and *Christopher
Winter*, to whom you have given Protection. These Pro-
ceedings are not only a Breach of the Law of Nations,
but must appear to the World of a very extraordinary
Nature, when consider'd, that the Subjects of a Prince
in Amity with another, should encourage such vile Practi-
ces. I have had long Patience, and declined using any
violent Measures to obtain Satisfaction, hoping the Cessa-
tion of Arms, so happily concluded between our Sovereigns,
would have put a Stop to these Disorders; but
I find the Port of *Trinidad* a Receptacle to Villains of all
Nations.

I therefore assure you, in the King my Master's Name,
that if I meet with any of your Rogues upon the Coast
of this Island, they shall be hang'd without Mercy: I
demand of you to make ample Satisfaction to Capt. Cham-
berlain, for all the Negroes which the said *Brown* and
Winter have taken from this Island since the Suspension of
Arms, and that you will deliver up to the Bearer, such
Englishmen as are detain'd at *Trinidad*, and that you will
refrain granting Commissions to, or suffer any such no-
torious Villains to be equipp'd from your Port, otherwise,
those I can meet with, shall be treated as Pirates.

A Letter from Mr. Joseph Laws, Lieutenant of his Majesty's
Ship *Happy Snow*, to the Alcaldes of Trinidad.

Gentlemen,

I Am sent by Commodore *Vernon*, Commander in Chief
of all his Majesty's Ships in the *West Indies*, to de-
mand, in the King our Master's Name, all the Vessels,
with their Effects, &c. and also the Negroes taken from
Jamaica since the Cessation of Arms, likewise all English-
men

men now detain'd, or otherwise remaining in your Port of *Trinidado*, particularly *Nicholas Brown* and *Christopher Winter*, both of them being Traytors, Pirates, and common Enemies to all Nations; and the said Commodore hath order'd me to acquaint you, that he is surpriz'd that the Subjects of a Prince in Amity and Friendship with another, should give Countenance to such notorious Villains. In Expectation of your immediate Compliance, I am, Gentlemen,

Off of the River *Trinidado*, Feb. 8, 1720.

Your humble Servant,
Joseph Laws.

The Answer of the Alcaldes of Trinidado to Mr. Laws's Letter.

Capt. Laws,

IN Answer to yours this serves to acquaint you, that neither in this City nor Port are there any Negroes or Vessels which have been taken at your Island of *Jamaica*, nor on that Coast, since the Cessation of Arms; and what Vessels have been taken since that Time, have been for trading in an unlawful Commerce on this Coast; and as for those *English* Fugitives you mention, they are here as other Subjects of our Lord the King, being brought voluntarily to our holy Catholick Faith, and have receiv'd the Water of Baptism; but if they should prove Rogues, and should not comply with their Duty, in which they are bound at present, then they shall be chastiz'd according to the Ordinance of our King, whom God preserve. And we beg you will weigh Anchor as soon as possible, and leave this Port and its Coasts, because upon no Account you shall be suffer'd to Trade, or any Thing else, for we are resolv'd not to admit thereof. God preserve you. We kiss your Hand.

Trinidado, Feb.
8, 1720.

Sign'd,
Hieronimo de Fuentes.
Benette Alfonso del Manantle.

Mr. Laws's Reply to the Alcaldes Letter.

Gentlemen,

YOUR refusing to deliver up the Subjects of the King my Master is somewhat surprizing, it being in a Time of Peace, and the detaining them consequently against the Law of Nations: Notwithstanding your trifling Pretence, (for which you have no Foundation but to forge an Excuse to prevent my making any Enquiry into the Truth of the Facts I have alledg'd in my former

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I must tell you, my Resolutions are to stay on the Coast till I have made Reprisals; and should I meet any Vessels belonging to your Port, shall not treat them as the Subjects of the Crown of Spain, but as Pirates, finding it a Part of your Religion in this Place to protect such Villains. I am, Gentlemen,

Off of the River Tri- Your humble Servant,
nidado, Feb. 8, 1720. Joseph Laws,

The Answer of one of the Alcaldes to Mr. Laws's Reply.

Capt. Laws,

YOU may assure yourself I will never be wanting in the Duty of my Post. The Prisoners that are here are not in Prison, but only kept here to be sent to the Governor of the Havana. If you (as you say) command at Sea, I command a shore. If you treat the Spaniards you should happen to take as Pirates, I will do the same by every one of your People I can take up. I will not be wanting to good Manners, if you'll do the same. I can likewise act the Soldier, if any Occasion should offer that Way, for I have very good People here for that Purpose. If you pretend any Thing else, you may execute it on this Coast. God preserve you. I kiss your Hand.

Trinidad, Feb. Sign'd,
20, 1720. Benette Alfonso del Mancano.

We will conclude this Account of the Pirates with the following Extract.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Mackra, dated at Bombay, Nov. 16, 1720, about the Pirates taking his Ship Cassandra, bound to the East Indies.

WE arriv'd the 25th of July last, in Company of the Greenwich, at Juanna, (an Island not far from Madagascar) and putting in there to refresh our Men, we found 14 Pirates that came in their Canoes from the Island Mayotta, where the Pirate Ship to which they belong'd, viz. The Indian Queen, of 250 Tons, 28 Guns, and 90 Men, commanded by Capt. Oliver de la Bouche, bound from the Guinea Coast to the East Indies, had been bulg'd and lost. They said they left the Captain, and 40 of their Men, building a new Vessel to proceed on their wicked Design. Capt. Kirby and I concluding it might be of great Service to the East India Company to destroy

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such

such a Nest of Rogues, were ready to sail for that Purpose the 17th of *August*, about 8 a-Clock in the Morning, when we discover'd two Pirate Ships standing into the Bay of *Juanna*, one of 34 and the other of 30 Guns. I immediately went on Board the *Greenwich*, where they seem'd very diligent in Preparations for an Engagement, and I left Capt. Kirby with mutual Promises of standing by each other. I then unmoor'd, got under Sail, and brought two Boats a-Head to tow me close to the *Greenwich*, but he being open to a Valley, had a Breeze, and made the best of his Way from me, which an *Offender* in our Company of 22 Guns seeing, did the same, tho' the Captain had promis'd heartily to engage with us, and I believe would have been as good as his Word, if Capt. Kirby had kept his. About half an Hour after 12 I call'd several Times to the *Greenwich* to bear down to our Assistance, and fir'd Shot at him, but to no Purpose: For tho' we did not doubt but he would join us, because when he got about a League from us, he brought his Ship too, and look'd on, yet both he and the *Offender* basely deserted us, and left us engag'd with barbarous inhuman Enemies, with their black and bloody Flags hanging over us, without the least Appearance of escaping being cut to Pieces. But God in his good Providence determin'd otherwise; for notwithstanding their Superiority, we engag'd them both about three Hours, during which, the biggest receiv'd some Shot betwixt Wind and Water, which made her keep off a little to stop her Leaks. The other endeavour'd all she could to board us, by rowing with her Oars, being within half a Ship's Length of us above an Hour, but by good Fortune we shot all her Oars to Pieces, which prevented them, and by Consequence sav'd our Lives.

About four a-Clock, most of the Officers and Men posted on the Quarter-Deck being kill'd and wounded, the largest Ship making up to us with all Diligence, being still within a Cable's Length of us, often giving us a Broadside, and no Hopes of Capt. Kirby's coming to our Assistance, we endeavour'd to run a-shore; and tho' we drew four Foot Water more than the Pirate, it pleas'd God that he stuck fast on a higher Ground than we hap- pily fell in with, so was disappointed a second Time from boarding us. Here we had a more violent Engagement than before. All my Officers, and most of my Men, behav'd with unexpected Courage, and as we had a considerable Advantage by having a Broadside to his

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Bow, we did him great Damage, so that had Capt. Kirby come in then, I believe we should have taken both, for we had one of 'em sure; but the other Pirate (who was still firing at us) seeing the *Greenwich* did not offer to assist us, he supply'd his Concert with three Boats full of fresh Men.

About five in the Evening the *Greenwich* stood clear away to Sea, leaving us struggling hard for Life in the very Jaws of Death, which the other Pirate that was a-board seeing, got a Warp out, and was haling under our Stern; by which Time many of my Men being kill'd and wounded, and no Hopes left us from being all murder'd by enrag'd barbarous Conquerors, I order'd all that could to get into the Long Boat under Cover of the Smoak of our Guns, so that what some did in Boats, and others by swimming, most of us that were able got a-shore by seven a-Clock. When the Pirates came a-board, they cut three of our wounded Men to Pieces. I, with a few of my People, made what Haste I could to the King's Town, 25 Miles from us, where I arriv'd next Day almost dead with Fatigue and Loss of Blood, having been sorely wounded in the Head by a Musket Ball.

At this Town I heard that the Pirates had offer'd 10000 Dollars to the Country People to bring me in, which many of 'em would have accepted, only they knew the King and all his chief People were in my Interest. Meantime I caus'd a Report to be spread that I was dead of my Wounds, which much abated their Fury. About ten Days after, being pretty well recover'd, and hoping the Malice of our Enemies was nigh over, I begun to consider the dismal Condition we were reduc'd to, being in a Place where we had no Hopes of getting a Passage Home, all of us in a Manner naked, not having had Time to get another Shirt, or a Pair of Shoes.

Having obtain'd Leave to go on Board the Pirates, and a Promise of Safety, several of the Chief of 'em knew me, and some of them had sail'd with me, which I found of great Advantage; because, notwithstanding their Promise, some of 'em would have cut me, and all that would not enter with them, to Pieces, had it not been for the chief Captain, *Edward England*, and some others I knew. They talk'd of burning one of their Ships, which we had so entirely disabled, as to be no farther useful to them, and to fit the *Cassandra* in her Room; but in the End, I manag'd my Tack so well, that they made me a Present of the said Master'd Ship, which

was Dutch built, call'd the *Fancy*, about 300 Tun, and also 129 Bales of the Company's Cloth, tho' they would not give me a Rag of my own Cloaths.

They sail'd the 3^d of *September*, and with Jury Masts, and such old Sails as they left me, I made a Shift to do the like on the 8th, together with 43 of my Ship's Crew, including 2 Passengers, and 12 Soldiers, having but five Tun of Water on board; and after a Passage of 48 Days, I arriv'd here *October* 26, almost naked and starv'd, having been reduc'd to a Pint of Water a Day, and almost in Despair of ever seeing Land, by Reason of the Calms we met with between the Coast of *Arabia* and *Malabar*. — We had in all 13 Men kill'd, and 24 wounded, and we were told that we had destroy'd about 90 or 100 of the Pirates. When they left us, they were about 300 Whites, and 80 Blacks in both Ships. I am perswaded, had our Concert the *Greenwich* done his Duty, we had destroy'd both of 'em, and got 200,000*l.* for our Owners and selves, whereas to his deserting us the Loss of the *Cassandra* may be justly imputed. I have deliver'd all the Bales that were given me into the Company's Warehouse, for which the Governor and Council have order'd me a Reward. Our Governor Mr. *Boon*, who is extreme kind and civil to me, had order'd me Home with this Packery, but Capt. *Harvey*, who had a prior Promise, being come in with the Fleet, goes in my Room. The Governor has promis'd me a Country Voyage to help to make up my Losses, and would have me stay to go Home with him next Year.

We will fill up the remaining Pages of this *Register* with several remarkable Occurrences as well Foreign as Domestick, beginning with the following Phænomenon which appear'd at *St. Malo* in *France* on the 1st of *March* last, about 10 at Night, and is related as follows.

THE Moon, which was but two Days old, look'd three Times bigger than ordinary at that Age, red as Fire, and in a surprizing Agitation. There issu'd from between the two Horns of it, a white Bar very luminous, and twice as broad as the common Rainbow. This Bar pointing Eastward, was continually travers'd at Distances, by an infinite Number of blue, green, and red Flames, incessantly ascending and descending. This first Representation lasted till near eleven a-Clock, when the Moon seem'd to hurry towards the West.

After

Afterwards there appear'd in the South East a Star of an extraordinary Magnitude and Brightness, which plac'd itself almost on the Edge of the white Bar, whose superior Light eclips'd all the Fires that came near it, except this Star, which shone near an Hour in full Splendour, but then disappear'd by little and little, assuming the Colour and Form of a Coal.

Then all the Flames appear'd again upon the white Bar, with a greater Agitation than before, and extended themselves on all Sides. It was light enough to read the smallest Writing; the Firmament w.^s Starry, the Air temperate, and there was no Agitation but in the Fires about the Bar, which seem'd to be shaken after a strange Manner. This beautiful Vision continu'd till near two a-Clock in the Morning, and then all went out, the Stars not excepted, and the blackest Night succeeded on a sudden, as if a Curtain had been drawn between Heaven and Earth.

According to other Advices, this Phenomenon began and ended at *Rennes* an Hour sooner than at *St. Malo*. It was seen the same Day at *Bourges*, *la Fleche*, *Nimeguen*, and other Places, and it might have been seen at *Paris*, had it not been for a great Mist, which hinder'd the curious Observers from discovering any Thing more in the Horizon than a faint Light.

The following is an Account of a Sea Monster, given to the Regent by the Captain and two Pilots of a *French* Ship, who saw and hunted it; 'tis suppos'd to-be of the same Kind with that kill'd in 1717 by *M. Caron*, upon the Shoals of *Boulogne*. The Regent order'd a Draught of it to made, and repositd in the Archives of *Paris*, with the Description.

ON the 18th of *August*, 1720, there appear'd in the Gulph of *Bonaventura*, in *South America*, a Sea Monster, with a Head like a Spaniel, great Teeth, fiery Eyes, smooth Hair, a great flat Nose, Hands, Arms, and Shoulders, and every Motion like ours; a brown Skin, Nurse's Chest, and that which distinguishes Sexes, like a Horse's: He seem'd to be about eight Foot high: He came so near the Ship from ten to twelve a-Clock, that one might have almost taken him by the Hand, if he had been willing. The Captain try'd the Harping-Iron at him twice, but he escap'd by plunging. Soon after he appear'd again, and swam off like a Man bathing. Then he

he came near again, rose out of the Water as high as his Knees, and after doing what the Seamen took very ill, disappear'd for good.

The third Particular made a more frightful Appearance and is related as follows:

Extract of a Letter from Mr. John Biss, dated at Madras March 4. N. S.

A Prodigy hath lately happen'd about the Island of *Tercera*, 17 Leagues distant S. E. from it, in about the 12th to the 20th of November last, by Fires which break out on the Surface of the Sea, with a most violent Impetuosity, throwing up Pumice-Stones, and other Combustibles, and hath form'd an Island of three Leagues long and as many broad, having considerable Heights and Mountainous, with five Vulcanoes, making a most hideous Noise like Thunder, or great Guns, and a Cloud proceeding from it, breaking into small Rain of Sand instead of Water. This Prodigy was first seen on the 12th of the said Month by a Ship's Crew belonging to this Island, coming from *Brazil*, who thought at first it had been a Water-Spout; but coming nearer it, saw a prodigious Flashing of Fire, which smelt of Brimstone, and heard a most astonishing Noise; afterward a vast Quantity of Fish was perceiv'd dead on the Sea, and appear'd broil'd; sailing a little farther, they met such Quantity of Pumice-Stones, that it was hardly possible to make Way through them; at the said Time they did not discern Land; but it made to them as a Cloud of Fire and Smoke on the Surface of the Sea, for about half a League in Length, and the said Cloud ascending into the Air, distill'd into Showers of Rain, which brought abundance of Sand on their Ship's Deck, and being nigh the Flashing of Fire, and hearing the Noise, they were under great Consternation; but it pleas'd God to send them a little Breeze of Wind that brought them from it, and at that Time it appear'd to be nothing of Land above Water, but now, by Description of Mr. John Robinson, Master of a Pink Snow of *Piscaraz*, who sail'd round it on the 20th of December, it is become a considerable Island, as aforesaid; and they were so very nigh it becalm'd, that the Ashes proceeding from the vast Fire fell on their Deck, and they were in no small Danger thereby. The Govern

of *Tercera* told the said Captain *Robinson*, that the eruption happen'd on the 20th of *November*, and that it caus'd a great Earthquake in the said Island, which threw down a great many Houses in the City of *Angra*, and the adjacent Parts.

We do not pretend that what follows is a Prodigy, yet it is so extraordinary, that it deserves to be inserted here.

MADAM *de Tourville*, Wife to the Count *de Tourville*, Son to the late Marechal of that Name, having plantarily parted from her Husband in a little Time after her Marriage, was afterwards brought to Bed as she call'd a Boy, whom she caus'd to be privately christen'd by the Name of *Michael of the Desert*. This Lady being reconcil'd to her Husband in some Years after, return'd home to his House, and had a second Son, whom the other always look'd upon to be his eldest. At length she contriv'd some Means for bringing *Michael of the Desert* into the Family, where he was permitted to dine at the same Table with the Count and herself, but otherwise he was respected only as a Stranger till she dy'd, and then he was excluded that Privilege, and regarded no otherwise than as a Domestick. The Count *de Tourville* having the younger Brother, who thought himself to be the sole Heir, immediately enter'd into the Possession of the Family Estate; but *Michael of the Desert* was not, it seems, wholly uninform'd of his Birthright, and upon his Brother's refusing him a reasonable Pension for his Life, had Recourse to Law for recovering of his Estate, and the Case coming before the Parliament of *Rouen*, they declar'd him Heir. The young Count *de Tourville* presented a Petition to the King's Council of State, to have Judgment against the Decree made by the Parliament of *Rouen*; but the Council gave Sentence on the Matter, and notwithstanding the great Solicitations of the Count, his Petition was set by, and the Decree of the Parliament was confirm'd in Council by 27 Voices against 26, and *Michael of the Desert* is now in Possession of 35000 Livres a Year, which the Count *de Tourville* might have preserv'd, by allowing out of it a slender Pension at the Beginning.

Before

Before we leave these uncommon Accidents, we will add the following Account written from *Ferrara* in the Ecclesiastical State, of the 20th of *August* last.

ABRAM, the famous Rabbi of the Tribe of *Levi* who dy'd long ago with the Reputation of a great Prophet, and whose Writings are held in mighty Veneration by the modern *Hebrews*, left a Prophecy, That 4333 Years after the Birth of the Patriarch *Abraham* (which, according to their Calculation, happens this present Year) the Messiah, whom they expect, shall be born of a Virgin, to deliver, by his Blood, the *Jewish* Nation from the Captivity they have been in ever since the Destruction of *Jerusalem*; that on the Day of his Birth which should be likewise that of his Death, a famous King, reveal'd by Inspiration, shall be chosen, to reunite under his Command the dispers'd Nation, to lead them to their future Conquests, and render them renown'd by the total Destruction of the Christians. Some *Jews* of the City being possess'd with a Belief, that they should see the Accomplishment of this Prophecy, prepar'd some Time ago in their Synagogue all the Materials that were enjoin'd for anointing the future King, whom the Spirit was to proclaim to them. As to the Messiah, Chance furnish'd them with a probable Object of their Hopes: Some Soldiers of the Garrison having found early in the Morning a new born Infant wrapt in Swadling-Cloaths, and laid decently in a Basket, in one of the Streets, carry'd it to the Palace to the Cardinal Legate, who, after having caus'd it to be baptiz'd, order'd it to be deliver'd to the Directors of the Hospital: The Chiefs of the Synagogue hearing this News, immediately appointed four skilful Midwives to search all the *Jewish* Virgins, in order to discover if any of them had been so happy as to be the Mother of that desir'd Infant; one of them brought upon her all the requisite Tokens, and on the Report of the Matrons, the Chief of the *Jews* went to the Hospital to reclaim this Infant, whom it was not thought fit to deliver to them on Proofs of such a Nature. This Method not having succeeded, they had Recourse to another. One of the *Sbirri* of this City, who is very poor, and whose Wife was ready to Lye-in, sold them before hand for 40 Gold Ducats; the Guild his Wife should bring forth in Case it were a Male. According to the Prophecy the *Jews* were to be Masters of the City where the p

ended Messiah should be born, or at least were to have some Mark of Authority there. Colonel *de Medici*, our then Governor, and the Adjutant *Nicholi*, who suspected nothing of their Design, seem'd to give an Ear to their Enthusiasm, and upon Payment of the Sum of 50,000 crowns ready Money, deliver'd to them, for some Hours only, the Keys of one of the Gates; but upon Condition that they should not open it. On the Day appointed, the Rabbi, follow'd by 12 of the Chief of the *Jews*, came to this Gate, to which he laid Claim, and omitted not to take Notice of so evident a Proof of Sovereignty. Two Hours after, the Assembly repair'd to their Synagogue, whither the *Sbirri's* Infant had been before carry'd, and where, after having shut the Doors, the Babe was sacrific'd. His Viens being open'd, and his Blood pour'd, they kneaded with it unleaven'd Bread, which was distributed to the Assistants, and then they burnt the Body. This barbarous Ceremony being ended, one of the Assembly, whose Name is *Felix Coen*, after having been saluted, anointed, and crown'd as King by the Rabbi, was acknowledg'd as such by the rest of the Assembly. This Affair had been kept very secret, and the Grand Inquisitor had no Notice of it till the Day of this horrid Sacrifice, when he went in Person to the Synagogue, where he found the Throne still standing, and caus'd the new King *Felix Coen*, the Rabbi, and the Chief of the *Jews* to be secur'd, and carry'd to Prison, where they were laid in Irons, and will soon be brought to Punishment.

Having in the last Register given an Account of the Ceremonies observ'd in the Election of a Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, we will here insert the Ceremony of admitting the Prelate of that Order; as it is lately practis'd in the Person of Dr. *Charles Trimmel*, Lord Bishop of *Winchester*.

On the 23d of *August*, his Majesty having order'd a Chapter of the most Noble Order of the Garter to be held at *Kensington*, and being pleas'd according to his Prerogative to dispence with that Branch of the Statutes which requires the Presence of six Knights Companions, his Majesty being attended by four Knights Companions, all in the Mantles of the Order, enter'd into the Chapel-Room, where his Majesty being seated in a Chair of State at the upper End of the Table, and the Knights

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plac'd in Chairs, according to the Situation of their Stalls in the Royal Chapel at *Windsor*, Garter King at Arms with Reverence acquainted the Sovereign, that the Bishop of *Winchester* attended at the Door, and humbly besought his Majesty that he might be admitted to the Office of Prelate of this most Noble Order; and his Majesty being pleas'd to command that the Lord Bishop should be introduced into the Chapter, accordingly the Lord Bishop being at the Door, in his Episcopal Habit, was introduc'd between Garter on his Lordship's Right Hand, carrying the Letters Patents of Confirmation under the Great Seal and the Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod on his Lordship's Left Hand, bearing on a Velvet Grimfon Cushion the Mantle and Badge belonging to the Prelate; who proceeded up with Reverences towards his Majesty, seated on the Chair of State; where Garter on his Knee presented to the Sovereign the said Letters Patents, which the Sovereign re-deliver'd to Garter, commanding him to read the same; and then his Lordship was invested with the Mantle by the Black Rod, and his Lordship kneeling down, his Majesty put the Badge of the Office of Prelate about his Neck; who continuing kneeling the Oath of that Office was, at the Sovereign's Command, read to the Prelate by Garter, the Black Rod bearing the Gospels; and the Prelate having kiss'd his Majesty's Hand, and being congratulated by the Knights Companions, Garter, by the Sovereign's Command, call'd over the Names of the Knights Companions present, beginning with the Juniors, and then the Procession to the Sovereign's Bedchamber was in the following Order, the Knights whose Companions were absent going first, viz.

The Earl of *Sunderland*.

The Duke of *Montague* on the Left Hand, and the Duke of *St. Albans* together.

The Duke of *Bolton*.

The Usher of the Black Rod on the Left Hand, and Garter King of Arms, together, in their Mantles and respective Badges.

The Prelate of the Order

The SOVEREIGN.

About the Beginning of *August* the Experiment of inoculating the Small-Pox, (an Operation practis'd in Turkey and other Eastern Parts of the World, to prevent the dismal Effects of that dangerous Distemper) was try'd

New

operate on seven condemn'd Criminals, with Probability of Success: Therefore to give some Account of this Operation, we will here insert a remarkable Letter from Emanuel Timonius, dated at Constantinople in September 1713, which had the Approbation of the Royal Society, and was printed in the *Philosophical Transactions*, N^o 339, follows.

THE Writer of this Discourse observes, that the *Circassians*, *Georgians*, and other Asiaticks, have introduc'd this Practice of procuring the Small-Pox by Sort of Inoculation, for about the Space of forty Years, among the *Turks*, and others at *Constantinople*.

That altho' at first the more prudent were very cautious in the Use of this Practice, yet the happy Success it has been found to have in Thousands of Subjects for these eight Years past, has now put it out of all Suspicion and Doubt; since the Operation having been perform'd in Persons of all Ages, Sexes, and different Temperaments, and even in the worst Constitution of the Air, yet none have been found to die of the Small-Pox; when, at the same Time, it was very mortal, when seiz'd the Patient the common Way, of which half he affected dy'd. This he attests upon his own Observation.

Next he observes, they that have this Inoculation practis'd upon them, are subject to very slight Symptoms, some being scarce sensible they are ill or sick; and, what is valu'd by the Fair, it never leaves any Scars or Pits in the Face.

The Method of Operation is thus: Choice being made of a proper Contagion, the Matter of the Pustules is to be communicated to the Person propos'd to take the Infection; whence it has, metaphorically, the Name of Incision or Inoculation. For this Purpose, they make choice of some Boy, or young Lad, of a sound healthy Temperament, that is seiz'd with the common Small-Pox, (of the Distinct, not Flux Sort) on the twelfth or thirteenth Day from the Beginning of his Sickness, they with a Needle prick the Tubercles, (chiefly those in the Shins and Hams) and press out the Matter coming from them into some convenient Vessel of Glass, or the like to receive it: It is convenient to wash and clean the Vessel first with warm Water. A convenient Quantity of this Matter being thus collected, is to be

flopt close, and kept warm in the Bosom of the Person that carries it, as soon as may be, to the future Patient.

The Patient therefore being in a warm Chamber, the Operator is to make several little Wounds with a Needle, in one, two, or more Places of the Skin, till some Drops of Blood follow, and immediately drop out some Drops of the Matter in the Glass, and mix it well with the Blood issuing out; one Drop of Matter is sufficient for each Place prick'd. These Punctures are made indifferently in any of the fleshy Parts, but succeed best in the Muscles of the Arm or *Radius*. The Needle is to be a three-edg'd Surgeon's Needle, or it may be perform'd with a Lancet: The Custom is to run the Needle transverse, and rip up the Skin a litle, that there may be a convenient dividing of the Part, and the mixing of the Matter with the Blood more easily perform'd; which is done, either with a blunt Stile, or an Ear-picker: The Wound is cover'd with half a Walnut-Shell, or the like concave Vessel, and bound over, that the Matter be not rubb'd off by the Garments; which is all remov'd in a few Hours. The Patient is to take Care of his Dier: In this Place the Custom is to abstain wholly from Flesh and Broth for 20 or 25 Days.

This Operation is perform'd, either in the Beginning of the Winter, or in the Spring.

Some, for Caution, order the Matter to be brought from the Sick by a third Person, least any Infection should be convey'd by the Cloaths of the Operator; but this is not material.

As to the Procefs of this Matter in respect of the Idiosyncrasy, the Small-Pox begins to appear sooner in some than in others; in some with greater, in others with lesser Symptoms; but with happy Success in all. In this Place the Efflorescence commonly begins at the End of the seventh Day, which seems to favour the Doctrine of *Crisis*.

It was observ'd in a Year when the common Small-Pox was very mortal, those by Incision were also attended with greater Symptoms. Of fifty Persons, who had the Incision made upon them almost in the same Day, four were found in whom the Eruption was too sudden, the Tubercles more, and Symptoms worse. There was some Suspicion, that these four had caught the common Small Pox before the Incision was made. It is enough for our present Purpose, that there was not one but

but recover'd after the Incision: In those four the Small-Pox came near the confluent Sort. At other Times the inoculated are distinct, few, and scatter'd; commonly ten or twenty break out; here and there one has but two or three, few have a hundred: There are some in whom no Pustule rises, but in the Places where the Incision was made, which swell up into purulent Tubercles; yet these have never had the Small-Pox afterwards in their whole Lives, tho' they have cohabited with Persons having it.

It is to be noted, that a no small Quantity of Matter runs for several Days from the Place of the Incision.

The Pocks arising from this Operation are dry'd up in a short Time, and fall off, partly in thin Skins, and partly, contrary to the common Sort, vanish by an insensible Wasting.

The Matter is hardly a thick Pus, as in the common, but a thinner Kind of Sanies; whence they rarely pit, except at the Place of the Incision, where the Cicatrices left are not to be worn out by Time, and whose Matter comes near the Nature of Pus.

If an Aposteme breaks out in any, (which Infants are most subject to) yet there is nothing to be fear'd, for it is safely heal'd by Suppuration. If any other Symptom happens, 'tis easily cur'd by the common Remedies.

Observe, they scarce ever make use of the Matter of the infectious Pox for a new Incision. If this Inoculation be made on Persons who have before had the Small-Pox, they find no Alteration, and the Places prick'd presently dry up, except in an ill Habit of Body, where possibly a slight Inflammation and Exulceration may happen for a few Days.

To this Time, he says, I have known but one Boy, on whom the Operation was perform'd, and yet had not the Small-Pox, but without any Mischief; and some Months after catching the common Sort, he did very well. It is to be observ'd, that the Places of the Incision did not swell. I suspect this Child prevented the Insertion of the Matter; for he struggled very much under the Operation, and there wanted Help to hold him still. The Matter to be inserted will keep in the Glass very well for 12 Hours. He goes on.

I have never observ'd any mischievous Accident from this Incision hitherto; and altho' such Reports have been

been sometimes spread among the Vulgar, yet having gone on Purpose to the Houses whence such Rumours have risen, I have found the Whole to be absolutely false.

It is now eight Years since I have been an Eye-witness of these Operations; and to give a greater Proof of the Sedulity I have us'd in this Disquisition, I shall relate two Histories.

There was in a certain Family a Boy of three Years old, afflicted with the Falling Sickness, the King's Evil, an hereditary Pox, and a long *Marasmus*. The Parents were desirous to have the Incision made upon him; the Small-Pox were thrown off with Ease; about the 40th Day he dy'd of his *Marasmus*. In another Family a Girl of three Years old, troubled with the like Fits, strumous, attended with an hereditary *Lues*, and labouring under a Colliquative Looseness for three Months. The Operation was perform'd on this Child; she came off very well of the Small-Pox, which was all over the 15th Day; on the 23d she dy'd of her Looseness, which had never left her the whole Time.

But it is true I never maintain'd the Inoculation as a *Panacea*, or Cure for all Diseases; nor do I think it proper to be attempted on Persons like to die. Some more quick-sighted, imagin'd these two Children were, as useless Shades, sent to *Charon* by any Means that could be made Use of. If I could have collected any more concerning this Matter, I should have imparted it candidly.

Preamble to the Lord Viscount Torrington's Patent.

AS the Grandeur and Stability of the *British* Empire depends chiefly upon Knowledge and Experience in Maritime Affairs, we esteem those worthy of the highest Honours, who, acting under our Influence, exert themselves in maintaining our Dominion over the Sea. It is for this Reason that we have determin'd to advance to the Degree of Peerage our trusty and well-beloved Counsellor Sir George Byng, Kt. and Bart. who, being descended from an ancient Family in *Kent*, and educated from his Youth in the Sea-Service, hath, through several Posts, arriv'd to the highest Stations and Command in our Navy, by the Strength of his own Abilities, and a Merit distinguish'd by our Predecessors and ourselves in the many

important

important Services which he has perform'd with remarkable Fidelity, Courage, and Success. In the late vigorous Wars, which rag'd so many Years in *Europe*, Wars fruitful of naval Combats and Expeditions, there was scarce any Action of Consequence wherein he did not bear a principal Part, nor were any Dangers or Difficulties so great, but he surmounted them by his exquisite Conduct, and a good Fortune that never fail'd him; particularly, when a Storm was gathering in *France*, and it was uncertain upon what Part of the Coast it would fall, with wonderful Sagacity and Diligence he flew to the very Place of Danger, rescuing our Capital City of *Scotland* from the imminent Attack of a *French* Squadron, which had many Rebels and numerous Forces aboard; and by his very Appearance, defeated the vain Hopes of the Enemy, obliging them to relinquish their disappointed Enterprize, and to seek their Safety by a Flight towards their own Ports, attended with Loss. With no less Vigilance he repress'd, not long since, the like Machinations of the same Traitors in the Ports of *France*, who were so disconcerted at his Presence, as to abandon the Schemes they had projected; for which prudent Service we conferr'd on him the Dignity of Baronet, the first Mark of our Royal Favour: Moreover lately, when new Contentions were springing up in *Italy*, and the Discord of Princes was on the Point of embroiling *Europe* again in a War, he did, with singular Feliciry and Conduct, interpose with our Squadron, crushing, at one Blow, the labour'd Efforts of *Spain* to set up a Power at Sea, and advanc'd the Reputation of our Arms in the *Mediterranean* to such a Pitch, that our Flag gave Law to the contending Parties, and enabled us to resettle the Tranquillity that had been disturb'd. It is just therefore, that we should distinguish with higher Titles a Subject who has so eminently serv'd us and his Country, both as Monuments of his own Merit, and to inflame others into a Love and Pursuit of Virtue. Know ye therefore, &c.

Moneys

Moneys advanced and paid off in the *Exchequer*, on the following Funds, to Sept. 19, 1721.

Int.	Exchequer.	Advanced.	Paid off.	Numb.
4	7th 3 Shilling Aid	1410000	1396145	2144
4	8th 3 Shilling Aid	1410000	1199959	1361
6	9th 3 Shilling Aid	1410000	59000	59
4	Malt 1719	700000	552194	1115
4	Malt 1720	700000	535000	734
4	Coals	228787	192793	715
	Malt 1718, all paid off.			
	Hops all paid off.			

A Year's Interest due on the Benefit Tickets of the Lottery 1719 to *Lady-Day* last, is now paying at the Banqueting-House in the Privy-Garden, *Westminster*.

All the Blanks in the Lottery 1710, due for the Year 1720, are in Course of Payment.

All the Benefits due the 23th of March, 1721, are in Course of Payment.

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THE
Historical Register.

 NUMBER XXIV.

GREAT BRITAIN.



AVING in the three preceding *Registers* for this Year, been oblig'd to omit some very material Articles of the Proceedings against the *South-Sea Directors, &c.* we will begin this fourth by supplying that Defect.

On the 21st of *December* the House of Lords order'd, That an Account of the Authorities and Powers the Directors had from the General Court of the said Company, to lend out any Money upon the said Stock and Subscriptions; also a List of the Names of the Subscribers to the several Money-Subscriptions, the several Sums subscrib'd, what Money has been paid thereupon, and what remains unpaid, and by whom; also an Account of what Quantities of Stock have been bought for the Account of the said Company, at what Times, or what Price, and what Brokers bought or sold the same; and also an Account of what Stock has been bought, pursuant to the Agreement of the said Company with any of the Subscribers; and at what Time, should be laid before them.

The next Day their Lordships likewise order'd, 1st, That the Managers and Directors appointed by the Commissioners of the Treasury, do forthwith lay before this House, a true Copy of the Writing or Writings, by which they are appointed Managers and Directors.

2^{dly}, That the Directors of the *South-Sea Company* do lay before this House, a true Copy of the Writing or Writings

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Writings

Writings by which they were appointed Managers and Directors.

3^{dly}, That the Directors of the *South-Sea* Company do lay before this House, a true List of the Names of the Directors of that Company; that they do also lay before this House, the original Lists, or true Copies of all Lists, of Subscriptions deliver'd, or sent down to the said Company, their Directors, or any of their Officers, when, and by whom.

4^{thly}, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would order the proper Officers to lay before this House, Copies of the several Commissions for the establishing or encreasing the Capital Stock of the *South-Sea* Company, so far as the same relates to the taking of any Subscriptions, ordering any other Matters or Things for ascertaining the said Stock.

On the 10th of *January*, 17²¹, the Lords resolv'd, that the Constitution from the Commissioners of the Treasury, dated the 6th of *May*, 1720, appointing the Directors of the *South-Sea* Company to be Managers and Directors, for performing such Matters and Things, as by the Act for enabling the said Company to encrease their present Capital Stock, are directed, has been conformable to Precedents, and legal.

Dissentient, To shew, that the Act of the late Session of Parliament, for enabling the *South-Sea* Company to encrease their Capital Stock, (upon which Act the Legality of the Constitution in the Question must wholly depend) hath vested the Directors and Managers to be appointed by the Commissioners of the Treasury with such Trusts and Powers, and requir'd such Things to be done by them, as we conceive could nor be trusted to the Directors of the *South-Sea* Company, to execute, according to the true Intent and Meaning of the said Act.

2^{dly}, Because we conceive it to be inconsistent with the said Act, that the Directors and Managers appointed by the Commissioners of the Treasury, (who, by the Act, are entrusted to ascertain what Annuities shall be taken in; and what Debts paid off by the said Company, what Additions in Respect thereof shall be made to the Capital Stock of the same Company; how much is to be paid by the said Company into the *Exchequer* for the Use of the Publick; what new Allowance is to be made by the same Corporation for Charges of Management, to enter into

Books the Prices to be agreed on, between the Company on the one Part, and the Proprietors of the publick Debts on the other Part; to adjust the Accounts of the Debts and Annuities taken in by the Company; and to certify and transmit Duplicates of the Accounts so adjusted among others, to the Directors of the *South-Sea Company* should be the Directors of the *South-Sea Company*, and they only.

3^{dly}, Because the said Directors of the Company appear'd to us plainly to be concern'd in Interest, so as to encline them to execute the said Powers or Trusts partially for the Company, unless restrain'd by a great Degree of Honesty, and if there should be any Mistake by them committed, wilful or otherwise, to the Advantage of the Company, and Disadvantage of the said Proprietors, in any of the Matters entrusted to the said Directors and Managers, we do not find any Provision in the Act to rectify the same, nor conceive how it can be done, unless by Application to, and by the Consent of the said Directors and Managers, who are the Directors of the *South-Sea Company*, and no other, which we think could never be the meaning of the Act; but that the Intent thereof must be, that the Trusts of Directors and Managers, should have been executed by impartial and indifferent Persons.

4^{thly}, We conceive that the said Act expressly requires the Commissioners of the Treasury to appoint fit Persons to be Directors and Managers, for executing the Powers and Trusts above specify'd; and therefore, if the above mention'd Reasons did not sufficiently prove the Constitution in the Question, not to be agreeable to the said Act, yet it seems very clear to us, that the Directors of the *South-Sea Company*, were, of all others, the most unfit for such a Trust, and consequently not such Persons as are expressly requir'd by the said Act.

And we cannot agree that the said Constitution is pre-
cedented.

1st, Because the Precedents produc'd, are all in Time before the passing of the Act of Parliament, on which the present Question did arise; and therefore, in our Opinion, can be of no Weight in determining any Question that dependeth on the Construction of the said Act, unless such Precedents had been founded on some former Act or Acts of Parliament, the same, in all material Points, with the Act above mention'd, which it

appears to us, neither the said Charter, nor Commissions or Appointments, produc'd as Precedents, were.

2^{dly}, All the Cases rely'd on as Precedents, except the last, are, as we conceive, widely different from the Case in the Question, that mark'd N^o 1, is dated before the Erection of the *South-Sea* Company, and therefore did not, nor could confer any Powers on the Directors of the Company, which was not then in Being; but is directed to the Members of other Corporations, divers great Officers, and very many other Persons, in order to erect the *South-Sea* Company. The five following, from N^o 2, to N^o 6 included, are, indeed, to empower the Directors of the *South-Sea* Company; but 'tis only to take Subscriptions of Tallies, Orders, Debentures, and the like Government Securities, and to compute the Interest due thereon, in order to the admitting the Proprietors into the Company, at the Rate stated in the Acts of Parliament, to which the Charter and Commissions relate; but none of them empower the Directors of the *South-Sea* Company to enter, adjust, or certify, or to do any Matter relating to Contracts to be made, whereto the Company was to be a Party, as in the present Case.

3^{dly}, And as to the said last Case, cited as a Precedent, mark'd N^o 7, which comes the nearest to the present Directors of the *South-Sea* Company, being thereby appointed Directors and Managers, (which they are not by any of the former) to execute all the Powers given to Directors and Managers, by the Act of the 5th of the present Majesty, for redeeming the Fund appropriated for the Payment of the Lottery-Tickets; yet neither by that Appointment, or the Act refer'd to, had the Directors of the *South-Sea* Company any Authority to do any thing in relation to Contracts or Bargains to be made, wherein the Company was to be a Party; and therefore not to be compar'd to the present Case.

4^{thly}, But if the said last and only Precedent not before taken Notice of, had been a Precedent in Point, yet it bearing Date no longer ago than the 4th of April, 1719, and being sign'd by four of the five Commissioners of the Treasury, who have sign'd the Appointment which it is brought to justify, and having pass'd under Silence, no Occasion having happen'd to draw the Validity thereof into Question, it could be, as we conceive, of no Authority to support the said last Appointment, when it was drawn in Question, and order'd to be consider'd by the Committee of the whole House, appointed to enquire

into the Causes of the late unhappy Turn of Affairs, that has so much affected the publick Credit at Home.

For the aforesaid Reasons, and lest it might be deem'd a prejudging of a Matter that may possibly be brought judicially before us.

Wharton,	Guilford,	Abingdon,
Scarsdale,	Comper,	Weston,
North and Grey,	Compton,	Stratford,
Litchfield,	Aylsford,	St. John,
Gower,	Bathurst,	Bingley.

On the 12th of *January* the Lords went into a Committee of the whole House, to take into Consideration the unhappy Turn of Affairs that has so much affected the publick Credit; and the Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, and the several Directors of the *South-Sea Company*, not being Members of the House of Commons, as also their Secretary, Treasurer, and Under-Treasurer being call'd in and examin'd, it was resolv'd, That the Directors of the *South-Sea Company*, in the Loans made by them upon the Stock and Subscriptions, have been guilty of a Breach of Trust, and ought out of their own private Estates, to make good whatever Loss the Company may sustain thereby.

On the 19th of *January* the Sub and Deputy-Governors of the *South-Sea Company* were call'd in, and deliver'd an Account of all Quantities of Stock bought for the Use of the Company, and the Prices and Times of buying; a Supplement to the Account of what Money has been lent on the Stock of the Company, and what repaid; Copies of Minutes of the Court of Directors, from the 25th of *December* 1719, to the 21st of *December* 1720; Copies of Minutes of the Managers and Directors for taking Subscriptions from theirs, of *August* 1720 to the 9th Instant.

Mr. Knight was examin'd, what he knew of any Stock taken in by the Company for any particular Persons, except what is in the Book of Loans.

Mr. Surman was also examin'd touching that Matter; after which it was order'd, that the Directors do forthwith lay before the House, an Account of what Stock has been taken for private Persons, and whom, and at what Time; and at what Times sold out, and at what Price; and at what Time the Price of the Stock so taken was repaid; and also an Account of what Stock has
been

been sold by the Company, to, and by whom, and at what Price, and at what Time: Then the Brokers were call'd in; also Mr. Powell and Mr. Webster were sworn and examin'd before the Committee, and being withdrawn, the House was put into a Committee, and *la Cour*, (the Jews) Father and Son, were first examin'd, and directed to make Extracts out of their Books, in Relation to what was transacted in Stock, or Stocks, or Subscriptions, for the Directors, or any Officers, their Servants, or any Persons in Trust for them, or for Account of the Company, and then withdrew; afterwards the rest of the Brokers were call'd in, and directed to make the like Extracts as *la Cour* was, and withdrew.

Then the House was resum'd, and order'd to be put into a Committee on Saturday next, and one Henry Binglefield, a Broker, was order'd to attend at that Time, and to bring with him the like Abstract above-mention'd, which are to begin from November 1719.

The Directors and Officers were also order'd to attend.

On the 22d of January a Petition of the Sub-Governor, Deputy Governor, and the Directors of the *South-Sea* Company, was read, praying to be heard by their Counsel, as to the Bill brought up Yesterday from the Commons, for restraining the Petitioners from going out of the Kingdom, &c. The Bill was read a 2d Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House on Monday; then it being propos'd, that the Intent of the Bill being to prevent the Petitioners from withdrawing their Persons and Effects making Satisfaction, and from being punish'd for the notorious Breach of Trust which they have already appear'd guilty of, or which they do not deny or excuse in their Petition, that therefore the Petition be rejected; and the Question being put upon the said Proposition, it was resolv'd in the Affirmative. After this it was order'd, That the Brokers do lay before the House, an Account of all the Stock and Subscriptions bought or sold by them, for any of the Officers of the Treasury or *Exchequer*, or any in Trust for them, or any of them, to the best of their Knowledge and Belief, since *Michaëmas* 1719.

On the 26th of January their Lordship's resolv'd, that the taking in of Stock, the transferring of Stock to the *South-Sea* Company, the giving Credit for the same without a valuable Consideration actually paid, or sufficiently secur'd, or the purchasing Stock by any Director or Agent of the *South-Sea* Company, for the Use or Benefit of any Person

Person in the Administration, or any Member of either House of Parliament, during such Time as the late Bill relating to the *South-Sea* Company was depending last Year in Parliament, was a notorious and dangerous Corruption.

On the last Day of *January* it was also resolv'd, That the Directors of the *South-Sea* Company having order'd great Quantities of Stock to be bought for the Service of the Company, when Stock was at very high Prizes, under Pretence of keeping up the Price of Stock; and at the same Time, several of the Directors, and other Officers belonging to the Company, having, in a clandestine Manner, sold their own Stock to the Company, such Directors and Officers were thereby guilty of a notorious Fraud and Breach of Trust, and their so doing was one great Cause of the unhappy Turn of Affairs that has so much affected the publick Credit.

On the 2d of *February* the Lords, in a Committee, came to the following Resolutions, viz.

1st, That the Practice of contracting begun so early as in *January* 1719, by Sir *John Blunt* and *John Grigsby*, for the Refusal of the next Midsummer Dividend, in Consideration of 5 s. per Cent. only paid, and of the farther Sum of 3 l. to be paid if they should call for such Dividend; and their procuring an Appointment of 10 l. per Cent. to be afterwards made as the Midsummer Dividend, which before that Time had never exceeded the Rate of 3 l. per Cent. for one half Year, was a gross Fraud in respect of the several Persons so contracted with, and calculated to promote their farther unjust Designs, which have been since notoriously put in Practice, to the great Detriment of the Publick, and to the manifest Oppression of great Numbers of his Majesty's Subjects, and was one of the Causes of the unhappy Turn of Affairs, which has so much affected the publick Credit.

2^{dly}, That the declaring the Midsummer Dividend by the Directors of the *South-Sea* Company upon *South-Sea* Stock, to be in Stock, notwithstanding, before that Time, they had receiv'd great Sums of Money, more than sufficient to answer a reasonable Dividend in Specie, was calculated to put an imaginary Value on the said Stock, and was one of the Causes of the unhappy Turn of Affairs, &c.

3^{dly}, That the Practice of some of the Directors of the *South-Sea* Company, and their Officers, in giving out large Premiums for the Refusal of Stock at very high Prices,

Prices, was a fraudulent Artifice to raise the Price of Stock, far above the Value they knew it could bear, and was one other Cause, &c.

4thly, That the contriving and promoting the third Subscription to encrease the Capital Stock of the *South-Sea* Company, at the extravagant Rate of 1000 per Cent. for so great a Sum as five Millions, in order to give an exorbitant Rise to the said Stock, was fraudulently calculated to answer the Ends of particular Persons, was a notorious Cheat on the Publick, and one other great Cause, &c.

5thly, That the Declaration or Appointment whilst the Stock was declining of 30 per Cent. to be paid for the half Year's Dividend on the *South-Sea* Stock at Christmas 1720, and of a Sum not less than 50 per Cent. per Annum, for not less than 12 Years, were vile Artifices used by the Directors to delude his Majesty's good Subjects, by possessing them with false Notions of the Value of the Stock, and in Consequence thereof, to encourage them to buy at excessive Rates, as well as to prevent their selling out; to the End the Directors themselves, and their Confederates, might have the better Opportunity to sell their own Stock at exorbitant Prices; by which Means many of his Majesty's faithful Subjects have been greatly impoverish'd; but the Directors, and those in Confederacy with them, have gain'd to themselves an immense Wealth, which was one other Cause of the unhappy Turn of Affairs which has so much affected the publick Credit.

On the 4th of February Sir John Blunt was examin'd, and ask'd, Who in the Administration, or Member of either House of Parliament, that had any Stock of the *South-Sea* Company? He answer'd, but to two; but would go no farther, saying, that he had given a full Relation to the Secret Committee of the House of Commons, he hoped their Lordships would excuse him, for that his Memory not being good, he might, by that Means, contradict himself. Then he was order'd to be sworn, which he refus'd. Then was order'd to withdraw. Soon after, he desir'd to be call'd in, which was granted; then he was order'd again to be sworn, he again refus'd; then their Lordships ask'd him the Reason why he desir'd to be call'd in, said, he did not know what he did, for that he was in great Confusion. Then their Lordships adjourn'd the farther Consideration of that Matter to Tuesday, when Sir John was order'd to attend again,

again, as also the Directors and their Officers, as also Mr. Waller.

Three Days after (*February 7*) the House of Lords proceeded to take into Consideration the Behaviour of Sir *John Blunt* at the Bar on Saturday, and came to the following Resolution.

That Sir *John Blunt* having been ask'd several Questions by the Committee of the whole House upon Oath, and having not only prevaricated in such Examination, but having refus'd to give any Answer to several material Questions, and being thereupon requir'd to be examin'd before this House at the Bar, and there, out of some evil Intention, obstinately refusing to take his Oath, in order to his Examination, is guilty of the highest Contempt of this House, manifestly tending to defeat all Parliamentary Enquires and Examinations, and of dangerous Consequence to the Constitution.

Then took into Consideration the publick Credit. Sir *John Fellows*, Sir *Robert Chaplin*, and Mr. *Eyles* were ask'd, whether they knew or heard of any Person in the Administration of the King's Service, or any Member of either House of Parliament, had any Stock given to him, or promis'd to, or taken in for him, and also to some other Questions, and their Answers were taken down in Writing, and sign'd by them.

The House resum'd, and order'd to be put into a Committee To-morrow; and all the late Directors to attend, or be produc'd, and all the Lords to be summon'd.

On the 9th of *February* the House being mov'd, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to return the Thanks of this House to his Majesty, for the Measures which his Majesty has already caus'd to be taken, for the securing the Person of Mr. *Robert Knight*, late Cashier of the *South-Sea Company*; and this House being inform'd that the said *Knight* is now in Custody in the Territories of the Emperor, humbly beseech his Majesty, that he will be pleas'd to make the utmost pressing Instances to the Emperor, that the said *Knight* may be secur'd, and deliver'd up to such Persons as his Majesty shall appoint, and brought over to *England*.

Accordingly in the Afternoon the Address was presented.

The next Day (*February 10*) the five late Directors in Custody of the Black Rod, deliver'd a Petition, praying to be discharg'd, having given Security, which was order'd accordingly, paying their Fees.

On the 15th of *February* the Lords, in a Committee of the whole House, made their Report as to the Proceedings of the *South-Sea* Company. The House agreed to the same, and order'd the said Report to be enter'd into the Journals of the House.

Three Days after (*February* 18) a Proposition was made in the House, That taking Stock of the *South-Sea* Company at 400, was injurious to the Proprietors of the *South-Sea* Company; but 'twas disagreed to.

The Particulars of Sir *John Blunt*'s Examination on the 4th of *February*, are as follow, viz.

THE House was put into a Committee, to take into farther Consideration, the Causes of the unhappy Turn of Affairs, that has so much affected the public Credit.

And Sir *John Blunt* being call'd in and shew'd the Book of the Account of Stock sold, was ask'd if it contain'd a true Account; he said, he never saw a true Account of Stock sold, and in one Place his Name being mention'd, he says, he does not know he sold the Stock.

And being ask'd if he was of the Committee of Treasury; he answer'd, he was not; then being ask'd if he was of the Committee for taking Care of the Company's Interest, in Relation to the Bill; he desir'd to refer himself to the Books of the Company.

Own'd he might possibly be at the Court of Directors, when the Book of Stock sold was brought to the from the Committee of Treasury, but 'twas not read there.

Ask'd if he ever sold any of the Stock to any Person of the Administration, or any Member of either House of Parliament; and thereupon insisted, 'twas the Right of an *Englishman* not to accuse himself, if it was a criminal Matter, if not, he would give the best Answer he could.

He was directed to withdraw.

Propos'd he be call'd in again, and told he must answer the Question; and thereupon he was call'd in, ask'd accordingly; and says, he is sensible of the Weight of falling under the Displeasure of this House; but he requir'd either peremptorily to answer, or withdraw. Acquainted the Committee he had been under a strict Examination already, before the Secret Committee of

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Commons, and answer'd several Questions long and various, and wou'd not be thought to prevaricate, having no Copy of what he had before sworn.

He then own'd he had dispos'd of two Sums, 6000*l.* to Colonel *Monroe* at 275, and 1000*l.* to Mr. *Banks* at 310, both of the House of Commons; he took Mr. *Banks's* Note for the Payment of the Money, and gave him a Note that the Stock should be deliver'd, and the Money was paid soon after it became due, and he gave it to Mr. *Knight*; he (this Examinant) did not tell him whose Stock it was, wherefore Mr. *Banks* thought 'twas his own, he believes; but has told him since the Session, 'twas the Company's Stock.

Sir *John* being ask'd if he offer'd to put another Name in his stead, he believes he did, and that Mr. *Banks* said, it might stand in his own Name; he likewise said, he believ'd the Colonel did not know 'twas the Company's Stock, he having never told him 'twas, as he remembers.

Ask'd if the Practice of taking in Stock was resolv'd on by the Directors; and answers, he can't say it, but own'd they might have consulted about it.

He was directed to call to Memory all such as he transacted for, or what any other of the Directors did of that Kind.

And says, 'tis impossible for him to recollect; repeated, that he has been under Examination before to this Matter in another Place, and therefore hopes to be excus'd answering, lest his Evidence should differ.

And being requir'd to give an Account if other Directors did not consult him about Matters of this Nature; he made the same Excuse as to his being examin'd in another Place, and declin'd to answer.

He is again directed to withdraw.

Propos'd to call him in again, and ask him if he did not take Stock in for any Person in the Administration, he naming before only two of the House of Commons; and being call'd in and ask'd accordingly, says, he does not remember he did sell or take in any Stock for any Person in the Administration.

The last Question but one being again ask'd him, says, he would be very loth to offend this August Body, and wou'd be glad he cou'd get a Copy of what he has sworn in another Place; whereupon he was told, if he did not answer, 'twould be reported so to the House; he hoped he

should have Indulgence, declaring he would do nothing to create Offence.

Ask'd if he had any other Reason for his Refusal than that he has already given; and says, no other than his being examin'd by the Committee of the Commons; but it being insisted on he should answer, he still hoped for Indulgence in referring to his former Examination.

He was then ask'd if any Person had advis'd or directed him directly or indirectly, to refuse to give an Account of what he was before ask'd, as to his taking in, or selling Stock to any in the Administration, or Members of either House, and says no.

Ask'd whether he knows of any other Directors or their Officers, that have sold or taken in Stock for any in the Administration, or Members of either House; and says, he has before given an Account, and again desires to refer to his Examination before the Secret Committee of the Commons.

Ask'd if he knew or had heard of any Stock taken in, or to be taken in for any Person in the Treasury; and declining to answer, he was peremptorily ask'd, whether he would answer or no; and says, he is sensible of the Danger of falling under their Lordships Displeasure, and would gladly be excus'd.

Then it being insisted on he should withdraw, he withdrew accordingly.

Propos'd this Matter be reported to the House, also propos'd Sir *John Blunt* be again call'd in, whereupon a Motion being made, and the Question being put, that the said Sir *John* be now call'd in,

It was resolv'd in the Affirmative.

Call'd in accordingly, and ask'd the last Question; and says, he did not sell Stock to any of them, nor knows of any sold to any Person of the Treasury, and 'twas a hard Thing to be put to speak upon Hearsay.

He is again directed to withdraw.

The Particulars of the Examinations of Sir *John Fellows* and *Charles Joye*, February 7, are as follow, viz.

SIR *John Fellows* call'd in, and ask'd the following Question, viz. Do you know, or have you heard of any Person in the Administration, or the King's Service, or that is a Member of either House of Parliament, that has had any Stock given to him, or promis'd him, or taken in for him? And answers, I hope to be indulg'd so

not to be ask'd any Questions, which may subject me to any Penalties upon myself; I have been very much in Disorder in my Health, and am so still; have heard several Votes of Censure have been pass'd in my Absence, therefore beg to know how far I should answer; I have been much affected as to my Memory, and am in the Judgment of the Lords how far I should answer that may affect myself: I was in the Spring and in the Summer very much affected in my Head, and am so still.

Ask'd the above mention'd Question, as to what he had heard; and says, I do not know of any; I can't say I have heard of any in the Administration that have; I do not remember to have heard of any; I can't charge my Memory with it; I do not know of any Person; I have been out of Order; I did not transact Affairs of that Nature with any Members of either House; I hope you'll give me Time to consider, and refresh my Memory; your Lordships were pleas'd to indulge me before, I desire to be indulg'd to consider of this.

Mr. Foye call'd in, and ask'd the same Question as Sir John Fellows; and answers, I do not know of any; I did hear Mr. Knight say a great while ago, about nine Months ago, my Lord Sunderland was to have some, and asking him how could that be, who could give order for it, Mr. Knight said it was not for himself, but in Trust for some Friends; and since this Enquiry, asking Mr. Knight if my Lord Sunderland had had any Stock, he answer'd very positively, no; whereupon I saying are you sure of it, he said he was sure of it, or Words to that Effect.

Ask'd if he knew what Quantity of Stock it was; and says, I can't charge my Memory, whether Mr. Knight should say 30000*l.* or 100000*l.*

Ask'd whether any Body was present at those Discourses; and says, I apprehend there was no body present that could hear them.

Ask'd what gave Rise to their Discourse; and says, Mr. Knight spoke to me directly, without previous Conversation the first Time, the second Time without any Thing previous; I ask'd Mr. Knight if my Lord Sunderland had had any Stock, and he said positively, no.

Ask'd whether upon the first Conversation any Thing more pass'd; and says, to the best of my Remembrance, I had no other Conversation with Mr. Knight the first Time.

Ask'd

Ask'd whether before the first Conversation, any Dispute had pass between Mr. Knight and himself, for taking in Stock for any Person whatsoever; and says, sometime before, Mr. Knight told me he thought it would be an advantageous Thing for the Company to sell some Stock; ask'd him if the Company had Stock, and he told me they had some, about 25000*l.* or 30000*l.* and 100000*l.* in his own Name; I had a second Conversation with him to the same Purpose.

Ask'd if it was mention'd in the second Conversation that my Lord Sunderland was to have some; and says, it was not; I believe it was a Fortnight or three Weeks after.

Ask'd if he does not know my Lord Teynham was charg'd with a Sum, as a Defaulter in the 3d Subscription and says, I believe my Lord Teynham is unjustly charg'd as a Defaulter by some Mistake or other, but do not know how it happens.

Ask'd if he had heard of any other Person for whom Stock was taken in; and says, Mr. Secretary Craggs, Sir John Fellows, and myself, waited on the Dutcheß of Kendall, acquainting her, that Mr. Knight would provide her 8 or 10000*l.* Stock, and her two Nieces 5000*l.* Piece, as I remember; the Countess of Plat 8 or 10000 at 150*l.* per Cent, they paying the Money for it; which Mr. Knight inform'd us was the Market Price.

Ask'd if he knew when this was; and says, I cannot recollect when it was; but asking Mr. Knight some time since, whether these Ladies had the Stock; he assur'd me that the Dutcheß and her two Nieces never had the Stock; as to the other Lady he spoke more doubtful.

Ask'd whether the Ladies had the Difference of the Stock; and says, I never heard that they had.

Charles Jones

We will now continue the Proceedings of the Parliament of Great Britain, from July 7, where we left off in the preceding Register, Page 246 to the End of the Session.

July 8. Mr. Clayton, according to order, carry'd up the Bill to the Lords, who read it the first Time, and order'd it to be read a second Time on the Monday following when all the Lords in and about Town were summon'd to attend.

July 10. A Petition of John Aislaby, Esq; was presented to the Lords, praying to be heard by his Counsel: But

the receiving of it was vehemently oppos'd by the Lord Viscount T——d, who said, *He had done more Mischief than any Man in the Nation.* Some other Lords spoke more favourably of Mr. Aislaby, particularly the Earl of ———d, tho' not directly; and so the Petition was receiv'd, and order'd to lie on the Table. Then the Earl of Clarendon presented two Petitions of Sir John Fellows and Mr. Foye, upon which arose a Debate on the Question, Whether any Petitions from the Directors should be receiv'd? The Earl of Sunderland suggested, that if they were all to be heard to every Particular, they should sit till next Year: But tho' the Lord Trevor, North and Grey, and Bathurst, urg'd, that there was as much Reason for receiving these Petitions as Mr. Aislaby's, yet upon the Question, they were both rejected, without dividing. Then there was another Petition presented in behalf of the late Mr. Craggs's Daughters, which, after a short Debate, was receiv'd, and order'd to lie on the Table; but three other Petitions from some of the Directors were rejected; after which, the Bill was read a 2d Time, and committed for Thursday the 13th of July.

On the 12th of July the Lords sent a Message to the Commons, to desire a present Conference in the Painted Chamber, upon the Subject Matter of the *Bill to raise Money upon the Estates of the late Directors, &c.* which being readily agreed, and the Managers on both Sides met, the Lord Carleton, from those of the Lords, signify'd to those of the Commons, That their Lordships had commanded them to acquaint the House of Commons, that they had receiv'd the Bill, before mention'd, from them, and found in it a Charge against John Aislaby, Esq; and the late James Craggs, Sen. Esq; and tho' they had read the Bill twice, yet their Lordships could not find in it the Reasons that induc'd the Commons to insert their Names in the said Bill, and therefore desir'd this Conference to know the Matters of Fact upon which the said Bill was grounded, so far as the same related to Mr. Aislaby and Mr. Craggs.

The Managers being return'd to their respective Houses, Mr. Sloper, from those of the Commons, reported the said Conference to the House, who order'd the said Report to be taken into Consideration the next Day. This being done accordingly, it was resolv'd, that such Members as were of the Committee of Secrecy, be appointed a Committee to State the Matters of Fact, on which those Parts of

of the Bill for Relief of the South-Sea Company were grounded, relating to Mr. Aislable and the late Mr. Craggs.

July 14. Mr. Clayton, from the said Committee, reported the State of the said Matters of Fact, which being agreed to by the House, was, the same Day, deliver'd to the Lords at a Conference. The Paper relating to Mr. Aislable was to the Effect following, viz.

YOUR Lordships having desir'd at a Conference, that the Commons would acquaint your Lordships with the Matters of Fact, upon which the Bill, (entitled, *An Act for raising Money upon the Estates of the late Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors, Cashier, Deputy-Cashier, and Accomptant of the South-Sea Company, and of John Aislable Esq; and likewise of James Craggs, Senior, Esq; deceased* towards making good the great Loss and Damage sustain'd by the said Company, and for disabling such of the said Persons as are living to hold any Office or Place of Trust under the Crown, or to sit or vote in Parliament for the future; and for other Purposes in the said Act express'd) so far as the same relates to the said John Aislable, and to the said James Craggs, was grounded.

The Commons have commanded us to acquaint your Lordships, that the said Matters of Fact, so suggested in the said Bill, are relative to the Matters of Fact suggested in the former Part of the Preamble of the said Bill, and will be explain'd thereby; and for your Lordships farther Satisfaction, we are commanded by the Commons to acquaint your Lordships, that the Bill, so far as it relates to the said John Aislable, besides, the Notoriety of Facts was grounded as well upon Proof, as the Confession of Mr. Aislable.

As to the Confession of Mr. Aislable, we are commanded by the Commons to affirm, in their Names, to your Lordships, that Mr. Aislable did in his Place confess, that upon the 3d and 19th Days of December, 1719, 22,000*l*. South Sea Stock was bought by Mr. Robert Knight, late Cashier of the South Sea Company, for him the said Mr. Aislable; and Mr. Aislable deliver'd in to the Commons a Paper of the Hand Writing of Mr. Knight, containing Part of an Account in the Words following.

Dec. 3

		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>
1719.			
Dec. 3.	To South-Sea Stock bought, 10000 <i>l.</i>	12000	00
	at 123 —————		
19.	Bought more 12000 <i>l.</i> at 126 $\frac{1}{2}$ ————	15180	00
	To $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. paid S. Strobe 12000 <i>l.</i> ————	27	10
	To $\frac{1}{2}$ Part 217 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> lost as above ————	108	15
24.	To Cash paid back —————	193	15
		27800 00	
Dec. 10.	Receiv'd in Bank Notes —————	12300	00
19.	Receiv'd more in full —————	15500	00
		27800 00	

We are also commanded to acquaint your Lordships, that the Commons having receiv'd Information, that Mr. Francis Hawes (one of the late Directors of the South-Sea Company) had negotiated very large Sums for Mr. Aislaby, and had had Dealings for a considerable Time past in South-Sea Stock with Mr. Aislaby, and that an Account thereof was kept in a Book, of which Mr. Aislaby had a Duplicate; which Accounts were continu'd in that Book till some time in November last: The Commons did, on the 7th Day of March last, order that the said Book should be laid before them the next Morning; at the making of which Order Mr. Aislaby was present in his Place, and did not object or offer any Thing to the House that the same could not be comply'd with. But the next Day Mr. Aislaby attending in his Place to make his Defence to the several Matters objected to him, an Obedience to that Order being requir'd, Mr. Aislaby declar'd, that Mr. Hawes, if call'd in, would tell the House, that Mr. Hawes, with his own Hand, committed the said Book to the Fire; upon which Mr. Hawes being call'd in and examin'd, said, That the said Book was, in the Beginning of November last, upon Mr. Aislaby's pressing Instances, deliver'd up by him to Mr. Aislaby; and that the same Book, and also the said Duplicate thereof, kept by Mr. Aislaby, were both then burnt together, Part by Mr. Aislaby, and Part by himself, at Mr. Aislaby's Instance, and that the Proposal for burning them came from Mr. Aislaby; and Hawes farther said, That he had not any Duplicate or Entry of what was contain'd in the said Book.

We are farther commanded to acquaint your Lordships, that upon the 20th of January, 1719, the Commons resolv'd,

solv'd, that their House would, upon the 22d of that Month, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of that Part of his Majesty's Speech which related to the publick Debts, which the House did accordingly; and that afterwards, on the 27th of January, the House again resolv'd itself into the said Committee, and the Committee did then receive Proposals from the *South-Sea* Company for paying the publick Debts.

As for Proof, the several Persons following, viz. Mr. Robert Surman, Mr. Francis Hawes, Mr. Matthew Weymouth, Thomas Weddall, Esq; Sir Theodore Janssen, Sir Lambert Blackwell, Mr. Webster, Mr. Robert Knight, Sir John Fellows, Sir John Blunt, Mr. John Faulconbridge, Edmond Waller, Esq; Mr. Edward Gibbon, Mr. Charles Foye, were examin'd, and did, in the Opinion of the Commons, make out the Allegations in the said Bill relating to Mr. Aislaby.

As to the late Mr. Craggs, the Managers of the Commons acquainted those of the Lords, that the Commons had positive Evidence, that great Quantities of *South-Sea* Stock were taken in for him, without his paying for it, or giving sufficient Security. The Lord Carleton having made his Report of this Conference to the House of Lords, their Lordships order'd it to be taken into Consideration the next Day, July 15, which being done accordingly, their Lordships, after some Debate, made the following Orders; viz.

1st, Order'd, That John Aislaby, Esq; be heard at the Bar of the House on Tuesday next, if he thinks fit.

2. That the Lieutenant of the Tower do bring Mr. Aislaby to the Bar of the House on Tuesday.

3. That the Serjeant at Arms attending the House of Commons, do bring up Sir John Blunt at the same Time to be examin'd as a Witness.

4. That a Message be sent to the House of Commons, to desire they would give Leave that any of the Witnesses that are Members of that House, may be examin'd in Behalf of Mr. Aislaby.

5. That the other Witnesses that are not Members of the House of Commons, do then attend to be examin'd.

6. That Edmond Waller, Esq; do then attend to be examin'd.

Then the Petitions of the Executors of the late Mr. Craggs being read, it was order'd, That the said Petitions be referr'd to the Committee upon that Bill, and that they be then severally heard by their Counsel,

The

Then a Petition of *Robert Surman*, late Deputy-Cashier of the *South Sea Company*, was read, and rejected: After which it was order'd, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying that the several Papers relating to the Affair of *Mr. Aislable*, may be laid before the House by the proper Officers. It was order'd likewise that all the Lords be summon'd to attend the Service of the House on Tuesday next.

On the 17th of *July* the Lords sent a Message to the Commons, desiring that the Commons would give Leave to *George Bailie*, Esq; *Richard Edgumbe*, Esq; *William Lowndes*, Esq; *Charles Stanhope*, Esq; *Henry Kelsall*, Esq; *William Clayton*, Esq; *Richard Hampden*, Esq; *George Delavall*, Esq; *Sir Robert Furness*, Bart. and *Edward Wortley*, Esq; (Members of their House) to attend their Lordships in order to be examin'd as Witnesses on behalf of *John Aislable*, Esq; before the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill, entitled, *An Act for raising Money upon the Estates of the late Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors, Cashier, Deputy-Cashier, and Accomptant of the South-Sea Company, and of John Aislable, Esq; &c.* stands committed. Hereupon the Commons resolv'd, to send an Answer to the said Message by Messengers of their own, and appointed a Committee to search Precedents in relation to the said Message.

July 18. The Lords sent another Message to the Commons, desiring, That a Letter from *John Aislable*, Esq; to *Mr. Weymondfold*, dated the 1st of *March*, 1719, brought before this House, and order'd to lie upon the Table, might be laid before their Lordships; and also, That the Lords had agreed to the Bill, entitled, *An Act for appointing Commissioners to examine, state, and determine, the Debts due to the Army*, without any Amendment. Hereupon, the Commons proceeded to take the first Part of the said Message into Consideration; and the House taking Notice, that there was no such Letter before the House, as was mention'd in the said Message; but the House being acquainted, that such a Letter was deliver'd in to the late Committee of Secrecy, and was in the Hands of the Chairman of the said Committee; it was order'd, That the Clerk who attended the said Committee, do attend the Lords with the said Letter.

Then the Lord *Hinchinbroke* reported from the Committee appointed to search Precedents, in Relation to the Message sent from the Lords, (desiring Leave might be given to *George Bailie*, Esq; and several others, (Members of this

House) therein mention'd, to attend their Lordships, in order to be examin'd as Witnesses, as is therein mention'd) that the Committee having search'd the Journals of the House, had found several Precedents, which they had directed him to report to the House; and he read the said Report in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd it in at the Table, where the same was read. Hereupon it was resolv'd, That *George Bailie, Esq; Richard Edgcumbe, Esq; William Lowndes, Esq; Charles Stanhope, Esq; Henry Kelsall, Esq; William Clayton, Esq; Richard Hampden, Esq; George Delavall, Esq; Sir Robert Furnese, Bart. and Edward Wortley, Esq; (Members of this House)* have Leave to attend the Lords, in order to be examin'd concerning that Part of the Bill mention'd in their Lordships Message of the 17th Instant, which relates to *John Aislaby, Esq; if they thought fit; and a Message was sent to the Lords to acquaint them with this Resolution.*

The same Day the Lords being met early, their Lordships went into a Committee upon the Directors Bill, and great Debates arose in Relation to Mr. *Aislaby*, how, and in what Manner he and his Witnesses should be examin'd? The Lord *Harcourt* mov'd, that according to the establish'd Rules of Justice and Equity, every one of them might be examin'd distinctly to every Article: But this was warmly oppos'd by the Lord *T——d*, who, in a long Speech, alleg'd, among other Things, ' That such a Method ' would take up so much Time, that it might endanger ' the Loss of the Bill, which was of the greatest Importance, not only to the Kingdom, but to the King himself; For if the Bill should miscarry, no Man could ' tell what might be the Consequence.' This was supported by the Earl of *S——d*, who likewise urg'd the Necessity of passing this Bill, to quiet the Minds of the People. After some other Speeches, Mr. *Aislaby* was call'd in, and, at his Desire, Mr. *Weddal*, Mr. *Surman*, Sir *Lambert Blackwell*, Sir *John Blunt*, Sir *Theodore Janssen*, Mr. *Faulconbridge*, Mr. *Joye*, and Mr. *Hawes*, were severally call'd in, examin'd, and confronted with him. Sir *John Fellows*, in particular, declar'd he knew nothing of the Questions that were put to him by Mr. *Aislaby*; and Sir *John Blunt* being ask'd who was the Contriver of the South-Sea Scheme? Answer'd, It was none of his contriving, but the House of Commons: But Sir *Theodore Janssen* being examin'd about the same Matter, said, ' That he always took Sir *John Blunt* to be the Contriver, as, cer-

certainly, he was the chief Manager of the *South-Sea* Scheme; and that for his own Part, he never was let into the Secret of that Affair.' Mr. *Hawes* being examin'd as to the burning of the Books of Accounts, ingeniously own'd the Fact; but said they were only Books of private Accounts between Mr. *Aislaby* and himself; and which no ways concern'd the Publick, or any other private Person, besides them two: Upon which Mr. *Aislaby* said, 'He thought there was no Hurt in burning Accounts that were made up and cancell'd, and in which no Body had any Concern, but Mr. *Hawes* and himself.' These Examinations being over, the Lord *Onslow* stood up, and ask'd, Whether, in the Opinion of their Lordships, any Mischief had happen'd to the Publick? And being answer'd by another Lord, Yes, without Doubt, a great deal: But, added my Lord *Onslow*, it seems no Body has done it; Sir *John Blunt* is innocent, Sir *John Fellows* knows nothing of the Matter, none of the Directors were let into the Secret, Mr. *Aislaby* has done no Hurt: Therefore, my Lords, I move to adjourn; which was done accordingly.

The next Day the Lords went again into a Committee upon that Part of the Directors Bill relating to Mr. *Aislaby*; and the Lord *Trevor* standing up, said, 'That from any Evidence that had yet appear'd before them, he could not see that there was sufficient Ground to insert Mr. *Aislaby*'s Name in the Bill, and to involve him in the same Punishment with the Directors; and therefore, before they proceeded farther, he thought it necessary to send to the Secret Committee, to lay before them their whole Evidence.' This Motion was seconded by the Lord *Harcourt*; but the same, if carry'd, being like to embroil both Houses in dangerous Disputes, the Lord *Falmouth* mov'd for adjourning during Pleasure, which was agreed to. After a short Adjournment, their Lordships consider'd what was fit to be done in so nice and critical an Affair; and, at last, agreed to call in and examine first Mr. *Surman*, and after him Mr. *Weymondfold*, the former of whom depos'd, and the other confirm'd, that Mr. *Aislaby* had *South-Sea* Stock transferr'd to him several Times, to the Value of above 30,000*l.* for which, they knew not that he ever paid any Thing. After this, Mr. *Aislaby* was call'd in, and order'd to make his Defence, which he did in the following Speech.

My Lords,

My Lords,

I Appear at your Lordships Bar, by your Permission, to be heard, in my own Person, against that Part of the Bill, now depending before your Lordships, which affects myself.

I have been long confin'd, by Order of the House of Commons, under whose Displeasure I am unhappily fallen, for want, perhaps, of proper Talents to explain and support my own Innocence; for which Reason, I wish your Lordships would have indulg'd me so far, to have heard me by my Counsel in the usual Manner, in a Cause where my Property, my Liberty, and, for ought I know, my Life may be concern'd.

I must own, my Lords, I come very ill prepar'd to make my Defence against such Parts of this long and perplex'd Bill as seem to relate to me: It hath receiv'd so many Alterations in the tedious Passage it made through the other House, that it was impossible to learn how far I was affected by it, till it was past; and it hath made so quick a Progress in this House, that I have scarce been able to get a Copy of it, before I am brought before your Lordships to make my Defence against it.

It was some Surprize to me, my Lords, after what had pass'd in the House of Commons, and after a Bill had been order'd, and was brought in, to make me discover my Effects, and to restrain me from going out of the Kingdom; I say, it was some Surprize to me to find myself translated all on a sudden into this Bill against the Directors, under the new-fashion'd Term of Consolidation, without any new Offence given, or Cause assign'd, that is fit to be mention'd in this Place. However, my Lords, I now find myself tack'd to them and their unhappy Fate.

My Lords, it concerns me much to know the Cause of this extraordinary Proceeding, the Reasons of these cruel and new-invented Punishments, and the Facts that are to make out the Crimes alledg'd against me in the Preamble of this Bill.

I have carefully perus'd and examin'd it, and enquir'd into all the Steps it has taken since I was heard in my Place in the House of Commons against a Charge contain'd in the Report of the Secret Committee, and I find nothing but what is new and extraordinary throughout the whole. I was heard, my Lords, I say, upon the Re-

port

port of the Secret Committee, containing many loose and uncertain Facts as to me, and, as it seems, innocent, or ineffectual to any one besides.

I thought I had given entire Satisfaction to that Assembly of my Innocence, when I found it was the Pleasure of the House that I should withdraw before any Question was mov'd, or stated upon Paper, as is usual; it was impossible therefore to know my Crimes, or the Facts upon which they were grounded, so as to be able to make a proper Defence there before I withdrew, tho' I had been very well prepar'd to do it, as I think I was.

But, my Lords, as this never happen'd to any Commoner before; so, my Lords, in the Warrant by which I was committed to the Tower, I find no Cause assign'd for my Commitment, as has always been practis'd in the like Cases.

Thus far, my Lords, I was at a Loss even for my Crimes; but the next Day the Votes of the House of Commons presented me with a View of many extraordinary Crimes contain'd in several Resolutions: Crimes which my Soul abhors, and of which, my Lords, I do in this Place, and at this Bar, declare I am entirely innocent. I saw in the same Votes an Order for a Bill to be brought in, to enquire into my Estate, &c. I perceiv'd that Bill to make a slow Progress for some Time, till from some fresh Displeasure conceiv'd against me, it chang'd its Shape at once, and became a Bill of Punishment, and not of Enquiry, or at least of Enquiry, as in Cases of Felons Convict, tho' I had never had any Trial.

This Way of dealing with an *English* Subject, is unknown to the Laws of *England*; I say, my Lords, first to punish, and then enquire, the Law abhors.

However, my Lords, I thought myself sure of the eleven Resolutions contain'd in the Votes of the House of Commons, as the Ground of the Charge against me; Resolutions that have been sent abroad, and have made me the Object of publick Odium throughout the Kingdom. I had prepar'd myself to answer to this Charge upon every Article. But here, my Lords, I found myself again disappointed; and these very Articles for which I had been branded, expell'd, and committed to the Tower for so many Months, disappear'd at once, and were, (if Fame be not a Lyar) rejected by one of the very Persons that mov'd them, as so many Loopholes through which an innocent Man might escape.

So

So here, my Lords, I am at a Loss again; the Punishments are enacted, the most cruel torturing Punishments before any Charge is made, or any Facts alledg'd, and at last it is sent up to your Lordships with a Charge of Crimes, without any Facts at all to support that Charge. Give me Leave, my Lords, to say, that this, above all the other extraordinary Steps, is most new and unprecedented. An Attainder, like this, without any legal Charge in it, tack'd to another Bill that must pass, is a complicated Mischief: An Attainder of itself is uncommon, and generally abhor'd: An Attainder tack'd is entirely new and unparliamentary: An Attainder without Facts ascertain'd, is not only new and dangerous, but against the very Principles of Justice, and the Laws of the Land in all Cases.

For this Reason, my Lords, I have humbly represented to you the Difficulties I lay under in respect to my Defence, from the Uncertainty of my Charge, for want of Facts stated to support it, and without which it is properly no Charge at all.

Your Lordships have thought fit to desire, at a Conference with the Commons, to have this Defect supply'd, and they have accordingly deliver'd to your Lordships a Paper, a Copy whereof you have been pleas'd to give me in order to my Defence, which I therefore take Leave to read to your Lordships.

YOUR Lordships, &c. as before, p. 284.

My Lords, upon Perusal of this Paper, I find only two Facts mention'd, which, if prov'd, are no Crimes, and of no Relation to the Preamble of the Bill. For as in the Preamble there were Crimes alledg'd without Facts, so in this Paper there are Facts without Crimes: Your Lordships upon this extraordinary Occasion desir'd this Conference with the Commons, in order to be inform'd of the Facts that were the Ground of their Charge. They have been pleas'd to refer your Lordships to that Part of the Preamble relating to the Directors, by which they say the Charge against me is to be explain'd. I have examin'd this Part of the Preamble, and am entirely at a Loss to find one Fact stated in it; the whole is general and most uncertain, and amounts to no Charge at all: That Part of the Preamble relating to me, is so far from being explain'd by it, that it is made more perplex'd and unintelligible.

My Lords, it is a strange Circumstance that attends my Case: I stand here accus'd, and ready to make my Defence before your Lordships my Judges. Your Lordships are at a Loss to know upon what Facts to try me; you have enquir'd of the Commons my Accusers, and are no better inform'd; but on my Part, my Lords, it is yet more extraordinary; the Accus'd is put under a Necessity to find out Facts to support the Charge of his Accusers. Was any Proceeding like this ever known before? No, my Lords, the Bill of Attainder against my Lord *Strafford* was extorted from the Legislature by Force and Violence, and, in some Respect, like this, under Colour of appealing the deluded People. Vain Imagination! This Concession of your Ancestors made Way for all the Miseries that follow'd. But cruel and unjust as it was, there were Facts stated in that Bill to charge that noble Lord, and his Accusers came like Men to this Bar to make them good; but where are my Accusers, my Lords? Where are their Facts? And where is their Evidence? Was there ever any Accusation that proceeded from a Secret Committee before, that was not made good at this Bar by those who are suppos'd to know the Facts best, and who have oblig'd the Publick with their Discoveries? Why do they decline to give your Lordships and the Publick this Satisfaction? My Lords, I find, to save this Trouble, they refer you to the Notoriety of the Facts: Strange Notoriety of Facts, that are not yet reveal'd, and to which there is no Evidence. Was this Expression ever used before at any Conference? In any Act of Parliament? Or did it ever approach this Bar before? Pray, my Lords, what does it mean? If it means common Fame or publick Clamour, Thanks to the Arts of my Enemies, I have had my full Share, and felt the cruel Effects of it: But if Fame is to be a Guide in judicial Proceedings, and in criminal Cases, there is no Head safe; we are all in the Power of Whispers and Defamers. But has publick Fame ever been thought sufficient to Conviction? No, my Lords, publick Fame has been said to be a Ground of Enquiry, but never of Condemnation. The Commons, in the Case of the Duke of *Buckingham*, 1mo. Car. 1st. did, at the Instance of Dr. *Turner*, declare, that common Fame was a good Ground of Enquiry or Presentment; but as this was complain'd of by the Crown as an unparliamentary Proceeding, the Commons, in their Remonstrance a little Time after, receded from this Pretence, and affirm'd their proceedings to be grounded upon their own Knowledge.

or Proof, by the Examination of Witnesses, or other Evidence; and in every Article of their Accusation the particular Facts are express'd. But this is not my Case, my Lords; I see no Facts charg'd upon me, I hear of none; it is in vain to make a Defence against nothing; 'tis fighting with the Air.

But since, my Lords, the Commons have recommended some Witnesses to your Lordships, who, they say, did, in their Opinion, make out the Allegations in the Bill, pray let me examine what the Allegations in the Bill are and how they were made out by the Witnesses, who have been examin'd before your Lordships.

My Lords, in that Part of the Preamble of the Bill which charges me, it is alledg'd, that *John Aislaby*, Esq. late Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the *Exchequer* and one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury and a Member of the House of Commons, in Breach of the great Trust in him repos'd, and with a View to his own exorbitant Profit, has combin'd with the said Directors of the *South-Sea* Company in their pernicious Practices, and has been guilty of most dangerous and infamous Corruption, to the Detriment of great Numbers of his Majesty's Subjects, and manifest Prejudice of the publick Credit, and of the Trade of this Kingdom.

My Lords, in considering this Charge, I am at a Loss to find in what Capacity I am accus'd of Breach of Trust. The Title of Chancellor of the *Exchequer* stands there, suppose, *Ornamenti gratia*; 'tis an Office of great Honour and Dignity, but has no Relation to this Affair, or to the Execution of the *South-Sea* Scheme; nor is that Office so much as mention'd in any Act of Parliament since the first Constitution of the Company; it is a distinct Office from the Treasury, and in some Instances without much Influence, tho' join'd in Commission with the Board.

I must then stand accus'd as one of the Commissioners of the Treasury, or as a Member of Parliament, or both.

I flatter myself, my Lords, that I have acquitted myself in these two Capacities with the same Integrity and good Faith as the rest of my Brethren; nor can I understand how I could commit any one Act in Breach of my Trust, as one of the Commissioners of the Treasury, without the Participation of at least two of the same Board.

I have

I have perus'd the Acts of Parliament relating to the Execution of the *South-Sea Scheme*, and desire they may be read, that it may be seen how far the Treasury were concern'd, or were intrusted with any Part of the Execution of the Scheme, that we may know wherein this Trust consisted, and so have Recourse to such Facts as may charge me and others with a Breach of it. My Lords, I know of nothing that concerns the Treasury in those Acts, but what relates to the making forth and issuing the *Exchequer-Bills* to be lent to the Company, besides the Constitution of Commissioners relating to the taking in of the publick Debts, which Commission your Lordships have affirm'd: And as to those Bills, my Lords, no Man has accus'd me, not Sir *John Blunt* himself; he tells you upon his Examination here, as he told the other House before, that he took it to be the Sense of the House of Commons, that the Company might lend out the *Exchequer-Bills* upon their Stock, having been admitted to hear the Debates of the House upon that Occasion, and that they were therefore so lent out.

My Lords, there is not one Word more in all those Acts of Parliament that implies any farther Trust, nor is there any Power given or reserv'd to the Commissioners of the Treasury to direct or controul the Directors, but what has been literally pursu'd by the Treasury. Where then is this Breach of Trust in me, as one of the Commissioners of the Treasury? Is there any Trust repos'd in me in any Capacity that makes me responsible to the *South-Sea Company*? If not, how comes the Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, and one single Commissioner of the Treasury, to be confiscated for the Use of some of his fellow-Subjects for Breach of Trust?

If then this Breach of Trust is no where to be found, let us examine next, wherein I have combin'd with the Directors in their pernicious Practices. By the Resolution the Commons make to the Matters of Fact, suggested in the former Part of the Preamble of the Bill relating to the Directors, one might expect to find these Practices set forth there, in order to make out the Charge which they stand accus'd.

My Lords, I have look'd into this Part of the Preamble relating to them, and find it is only said, that they, the Directors, under Colour of the late Act, have carry'd on any notorious, fraudulent, indirect Practices, contrary to the Intention of the said late Act; not only to the immense Loss of the Company, to Seven Millions and

upwards, but the great Detriment of the Publick, &c. But the Particulars of these Practices are no where specify'd: I have heard, indeed, they once stood Part of this Bill, but were afterwards left out as so many Incumbrances upon it; and if I may be allow'd to take Notice of what the Commons upon Deliberations have suppress'd, I would acquaint your Lordships, that that Part of the Preamble of the Bill which relates to the pernicious Practices of the late Directors, as tending to the immense Loss of the Company, to seven Millions and upwards, was compriz'd in these Words, viz.

That the Directors have been guilty of several Corruptions, Breaches of Trust, Frauds, and Abuses, by contriving the fictitious Stock of 574,500*l.* Stock, and entering it in their Books, to be sold for 1,213,575*l.*

That they also lent upon Stock, or pretended Stock, contrary to the Resolutions of the Court of Directors, several Sums amounting to 943,631*l.* over and above the 500,000*l.* to which the Loans were restrain'd; and more, 406,903*l.* over and above the Sums limited to be lent; and more, several Sums beyond what they were limited, which Excesses amount in the whole to 3,746,467*l.*

That they also lent upon Subscription-Receipts 2,219,089*l.* without Authority from the Company, which Loans, or pretended Loans, upon the Stocks and Subscriptions, amount in the whole to 5,965,556*l.*

Fictitious Stock	1,213,575
Total on Stock and Subscriptions	5,965,556
	7,179,131

Here, my Lords, you have a plain Account of all the Directors pernicious Practices; let it now be enquir'd what Evidence has been given to your Lordships, to make out my having combin'd with them in all, or any of those Practices.

As to the first Article, in Relation to their contriving the fictitious Stock of 574,500*l.* and entering it in their Books, to be sold 1,213,575*l.* there is not one Word said by any of the Directors, that I was privy to it, or that they ever heard, or suspected, or that there was even so much as a Whisper amongst them, that I had; or was to have any Part of it; and the Secret Committee themselves, after having, in the most extraordinary, as well as the most solemn Manner, examin'd them all to this

Fact

Fact, were pleas'd to say, there was no such Charge against me.

As this was the Fund for all the Corruption, and the Source of all our Misfortunes, I think myself extremely happy, let my Fate be what it will, that I stand clear and acquitted, in the Judgment of my worst Enemies, of this criminal and cursed Transaction. And as this was a Work of Darkness, that has not yet been perfectly brought to Light, and as it was in its Nature such, as carry'd the greatest Secrecy and Security with it; and as I am the Person suppos'd to have been the Author of the Scheme, and the Director of the Directors, and one who commanded every Thing, is it possible to imagine, that I should neglect to take my Share of this mighty Harvest, and trust to the Secrecy of an infamous Broker, and the Hazard of an open Market?

But notwithstanding the Secret Committee, who spar'd no Pains in their Inquiries relating to me, have not thought fit to charge me upon this Head, but have entirely acquitted me, I find some Notice is taken of what Mr. Surman has said concerning the Green Book, wherein he saw my Name to an Account that was ballanc'd: Whatever Notice your Lordships are pleas'd to take of that Information, the Gentlemen of the Secret Committee knew better than to insist upon it in their Charge, since that Account is said to be after the Bill was past, and to be ballanc'd; and, consequently, I must have it to produce, unless by some extraordinary Accident, or Artifice, I should have lost it. But as Mr. Surman has prov'd, that *Knight* kept my Cash long before the Scheme took Place, and was indebted to me for a great Sum in November 1719, so, my Lords, I declare I am not concern'd how those Accounts are expos'd, if they can possibly be brought to Light; and as I have this Account mention'd by Mr. Surman, to produce, if your Lordships require it, so I wish from the Bottom of my Soul, that the Green Book, so famous in Story, may be produc'd (as perhaps it may) before it be bury'd in Oblivion.

The Directors, and others, examin'd to the rest of the Articles, making up the seven Millions and upwards, do all declare, that I was not privy, or in any Manner a Party to their Transactions, or in the least contributed to the Loss sustain'd by the Company in any Article of that Account: As these Proceedings were the chief, if not the only Causes of the Misfortunes of the Company, and the Publick,

Publick, I am still extremely at a Loss to know what the pernicious Practices were, that can make me an Accomplice or Confederate with the Directors.

The selling of their own Stock, and buying it for the Company, could not, in its Nature, be communicated to me, and has been deny'd by them all.

The declaring the great Dividends at 30 per Cent. for *Christmas*, and not less than 50 per Cent. for not less than 12 Years after, was a Transaction when I was in the North, and they all declare I knew nothing of it.

The Additions to the first and second Subscriptions, and the Deficiencies of the third and fourth Subscriptions, are attested to be done without my Privy or Advice.

And as to the taking in any of the Subscriptions at what Price soever, Sir *Theodore Janssen*, and others, have told your Lordships, they were done at the Instance of Sir *John Blunt* solely, by Starts and Surprize, and agreed to the same Day, without sending to, or advising with Mr. *Aislaby*, or any body else.

Here, my Lords, you have all the Facts and pernicious Practices with which the Directors are charg'd, either by the Resolutions of the Lords or Commons; and here is not one Witness that has been examin'd before your Lordships, that hath not entirely acquitted me of any Combination with them, in these, or any other of their pernicious Practices. These are the Contents of this general Charge of the Commons against me, as far as I can collect them, and which have requir'd more Pains to discover and put together, than it has done to answer them.

I shall now proceed, my Lords, to examine the only two Facts which the Commons have thought fit to lay before your Lordships, and deliver'd at the Conference.

The first of these is said to be grounded upon my own Confession in my Place in the House of Commons, viz. That on the 3d and 19th of *December 1719*, 22,000 l. *South-Sea* Stock was bought by Mr. *Robert Knight*, late Cashier of the *South-Sea* Company, for me; and, that I deliver'd in to the Commons a Paper of the Hand writing of Mr. *Knight*, containing Part of an Account, in the Words following:

Dec. 3.

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Dec. 3. 1719. To <i>South-Sea</i> Stock bought 10000 <i>l.</i>		
at 123 —————	12300	00
19. Bought more 12000 <i>l.</i> at 126 $\frac{1}{2}$ ———	15180	00
To $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. paid <i>S. Storde</i> 22000 <i>l.</i> —	27	10
To $\frac{1}{2}$ Part 217 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> lost, as above —	108	15
24. To Cash paid back —————	183	15
	27800	00
Dec. 10. Receiv'd in Bank Notes —————	12300	00
19. Receiv'd more in full —————	15500	00
	27800	00

My Lords, I have the greatest Honour and Regard for the House of Commons imaginable, and shall always pay the greatest Deference to every Thing that proceeds from them; even their Censure, and my Misfortunes, I bear with Patience, and Submission to their Authority: And as I am sensible their Displeasure was drawn upon me by unlucky Incidents, and want of Opportunity of understanding the Truth of my Case, so I doubt not but they will be pleas'd that I have this Opportunity of defending my Innocence, and clearing it from the Mistakes and general Prejudice under which I have been unhappily oppress'd; nor can their Honour be concern'd, or that of the Secret Committee, if I am acquitted by your Lordships of the Crimes laid to my Charge, if they appear to your Lordships to be ill-grounded; I shall therefore take the Liberty to say, I am extremely surpriz'd to find the Commons make Use of the Word Confession upon this Occasion. Confession, my Lords, implies Guilt, and is the Declaration of some Fact suppos'd to be criminal: But this is not my Case, nor, with Submission, is it the Fact; this Paper, my Lords, this Account prov'd by Mr. *Surman*, and allow'd by the House of Commons to be an Account of Stock bought and paid for with my own Money in the Beginning of December 1719, was produc'd by me in the House of Commons in my own Justification, to prove a valuable Consideration in Mr. *Knight's* Hands, and Security given for 20,000*l.* *South-Sea* Stock bought the Beginning of *March* following, and paid for by Mr. *Knight*. This, with other Effects of mine of great Value, were prov'd to be in his Hands at that Time, more than sufficient

sufficient to answer the Value of the said 20,000*l.* Stock bought, by my Order, by Mr. *Weymond* sold; whereof, if any Doubt remain, I am ready to produce the most authentic Vouchers.

This Paper, produc'd as Evidence by me against a Charge of Corruption, is now, by an unaccountable Turn, made an Article of Corruption itself, or at least tending to support the Charge in the Preamble in some Manner. I cannot very well guess what the Commons would infer from this Account, or what it tends to; I suppose it is meant to shew, that it was done with a View to the Scheme which afterwards took Place, and to my own exorbitant Gain, since they are pleas'd afterwards to subjoin this Observation: That upon the 20th of *January* 1719, the Commons resolv'd, that their House would, upon the 22d of that Month, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of that Part of his Majesty's Speech which related to the Publick Debts, which the House did accordingly; and that afterwards, on the 27th of *January*, the House again resolv'd itself into the said Committee, and the Committee did then receive Proposals from the *South-Sea* Company for paying the publick Debts.

One would think that from this Observation, which the Commons themselves have made, there needs no other Proof, to shew that the Stock bought in the Beginning of *December* 1719, could not be bought with a View to the Scheme, that was not accepted 'till two Months after; and if it had been so, it would have been no more than every Chancellor of the *Exchequer* hath done at all Times before me; nay, I may venture to affirm, it hath been look'd upon as incumbent upon the Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, and all the other Officers of the Revenue, to encourage, by their Examples, all publick Undertakings of this Kind; and it must not be forgot, that at the first Establishment of this very Company, the then Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, and several great Officers of State, did condescend to be Directors of this Company, which was never thought a Crime, whether it was done with a View to their own Interest, or not.

But, my Lords, I will shew that this Stock was not bought with any such View; and if it were, that it does not make good any one Part of the Charge in the Bill, for as it was bought with my own Money, it could not be a Breach of Trust in any Manner, nor could it be dangerous and infamous Corruption, not could it be

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Confederacy with the Directors in their pernicious Practices, which are describ'd to have been committed by them under the Colour of the late Act, and therefore subsequent to it; nor was it bought with a View to my own exorbitant Profit, since it was not only two Months before the Commons accepted the Proposals of the *South-Sea* Company, but even before the Scheme was so much as communicated to me, and, as I have prov'd to your Lordships, was sold out again that very Morning the *South-Sea* Company were resolv'd to outbid the *Bank*, and carry their Point at all Hazards.

My Lords, I have prov'd to your Lordships, that at the same Time that I bought this Stock in the *South-Sea* Company, I bought very near the like Value in the *Bank*, and continu'd it there after I had sold out of the *South-Sea*, which does not look like Partiality to the *South-Sea* Scheme. I have shewn your Lordships, that immediately after the *South-Sea* Proposals were accepted, I bought into the *East India* Company, and not into the *South-Sea* Company, which is some Proof that I had no great Faith in their Scheme, or built upon it with a View to my own Profit: But to make it more evident that this Scheme was not founded by me in that Iniquity as is suppos'd, and that I had not those Views that are hid to my Charge, I have shewn your Lordships, that I was not the original Author or Promoter of this Scheme: I have prov'd by Sir *John Blunt*, that he first presented this Scheme to my Lord *Stanhope*, soon after his Majesty's Return from *Hanover*, in 1719. That my Lord *Stanhope*, some Time after, communicated this Scheme to me, and desir'd me to talk with Sir *John Blunt* about it; and that accordingly, about the latter End of *December*, 1719, I desir'd Mr. *Clayton* to meet Sir *John Blunt*, and Mr. *Knight* at my own House, to confer about it; which was the first Time that I talk'd with Sir *John* upon that Subject.

So that, my Lords, it is most evident that the Stock bought in the Beginning of *December*, could not be bought with a View of Gain from this Scheme, as is suggested by the Commons in their Paper, since the very Scheme itself was not communicated to me 'till the latter End of *December*; and taking all the other Circumstances along with it, that have been explain'd to your Lordships, I am satisfy'd you must think, that the Commons could not have done me a greater Service, than by stating this Fact as the chief Matter of their Accusation, which hath gi-

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ven me this Opportunity of clearing up some Mistakes, and laying open some Facts that were not known or understood before.

Thus having clear'd up this Matter to your Lordships, I shall proceed to answer the next and last Article laid to my Charge, as it was deliver'd by the Commons to your Lordships, in which they give your Lordships an Account of a Transaction in their House, relating to the cancelling some Accounts between Mr. *Hawes* and me. I do not find that the Commons made this a Charge against me in any of their Resolutions that Night they committed me to the Tower; but as this Story had the greatest Effect to inflame and raise a Prejudice against me in their House, so I doubt not but that it is laid before your Lordships in this solemn Manner, with an Expectation that it should have the same Effect in this House.

My Lords, I know very well that many of my Judges in the other House, who acquitted me of every Part of the Charge brought against me, could not get over this slight, this ridiculous Incident. I must own, my Lords, my Conduct upon that Occasion was not so calm and circumspect as my Circumstances requir'd; but it might have warm'd a Man of a much more even Temper than myself, to see a most innocent Action represented in such a suspicious Light by the Secret Committee, as to appear in some Measure, criminal: And besides this, my Lords, the Order mention'd at the Conference to have been made for me to produce these Accounts, was introduc'd in such a Manner, as might surprize and shock the most wary Man alive; to be attack'd, as I was, entering the House and before I was got to my Place, in a most unparliamentary Method, and by an unprecedented Motion, by one, who, of all Men living, had the least Right to make that Demand, and who could furnish, if he pleas'd from his own Books of Accompts, more Matter of Enquiry, than all other Accomptants put together. I should not have mention'd this, but that I see that Transaction taken Notice of in the Paper deliver'd to your Lordships at the Conference.

The Use that hath been made of this Story, has been to inflame and stir up the Minds of Men to believe that there were the greatest Secrets, the most criminal Matters contain'd in these Books; and that they were cancell'd, & burnt, in order to destroy Evidence. I own, my Lords, when this Matter was press'd upon me in the House of Commons, I treated it with Neglect and Indifference, &

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showing my own Innocence, and not dreaming of the criminal and false Construction that was afterwards put upon it: But since it has been so universally understood to my Prejudice, give me Leave, my Lords, in this Place, to return my Thanks again to my Accusers, that they have given me an Opportunity, before the supreme Court of Judicature of this Kingdom, to clear up this Matter, and to shew to the World, that there is nothing in this Story, either criminal or suspicious.

I thank my Accusers, my Lords, for giving me this Opportunity of shewing the World, that there is a vast Difference between an Examination taken before your Lordships, and an Examination taken before the Secret Committee; for it may very probably happen, that they may be mistaken in what relates to me, since every Part of their Report hath been either rejected or dropt by the House of Commons, which related to any other Man living.

I perceive your Lordships took this Matter first into your Consideration, as observing the Commons to lay the greatest Stress upon it. You have examin'd Mr. *Hawes* in the strictest Manner, in Relation to the Nature of these Accounts, and the Manner of cancelling them.

He has told your Lordships, That there was nothing criminal contain'd in those Accounts; That there was nothing in them relating to me as Chancellor of the Exchequer, nor to him as a Director of the South-Sea Company, or as a Receiver of the Customs; that there was nothing in them that could be constr'd a Breach of Trust; nothing that could be call'd a Combination with the South-Sea Directors, or had any Relation to them; nothing that could be call'd Corruption, or any Thing like it. He says, He bought some Stock for me in December 1719, but that it was sold again in three or four Days after, for very small Profit: And lastly, he says, this Stock was bought and paid for with my own Money, and not with the publick Money, or the Company's Money. As to the Manner of cancelling them, he says, it was done in October last, before the King's Return, and long before the Parliament met; that I had long since pass'd my publick Accounts, viz. in April 1720, that those Accounts were pass'd at my pressing Instances half the Time that any of my Predecessors had pass'd theirs; that I had afterwards daily solicited him to have those private Accounts made up and deliver'd, but that his Affairs would not permit him to do it till October last; That I had pass'd him to deliver up these Accounts, not only long before the Stock fell, but before it rose; that these Accounts were

cancell'd, after I had given him a Discharge, by mutual Consent; and that he believes it was not done with a Design to conceal them from this Enquiry.

My Lords, this is the Evidence of Mr. Hawes; and I do not wonder that your Lordships were under some Surprise, that a Matter represented in so different a Light, and with which my Enemies have made so much Noise and Clamour, should, at last, come out as a fair and indifferent Action, in which neither the Publick, nor any private Person was concern'd, and to have been done without a Design of concealing or covering any Fraud whatsoever.

There is something, my Lords, I must observe to you upon this Occasion, that makes me wonder how this Transaction came to be so much insisted on, unless it was to inflame more than to convince; and that is, my Lords, (as I humbly conceive) that in Case these Books had been in being, and there had been any Thing criminal in them, or that might any Way affect me to my Prejudice, your Lordships wou'd not, as you are a Court of Justice, oblige me to produce them against myself; this is a fundamental Maxim in Law, and has never been broke thro' in the most violent and arbitrary Times. And the House of Lords, in their Enquiries in 1640, were so tender of this great Principle of Law and Justice, that they made it a special Instruction to their Committees, that the Judges they had order'd to be examin'd, should not be examin'd upon any Thing to accuse themselves. And the Commons, during all the Enormities of those Times, never broke thro' this Rule, till they came to decide all Things by the Sword: And therefore, my Lords, if these Accounts could not judicially be demanded of me, in Case they were in being, and contain'd any Thing criminal in them; there can certainly be no Crime in my having dispos'd of them as I thought fit, especially if it be consider'd, that they were my own private Books, no ways relating to me as a publick Accomptant, containing nothing in them criminal, or affecting the Interest of any other Person.

I know, my Lords, very well, that in the Case of a Deed destroy'd, if a Witness proves that there was in the Deed any Clause to the Advantage of a third Person, or to the Prejudice of him that destroy'd it, such Clause shall be constru'd in the strongest Manner against the Person that destroy'd the Deed.

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But this, my Lords, is not my Case; here is no Evidence produc'd to prove any Thing criminal in these Accounts, but on the contrary; so that in Law and Equity they wou'd be taken as Accounts subsisting in my Favour, tho' unadvisedly cancell'd. Mr. *Hawes's* Testimony, relating to the Accounts in these Books, affords your Lordships another Instance, that may satisfy your Lordships that I had no View to the *South-Sea* Scheme in my Transactions contain'd in those Books; since it appears by his Evidence concerning the Stock mention'd in them, that I parted with it before the Scheme took Place: But let that be as it will, can any Man call it a criminal Circumstance to commit the Papers, after they were cancell'd, to the Fire? No, my Lords, it was a legal and an innocent Action.

Thus, my Lords, I have gone through every Part of the Charge against me, either as it has been stated by the Commons, or fallen under the Examination of your Lordships; and I hope there is nothing omitted in my Defence, that is necessary to prove my Innocence to the Satisfaction of all that hear me; but if the least Doubt remain with your Lordships, in Relation to any one Fact charg'd upon me, I beg I may have the Opportunity, before I go from this Bar, of clearing it up, which I do not doubt to do by the plainest Proofs in the World.

If therefore the Charge of the Commons in the Preamble of this Bill cannot be supported in any Part of it, by any one Fact whatsoever, can your Lordships ever be induc'd to consent to such Parts of the Bill as subject me to an arbitrary Jurisdiction, and cruel and new-invented Punishments? My Lords, the Laws are our Birthright, and the Guide and Measure of all our Actions; but where is the Law that I have broken? Or, indeed, where is the Crime, or the Fact that is suppos'd to be a Crime, and which is to be punish'd by a Law made *ex post facto*? A Law, my Lords, that dispenses with the very Forms of Judicature, and sets up a Tribunal unheard of before in any free Country!

I believe, my Lords, this Bill is very little understood by most of the Gentlemen of the House of Commons; and, perhaps, your Lordships may think the Penalties of this Bill less severe, at least in respect to me, than they are; but your Lordships will give me Leave to explain that Matter to you in such a Manner, that you may better judge, whether I have committed

mitted any Offence equal to such severe and ignominious Punishments.

My Lords, as the Bill now stands, all my personal Estate, and great Part of my real Estate, which belong to me on the 1st of June 1720, or at any Time since, is vested in the Trustees, to be sold and apply'd to the Use of this Act; so that I am stript at once of every Shilling but what is settled upon my Family, and wherein I am but Tenant for Life. After this, my Lords, I am oblig'd to give 100,000*l.* Security by Recognizance, with two other Persons to be bound for me in 25,000*l.* apiece that I shall not depart the Kingdom before a certain Time. This was not the Case of the Directors, but it is mine that after my Estate is taken from me, I am oblig'd to give Security to the Value of ten Times more than I am worth. Is there a Friend in the World that can believe I am guilty of the least Thing laid to my Charge, that will be Security for me in this Situation? Or have I any Counter-Security to give, but the little Stock of Credit and Reputation that this Bill cannot take away? But some Gentlemen think, and my Enemies boast, that they have been very bountiful to me, and they have made me easy. If that be the Case, my Lords, what Occasion is there to suspect I should fly from my Country, my Friends, and my Estate? But if my Case be otherwise, if I am worse used than any of the Directors, if I am more branded and expos'd than any other Person in this Bill, who will not be apt to judge, from what has pass'd, that the same Spirit that has brought me to this, may be carry'd to greater Extremity? Am I not by this Bill put into the Power of every Villain, of this very Broker here, whose Evidence is his Merit? Am I not oblig'd to live in the Dread, and at the Mercy of every Informer like him? Others may think, and the Directors, perhaps, may think Life under these Circumstances to be tolerable; but to me, my Lords, there can be no Comfort in it, but what my own Innocence secures to me.

There are some Clauses in the Bill that oblige me to give in Inventories of my real and personal Estate from such Times, and in such a Manner, as is impossible to be comply'd with, having never kept my Accounts in such a Method, as those that are bred up to Trade and Figures are used to do; and I believe very few Gentlemen in the Kingdom would, in their own Cases, think this practicable. But if my Accounts had been regularly kept, as I have no Clerks or Book-keepers to swear to them, so I

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not know of what Use it could be to produce them to the Trustees, in Case they are minded to dispute them; tho' they are entitled only to the *Incrementum* of my Estate since the 1st of *October* 1718, yet as they are to be settled with the whole of my personal, and great Part of my real Estate; and as I am to deliver up all my Writings, Papers, and Accounts to them, it is impossible to make out any Claim before them in any Manner whatever. And pray, my Lords, observe the Difficulties or Absurdities of this Case: Here is a Court erected of nine Persons, with absolute and unlimited Powers; some of these Gentlemen, perhaps, have been Accusers, but all of them are to be Judges and Parties; my Estate and my Title is to be put into their Hands, and then I am to submit what can never be made out but by the very Writings in their Possession. Was ever such a Jurisdiction establish'd upon Earth before, where Laws were in Use? No, my Lords, the original Cause of all Laws, and of all civil Government, was to prevent Men's judging for themselves, and to oblige them to submit all disputable Matters to indifferent Parties: This is in a particular Manner the Basis of all our Laws, and it is the only Pillar by which Justice and Equity can be supported.

But, my Lords, there is another Circumstance, which, in the Situation of my Affairs, makes any Claim impossible; that is, my Lords, the *Onus probandi* lies, in great Measure, upon me, which, in regard to my personal Estate, is impossible, unless my Judges are willing to be guided by the Circumstances of my Affairs, and my own Testimony.

For Instance, my Lords, it appears to your Lordships, that there was an Account between Mr. *Hawes* and me for seven Years past, wherein most of my Effects were concerned, and he says about 30,000*l.* *South-Sea* Stock was bought, before the Scheme took Place, with my own Money: It appears by the Paper deliver'd at the Conference, that I bought by Mr. *Knight*, two Months before the *South-Sea* Proposals took Place, 22,000*l.* *South-Sea* Stock, and several other Effects in his Hands; and Mr. *Sirman* has prov'd that Mr. *Knight* told him, that he ow'd me a great Sum of Money long before this, having kept my Money for two or three Years before, none of which can be oppos'd to be the Increase of my Estate since *October* 1718. How is it possible, my Lords, I can prove one Word of it? As to Mr. *Knight*, It is not expected I should produce him; and as for Mr. *Hawes*, he says, those Accounts
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are cancell'd, and he has made no other Entry of them. How is it possible, then, to prove any thing, especially to the Satisfaction of my Judges, who are also Parties? For it must be to their Satisfaction, and not otherwise, that the Bill says, that my Proofs must be made. If they are not pleas'd to be satisfy'd, then, indeed, I may appeal to another Court erected for this Purpose, viz. to the Judges in *Westminster-Hall*, who will expect legal Evidence to maintain an Appeal, which, in my Case, my Lords, I have shewn, is not to be done.

I cannot but take Notice of one Punishment more that seems to be oddly suited to that Part of my Accusation relating to the cancelling of my Accounts with *Mr. Hawes*: The Commons, for want of having that Matter clear'd up, as it has been before your Lordships, have thought that Transaction a great Offence; and the Punishment of that Offence is, that I shall make up those very Accounts which my Accusers say are destroy'd, and which are no more in Being: Indeed I must own that I have been so kind as to exempt me from all Danger of this Head for the future, by disabling me from having any more Accounts to make up.

Since I have spoke of disabling, my Lords, I beg Leave to take Notice of a Clause that contains a new and dangerous Punishment, that was lately added to this Bill; that is, my Lords, the Clause for incapacitating the late Sub-Governor, &c. from sitting or voting in either House of Parliament, or from holding any Office or Place of Trust under his Majesty, his Heirs or Successors.

My Lords, I must presume to say, from some little Incidents that have happen'd, this Clause was not the Punishment of a *South-Sea* Sin, and these unfortunate Measures were only thrown in, to make the Draught go down the better. But how consistent this Punishment may be with good Policy and a free Government, I submit to your Lordships Consideration.

Here are no less than 36 Fellow-Subjects cut off at one Stroke from the Commonwealth, and stript of the Birthrights and Privileges of *Englishmen*; I mention it to your Lordships as you are the Guardians of those Rights and Privileges, that you may oppose an Attempt, in its first Instance, that seems to threaten our Constitution, and shake even *Magna Charta* itself. No Man, since we were a Nation, has been so bold as to think of creating

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dangerous a Precedent, which, if it had been establish'd sooner, had before this Day exceedingly thinn'd the Ranks of our ablest Patriots.

But, my Lords, if this Bill must pass in any Manner as to me, I am not concern'd as to the Effects of this Clause. I say, if this Bill pass, (as they say it must) my Ambition is at an End; 'tis too late for me to begin the World again; but an ill-natur'd Man wou'd be pleas'd, at his going off the Stage, to leave this Legacy to those that come after him.

Precedents, my Lords, will advance, and this Precedent will not sleep. The Violence of the Times, and the Rage of Parties, is too great to drop a Precedent so useful as this will be.

I shall trouble your Lordships no more than to say, that if I must be sacrific'd to appease the Fury of the misguided Multitude, I heartily wish it may have that Effect, which will be some Alleviation to my Misfortunes. But in vain have the Guilty appear'd against me! in vain have they stirr'd up the Nation for one Man's Ruin; my Fall will screen or secure no Man; if I am innocent, there is nothing can make me guilty. Let the Storm rage never so high at present, *Englishmen* will grow Calm by Degrees, and Truth is great, and will prevail.

This elaborate and pathetick Speech carry'd more Applause, than Conviction, the Generality of that august Assembly being prepossess'd, that Mr. *Aislaby* had a great share in the Contrivance of the *South-Sea* Scheme: However, the Lords indulg'd him so far, as to order such other Witnesses, as he had to produce, to be examin'd the next Day; and it was also order'd, That the Directors of the *Sword Blade* Company should then attend with their Books.

Accordingly, on the 20th of *July*, the Lords, in a grand Committee, resum'd the Consideration of that Affair, and examin'd the *Sword Blade* Company, and their Books, by which it appearing, that Mr. *Waller* had receiv'd vast sums on Account of *South Sea* Stock, their Lordships seem'd to be so well satisfy'd, that they did not think fit to call for any other Witnesses; neither did Mr. *Aislaby* desire, that the Members of the Commons, who had been summon'd, should be examin'd. But being call'd in, and ask'd, what he had farther to say in his own Defence, he made another eloquent and moving Speech, as follows:

My Lords,

I Have already endeavour'd, and, I hope, with Success, to satisfy your Lordships, that the Charge laid against me in the Bill now depending, cannot be supported by any general Part of the Preamble, nor by the particular Facts stated by the Commons, nor by any Evidence produc'd before your Lordships.

As your Lordships have examin'd all the Witnesses recommended by the Commons to support their Charge, I did conclude, when I came hither this Day, that after what I said Yesterday, I should not be call'd upon to offer any thing more in my Justification.

But now, my Lords, I find here is a new Matter started, relating to Mr. Waller's Account with the *Sword Blade Company*, which is not within your Lordships Order, that confines me to such Matters only as relate to my own Defence.

I have been a little surpriz'd and silent upon this Occasion, not knowing whether your Lordships expected, or whether it was fit that I should take any Notice of it; for as the Commons have not transmitted this Matter to your Lordships, as a Ground of their Charge, I take it for granted, they did not think it worth your Lordships Enquiry, or proper for your Judgment, being rather a Matter of Clamour, and only calculated for the People.

I must own, my Lords, if it is expected I should give an Account of this Transaction, I am at a Loss to know how to go about it.

For, first, I do not know the Contents of this Account, and, in the next Place, how shall I make it bear to my Charge, or any Part of it? How is it made out to be a Breach of Trust in the Chancellor of the *Exchequer* to credit his Son-in-Law with any Sum of Money? Or how has he thereby combin'd with the *South-Sea Directors* in their pernicious Practices? Or how could he in such an Act, be guilty of dangerous and infamous Corruption? There has nothing appear'd to your Lordships concerning this Transaction, but the Sum Total of the whole Account in such a Time; and it may happen that a great Part of this Transaction has no Relation to *South-Sea Stock*, and that a tenth Part of it does not belong to me.

But where are my Labours to end? How is it possible, my Lords, for me to dress up this Matter to be a Charge against my

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against myself? It is to be imagin'd, I suppose, that all these Transactions have been upon my Account, and, consequently, that I must have been a great Gainer.

I pity the Malice of my Enemies, that are reduc'd to such poor Shifts, as to endeavour to prove my deep Views and Designs from the most stupid Folly in the World, and my Riches and exorbitant Gains from this Instance, and another which I shall presently mention to your Lordships, that plainly shew my Losses.

For is it possible, my Lords, that a Man, who is suppos'd to know the World, that is thought capable of forming a Scheme, and of directing the very Directors, should be so destitute of proper Agents, as to trust his Negotiations to an unexperienc'd Youth, who, by his Transactions, seems to have dipt as much in the Whims of the Alley, as any Adventurer of them all? The Absurdity is too great, my Lords, to gain Credit any where, much less in this Place, that one, upon whom the Eyes of the World were fix'd, and whose Actions might be canvass'd with great Severity, should, in order to conceal his Affairs, commit 'em to a near Relation, acting in the most open and unguarded Manner.

And as my Apprehensions, during the Execution of this Scheme, were become remarkable, and the Jest of all that embark'd in it, there can be nothing more extravagant than to make me a Party to this Gentleman's Transactions, which were visibly carry'd on with a Spirit very different from mine, and which, from the Nature of them, seem to be the Effect of rash Councils, and suited to the Phrenzy of the Times.

Mr. Waller, my Lords, is a near Relation, but entirely independent of me, and who consulted me less upon this Occasion, than any other Man, whereof this Transaction with the *Sword Blade Company* is the strongest Evidence: For, as he has told your Lordships, that I never knew of this Account, or his keeping his Cash there till they broke; so it is improbable I should trust all my Affairs to his Management, who dealt with a Company in whom I never had any Faith, nor with whom I ever had any Dealings.

As to the Greatness of this Transaction, I must own, my Lords, if the Memory of this Year could be obliterated, it might very well surprize us; but I must observe to your Lordships, that this Sum of 700,000*l.* is not the Balance of the Account at any one Point of Time, as is

generally understood, but the total Amount of several Sums paid and repaid many Times backward and forward, and sometimes great Part of it the same Day. And any Person used to Accounts must know, the the 40th Part of this Sum, was more than sufficient to answer the whole Sum of 700,000 l.

Many of your Lordships know the Truth of what Mr. Waller has told you, viz. that a great many young Gentlemen, and others, (whose Beginning was not so considerable as Mr Waller's, who had a very good real and personal Estate before the *South-Sea* Scheme was thought of) have transacted for as much as he did. Nor does it follow from the Greatness of the Transaction, that the Profit was extraordinary, since many have dealt for greater Sums than this, whose Fortunes are far from being improv'd; and it is very plain, that 10,000 l. Stock, not stir'd at all, till sold out at the best Advantage, would have brought more Profit, than all these numerous Transactions put together.

My Lords, I am very free to own, that 53,000 l. of this Sum belong'd to me, great Part whereof is now lock'd up in the *Sword Blade* Company, and depends upon the Goodness of their Security; and I am far from declining to give your Lordships the most perfect Account I can of all my Transactions, notwithstanding Mr. Waller is not able to do it, who never kept any regular Accounts that ever I saw, but did every Thing in the same Hurry and Confusion, as most other young Gentlemen at that Time did.

I do not perceive that your Lordships have enter'd into the Examination of this Account any farther than to know the Sum Total, which has not taken up much of your Lordships Time, notwithstanding the Gentlemen of the Secret Committee have employ'd much Pains in it, and have display'd it as a Discovery of my immense Gains, and a Transaction entirely belonging to myself.

My Lords, it is very hard, that against all Evidence, against all Truth, and every Circumstance that conduces to it, such an Insinuation should proceed from any one Man, or Committee of Men, to the Prejudice, or Ruin, of an innocent Person.

I dare say, my Lords, they had no other Grounds in the World for it, but the vain Presumption from Mr. Waller's near Relation to me, that he acted solely for me; whereas it now appears to your Lordships, by Mr. Waller's

Mr. Waller's Evidence, that he acted for many other Friends well as for me, and that I was not so much as privy to the Accounts he kept with the *Sword Blade Company*. Is it then possible, my Lords, that your Lordships should find Way to so groundless a Supposition, as that all this Account should belong to me?

My Lords, if this Way of proceeding had been the general Rule of judging in the Cases of others, the Secret Committee might have carry'd on their Enquiries against many in the Administration, with much more Justice and Certainty than against me; and they might, if they had thought fit, from the Dealings of several Agents, Friends, and Dependents, who dealt for much more than Mr. Waller, have furnish'd Matter of Imputation against Persons, concerning whom they are altogether silent, And if it had not been too invidious in me, my Lords, to have ask'd the Question, Mr. Waller could have nam'd to you some Persons, who had less Foundation of their own than himself, and who yet have transacted for much more, and who have the Honour to be known to some of the Secret Committee, as well as to much greater Men than myself.

But, my Lords, as I am confin'd to what only relates to myself, give me Leave to say, that this Account of Mr. Waller's with the *Sword Blade Company*, and the Account of Stock bought and sold by Mr. Weymondfold, have been the chief Grounds of my Accusation, or rather of the publick Clamour, tho' of the whole Ballance of this Account of Mr. Waller's, when truly examin'd, there is but 53,000*l.* belongs to me; and Mr. Weymondfold's great Account of 77,000*l.* Stock, when fairly stated, is reduc'd to 12000*l.* Stock, now in my Hands. It was impossible to work People up to such violent and extraordinary Proceedings without first raising the publick Envy and Resentment. It was therefore thought necessary to make the World believe, that I was immensely rich, and that I had gain'd my Wealth from the Spoils and Ruin of the unhappy Sufferers: It was necessary to make the World believe, that the Scheme was calculated by me with that View, and that I had the sole Conduct of it, or, according to the witty Turn of a very learned Gentleman, that I was the Director of the Directors.

As the Opinion, my Lords, of my exorbitant Gains was almost universally prevail'd, be pleas'd to give me leave to explain how a Report, so artfully rais'd and dispers'd

dispers'd about the Nation, came, at last, to be strengthen'd, and, as it were, sanctify'd by Authority of the House of Commons.

The Secret Committee, who were appointed to enquire into these Proceedings, had, with great Pains and Application, examin'd and search'd thro' every Thing; but before they could be ready to lay any great Discoveries before the House, in order to satisfy the Impatience of Gentlemen in some Manner, and to give a Specimen of their Labours, an honourable Member of that Committee stood up, and pronounc'd in his Place, that he had found out above ten Millions that belong'd to the Directors, and, by Way of Supplement, above a Million and a half more that belong'd to another Gentleman, whom he did not think fit to name at that Time. This hopeful Beginning gave much Satisfaction to those who delight in great Discoveries, and rais'd the Expectation of all his Hearers. But so dull was I, as not to find out that I was concern'd in this Description, 'till every Libel, and every News Paper was full of it.

But what did these vain Promises amount to? Your Lordships have seen what the Directors have produc'd, and how far short it falls of this romantick Account. And as to myself, the Object of this solemn Enquiry, I doubt I shall not contribute much, tho' this Bill should pass, to raise the Reputation of the Secret Committee in these wonderful Discoveries.

Thus, my Lords, I have clear'd my Way thro' all the Dirt and Scandal that hath been thrown upon me; I shall now beg Leave, my Lords, to lay before you a short Narrative of the Rise and Progress of this Scheme, and the Execution of it, after it pass'd into an Act, as far as has come to my Knowledge, that your Lordships may judge whether I have done my Duty, or have been guilty of any Omission.

My Lords, I have prov'd by Sir John Blunt, that he first communicated his Scheme to the late Lord Stanhope soon after his Majesty's Return from Hanover, in 1719; that my Lord Stanhope, some Time after, sent this Scheme to me, and desir'd me to talk with Sir John Blunt about it, which I did in the Presence of Mr. Clayton and Mr. Knight; that there were several Alterations made in the Scheme, and, particularly, in one Part of it relating to the Funds of the Bank and the East India Company, which were propos'd to be incorporated into the Funds of the South-Sea Company.

And

And, at last, the Scheme was form'd and agreed to by those in the Administration, as it was first open'd and oppos'd in the House of Commons. And I do aver here, before your Lordships, that there was not one Step taken in this Affair, before it pass'd into an Act, that was not taken by the Concurrence and Approbation of those in the Administration, and even some of the Secret Committee: And so cautious and diffident was I of the Success of so great an Undertaking, that tho' the Scheme was adapted to the Notions and Opinions of those Gentlemen, who, for two Sessions before, had oppos'd all Measures for reducing the Interest of the publick Debts, till the long Annuities were made redeemable; yet I would not adventure to introduce it to the House of Commons, till it had been communicated to, and approv'd of by them: And as this Scheme was then calculated with no inconsiderable Advantages to the Publick; as it at once rais'd three Millions and a half towards the Discharge of the publick Debts; and, at the same Time, put the long and short Annuities into a State of being redeem'd; and, after four Years, reduc'd the Interest of the whole Debt of England to 4 per Cent. and thereby made a vast Addition to the sinking Fund; I flatter myself, it cou'd not have been thought a bad Bargain to the Publick, as some were pleas'd to represent it, or liable to those unhappy Consequences that have attended the Alteration of it, since it wou'd have been restrain'd and ty'd down to such Conditions, as wou'd have made it impossible for any Projectors to have hurt us.

But, my Lords, these Measures were all broke at once, by a sudden Resolution of the Bank, who, before, had shewn a great Backwardness in undertaking any Thing for the reducing the publick Debts, and had treated this Scheme with great Contempt; I say, my Lords, as soon as this Scheme was open'd in the House of Commons, the Gentlemen of the Bank were immediately stirr'd up to become Competitors for it, and to desire that they might be suffer'd to offer Proposals as well as the *South-Sea* Company.

It was very easy to see the Consequences of this Competition; and I express'd my Fears to all those in the King's Service that were consulted about it; and we had a Meeting, where the Lords of the Treasury, and those in the Administration, were present, in order, as Sir John Blunt says, to perswade the *South-Sea* Company to advance

advance their Proposals, and to offer four Millions certain: It was then, my Lords, that I again express'd my Fears of this Undertaking, and declar'd, that I did not see how the *South Sea Company* could go through with it, if they were to give any more Money for it, without the Assistance and Concurrence of the Bank, and much less, if the Bank oppos'd them; and upon this, I propos'd to the *South-Sea Company*, that the Scheme should be divided between them and the Bank, which drew from Sir John Blunt this memorable Saying, *No, Sir, we will never divide the Child.* For my Part, my Lords, upon this Occasion, I was entirely for dropping it; nor could I be prevail'd upon, by those that press'd me very warmly, to have any Thing more to do in it; and when a certain Gentleman of the Secret Committee, at the Instance of an honourable Gentleman that is since dead, mov'd the House, that the Committee might be open'd again to receive fresh Proposals from the two Companies, and as it were, to set up the Nation to Auction, I was so far from approving it, or giving my Consent to it, that I quitted the House upon it, and wou'd not be present when it was mov'd. This, I think, was shewing my Dislike of it, as far as I could decently do it, in Respect to my Fellow-Servants, from whom I differ'd; and I defy any Man to prove, that from that Day, till the last Proposal of the *South Sea Company* were actually accepted by the House of Commons, I ever spoke to, or conferr'd with, or advis'd any one of the Directors of the *South-Sea Company*, to bid a Shilling more than they had done; and if they did advise with any in the Administration about these last Proposals, it was either at my late Lord Stanhope's, or at Mr. Secretary Cragg's; for they never came to my House afterwards, till the Bill was drawn. And my Lords, to shew you my Dislike of this fatal Transaction, (since all the Arguments against me are drawn from Interest) I must acquaint you, that the Night before these Proposals were offer'd to the House of Commons, was told at my Lord Stanhope's, that some of the *South Sea Company* had been there, and that they were resolv'd to out-bid the Bank at any Rate. To this, my Lords, then declar'd my Dislike, and gave Orders that Night to sell out all my *South-Sea Stock*, (except 2000*l.*) which was actually done the next Morning, and which makes great a Figure in * *Weymouth's Account.* Thus, my

* See Mr. Aislaby's Case.

Lords, be thou when the Ban- rious, n that I to advi- would Mr. Joye the Hou- ceiv'd, e me, and both the Thus says, bec as it wa my Offic- cordingl My L in the C *South-Sea* higher di- ceeded on- wards bro- kindled b- they set or from w Time it b- edemen tha- that ensu- Man's Pow- stration to- away by t- the House- my Lords, will own, last Propo- success; an- ave done s- Manner as- are with m- Thus, my- conditions, *South-Sea Co*- epted, they *South-Sea Co*

Lords, if we were to judge from Interest, I could not be thought partial to the *South-Sea* Company's Proposals, when I had so little Stock with them, and so much in the Bank; and, my Lords, there is nothing more notorious, nor which can be prov'd by more Witnesses, than that I did not go out to the Directors that Morning, to advise 'em to out-bid the Bank, (as Sir *John Blunt* would insinuate, tho' he has been contradicted in it by Mr. *Joye* and others) but that I sat still in my Place in the House of Commons, 'till the Proposals were receiv'd, expressing my Dislike of them to all those about me, and publickly declaring in the House, that I thought both the Corporations had out-bid-themselves.

Thus was this Scheme accepted, and as Sir *John Blunt* says, become the Act of the House of Commons; and, as it was their Act, it was my Duty, by the Nature of my Office, to see the Bill drawn and brought in accordingly.

My Lords, there was something very Extraordinary in the Consequence of this Affair, that the more the *South-Sea* Company were to pay to the Publick, the higher did their Stock rise upon it: Whether this proceeded only from the Distemper of the Times, that afterwards broke out into such a Flame, and which was kindled by the Opposition of the Bank, and the Value they set upon the Scheme, by bidding so high for it; or from what other Cause I cannot tell; but from that Time it became difficult to govern it; and let those Gentlemen that open'd the Floodgates wonder at the Deluge that ensu'd as much as they please, it was not in one Man's Power, or in the Power of the whole Administration to stop it, considering how the World was borne away by the Torrent, and particularly the Members of the House of Commons: And I will be bold to say, my Lords, and the Gentlemen of the Bank, I believe, will own, that if they had carry'd the Scheme upon their first Proposals, they cou'd not have executed it with success; and I will shew your Lordships from what they have done since, that they wou'd have acted in the same Manner as the *South-Sea* Company hath done, and I am sure with more fatal Consequences to the Publick.

Thus, my Lords, was this Bill pass'd, and whatever Conditions, or Restraints might have been put upon the *South-Sea* Company, if the first Proposals had been accepted, they became now impracticable; nor wou'd the *South-Sea* Company submit to be controul'd in an Un-

dertaking they were to pay so dear for. And notwithstanding it has been said, that the Scheme could have been executed at 150; yet Mr. Gibbon has told you, and so will all the other Directors, that they would not have undertaken to have given so much as five Millions, if they had been restrain'd from selling their Stock higher than at that Price. And therefore, as there was no Power reserv'd to the Treasury to controul the Directors in the Execution of the Scheme; and as there were such vast Advantages to accrue from it to the Publick, there was nothing remain'd for the Treasury to do, but to give them all the Assistance they cou'd, and particularly, what the Law had provided for them.

For this Reason, my Lords, the Exchequer Notes were issued to them, tho' at that Time their Stock was high, and perhaps they might not want them very much, since it was easy at that Time for them to raise what Sum they pleas'd by Subscriptions.

But as they were intitl'd to those Notes, and as they were demanded of the Treasury according to Law, the Commissioners of the Treasury cou'd not be so indiscreet, as to refuse them, without taking upon themselves the Blame of any Miscarriage; and it is very Plain, that the wisest of the Directors, who saw their Stock carry'd to that monstrous Height, where it never cou'd be supported, were apprehensive of the Consequences of it, and were looking out for every Pretence to lay the Blame upon the Administration.

But tho' I was always upon my Guard in this Point yet I do declare, I never was wanting to serve and assist them to the utmost of my Power.

And tho' perhaps, my Lords, it was in the Power of the Treasury, if they wou'd have taken upon them what did not belong to them, to have run down the Stock; yet considering the Parliament was then sitting the greatest Part whereof were deeply engag'd in it, had been a bold Undertaking for the Treasury to have attempted to have brought down the Stock, and must have drawn upon themselves the Rage of all the Sufferers and sure Destruction.

This unhappy Affair, my Lords, began at a Time when the Passion and avaricious Desires of Mankind were grown up to a Madness and a Distemper, and cannot without Pity look back upon the Rage and Folly of the Year.

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The unaccountable Success of this Undertaking gave Birth to many base and ruinous Projects; and it must ever be a publick Reproach, that Encouragement was given to those two Bubbles that were establish'd to raise a Supply for the Support of the Civil List; 'tis very well known that those two Projects did not proceed from me.

Whatever Opinion the World may have of the *South-Sea* Scheme, I will presume to say, these two Projects were founded in greater Iniquity, and contributed more to the publick Calamity than any Thing else.

After this, my Lords, I may venture to say the *South-Sea* Scheme was become ungovernable; and some of the wisest of the Directors were so sensible of it, that to do them Justice, I must declare, they came to the Treasury, and offer'd to advance the Money for the Civil List upon sure and easy Terms, rather than that those Bubbles should take Place.

But tho' the Treasury were provided with Ways and Means for the Supply to the Civil List, without the Help of either; yet those Projects, and others, had taken such deep Root in the House of Commons, and elsewhere, as made it impossible to oppose them; and they had that Consequence which the Directors of the *South-Sea* Company foretold, and which every Body might foresee, viz. to encrease the Flame, by adding this unnecessary Fuel to it.

And as the *South-Sea* Scheme might give Birth to the Bubbles, so the Bubbles contributed to raise the *South-Sea* to that Height which brought us into this Condition.

My Lords, I must not omit in this Place to take Notice, that this Spirit of Bubbling had prevail'd so universally, that, to shew you what wou'd have been the Case if the Bank had obtain'd the Scheme, the very Bank became a Bubble; and this, my Lords, not by Chance or Necessity, or from any Engagement to raise Money for the publick Service, but from the same Spirit that actuated *Temple Mills*, or *Garaway's Fishery*. For this Purpose, my Lords, they entertain'd a Scheme, in Imitation of the *South-Sea*, of lending Money upon their Stock, which as it contributed to raise the Price of their own Stock, so it furnish'd a Supply of Cash to the Gamblers in the Alley, that at once pull'd up the Bubbles and the *South-Sea* to an immoderate Height. But as this was intended chiefly to advance their own Stock, let the Project come from what Hand soever, it was founded in the same Iniquity with any other Bubble, and was of ten Times

more dangerous Consequence : For as Bank Stock was rais'd by it from 150 to 245, and as it has fallen from thence to 130, there have been many Millions lost upon it ; besides the fatal Consequence it had like to have had upon the publick Credit ; for, for want of this Money, which was lock'd up in *Loans* upon their own Stock, and could not readily be come at, they were at a Loss when the Crash happen'd, and were forc'd to have Recourse to a Subscription, supported chiefly by the Adventurers of the *South-Sea*, and to a memorable Bargain with the *South-Sea Company*.

And here, my Lords, whilst I am speaking upon this Subject, give me Leave to lament the Fate of the unhappy Proprietors of the Redeemable Debts that were drawn in to subscribe their respective Estates, not so much from the Arts of the *South-Sea* Directors, as from the fatal Influence and Example of some of the chief Managers and Friends of the Bank ; who, tho' they now make the greatest Clamour for Justice, were the first that subscrib'd the Redeemables into the *South-Sea Company* ; and this, my Lords, they did not do by Surprize or Mistake, but upon great Deliberation ; having some Time before prepar'd for this Subscription, and purchas'd great part of this Debt at advanc'd Prices for this Purpose. And there are some of these Gentlemen, and even some of my Accusers, that purchas'd the Redeemables, who thought me extremely silly for advising them against endeavouring to make their Fortunes by this Project. And it is likewise very remarkable, my Lords, that a Letter was produc'd to the House of Commons, under the Hands of the chief Directors of the Bank, whereby they made the most early Application, and in the most humble and abject Terms to their most determin'd Enemy, Sir John Blunt, to be admitted to this Subscription. It was no Wonder then, that the wisest and most cautious of their Admirers went along with them, and much less that the Crowd shou'd be led into this fatal Error by their Example.

I do not say this, my Lords, to lay any Blame or Imputation upon the Bank, but to shew your Lordships, that this grave and cautious Body of Men were touch'd with the Infatuation as well as others ; and that some of their greatest Friends, and the loudest Complainers, were, in Spite of all Advice, the greatest Pushers in this chimerical Project.

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I must own, my Lords, I was pretty much surpriz'd to see this Work going on ; but as the Act of Parliament had entirely divested the Treasury of all Power and Controul over the *South-Sea* Directors, in respect to the redeemable Debts, we could be only Spectators of this melancholly Scene.

Of this the Company was not ignorant, and therefore did not think fit to consult me, or any of my Brethren, about it, but hurried it on to Execution at once. They knew their Power too well, and were too much elated with their Prosperity, to think of consulting with the Treasury upon that Occasion ; and to shew your Lordships, how vain it had been for the Treasury to have interpos'd, and of what little Weight the Chancellour of the Exchequer was at that Time with these Gentlemen, before the Treasury was adjourn'd I waited upon some of the Directors at the *South-Sea* House, to know if they had any Commands for the Treasury ; I, indeed, took the Liberty to recommend to them, in a particular Manner, the expediting the Duplicates of the Subscriptions of the redeemable and irredeemable Debts, that the Proprietors might have their Stock in their own Hands as soon as possible ; but I found them too busy in making their Loans, and squandering away the Company's Money, to mind such Trifles ; and so I was dismiss'd by Sir *John Blunt*, with Leave to go into the Country. Such was the Pride of this might Projector at that Time, to whom so many have bow'd and sued for Favours !

We have lost the Memory of every Thing, if in so short a Time it can be forgot how the Eyes of the World were turn'd from the Treasury, and the chief Ministers of State, to this great Oracle, whose Word (as Sir *Theodore Janssen* says) was a Law to the Company. To him we owe every Motion, and every desperate Step that was taken in the Execution of this Scheme ; and therefore I cannot help saying, that the Countenance, which has been shewn him in another Place, is due to a Merit, that has not yet been made known to the Publick.

But this Glory, my Lords, did not last long, and I was scarce got down into the Country, when I was call'd back by the Cries of those concern'd in this unhappy Company. I found the Lords and others in the Administration met, and using their Endeavours to succour and support the Stock. The Bank by their Mediation was call'd in to the Assistance of the *South-Sea* Company,

pany, and an Agreement was made between the two Companies, to which I was rather a Witness than a Party.

This gave some Life to their Stock, and stopp'd the Mouths of the Redeemables, who were grown very clamorous. I must own the just Concern I had at that Time, and shall always retain for this great Body of the publick Creditors, and I was pleas'd to see them so well satisfy'd with the Bargain the Bank had made for them, and for themselves, upon whom they pinn'd their Faith so absolutely. And for my Part, I (who was not in the Secret) could not but think it a real, and sincere Bargain, since it was made in so solemn a Manner, between a Committee of both Companies, in the Presence of many Lords and Gentlemen in the Administration, confirm'd and ratify'd by the Court of Directors of each Company, and at last signify'd in Form to the Commissioners of the Treasury, by Sir John Cope, one of the Directors of the Bank.

I could not suspect there was any Intrigue, or Deceit in this Transaction, till I saw, from the extraordinary Motions in the Alley, and several private Hints that were given out, what was intended. I could not think it possible that the Gentlemen of the Bank, who had such great Interest in the Redeemables themselves, should drop so many Thousands of the unhappy Proprietors, who had depended so intirely upon them, and who would certainly have found their Way out of this cursed Labyrinth, if they had not been lull'd asleep by this fallacious Agreement.

As for me, my Lords, I was thoroughly satisfy'd that this Agreement of the Bank, was a legal and a firm Bargain? and I can't yet imagine, with what Face of Justice, or Equity, they could ever break thro' it, without providing for the Safety of their Wards, (if I may use that Expression) the Proprietors of the Redeemable Debts.

Whilst that Bargain subsisted, and whilst the great Frauds and Embezzlement of the *South-Sea* Company's Money were conceal'd, at least from me; and whilst Loans as yet were not remitted by the House of Commons, I did not think these Proprietors had so ill a Bargain, or could be so great Sufferers as now I find they are: For this Reason, my Lords, with much Reluctance, and after all the Delays that could be made, in order to give these Gentlemen the Opportunity to

withdraw

withdraw their Subscriptions, if they thought fit, we did sign the Instrument to the Exchequer, as the Law directs, and as we thought ourselves bound to do: But there was that Caution us'd, that after we had sent the Duplicates back to the *South-Sea* House to be corrected, and in order to give these Gentlemen Time to look about them, there was not one Person that pursued the Law, or made Use of the known Method of revoking his Powers, given by Letters of Attorney, that was not reliev'd; and so far were the Proprietors indulg'd by Favour of the Treasury, that every Person who enter'd his Protest there, had his Claim satisfy'd by the *South-Sea* Company, before the Duplicates were allow'd, and the Instrument sign'd. But after all this, my Lords I must declare, that as I had no Design of forming a Power upon their Ruin, so no Views, or Sollicitations upon Earth, should have prevail'd with me to conclude them in their Properties, if I had thought the Bank wou'd have dropt them, and withdrawn themselves, or that the Loans would have been remitted.

My Lords, I heartily lament the Misfortunes of those, who being drawn in by others, had not the Opportunity, or Skill, to relieve themselves; but for those, my Lords, that were Learned in the Law, or at the Head of the Law, and who by their Example, and perhaps Authority, drew others into this Misfortune, I am not concern'd if they are punish'd for their Folly, in purchasing these Debts, in order to subscribe 'em in with a View to their own exorbitant Profit; and no Man can pity them that crowded in with so much Precipitation, and who, after so much Time for Recollection, had not Law enough, in so known a Case, to find their Way out again.

I do not intend, my Lords, by what I have said, to lay any Imputation upon the Bank of *England*; for, as in all great Bodies, there are few that are let into the Secret, I suppose it might so happen here; but if what I have heard since be true, and what they say has been publickly avow'd, that this Bargain was never intended to be kept; then, I say; it was not only a useful Secret to those that were in it, but the most compleat Stratagem of the whole Year.

But whoever have contributed to the Misfortunes of the Redeemable Creditors, sure I am, their Destruction cannot justly be imputed to me; since I have only, as one of the Commissioners of the Treasury, comply'd

ply'd with the Law, where I heartily wish they may find what Relief is due to them.

If I may be allow'd, my Lords, to take Notice of another Body of unhappy Sufferers in this common Calamity, I believe I shall easily gain Credit, if I assure your Lordships, that I have nothing to answer, with respect to the Money-Subscribers. There is not one Man in the Kingdom that can lay his Misfortunes, on that Account, at my Door. No Body can say, that I advis'd, or encourag'd him in those Adventures; there are Letters to be produc'd, that would make my Enemies ashamed, even some of the Secret Committee themselves, of their humble Solicitations for those Favours.

As to the Proprietors of the Old Stock, they have no Reason to complain of me; I have not robb'd them by Loans for myself, or any of my Friends; and as all the Witnesses that have been examin'd, have entirely acquitted me, of advising, or being privy to any of these Loans, so I challenge all the World to prove that I ever recommended any one Man to the Company, to partake of them. And if I had those aversions Views, that are suggested, I must have mistaken my Way very much, and have been little in the Secret, not to have secur'd a good Share of the publick Spoils out of these unwarrantable Loans.

But as these Loans, and the Directors buying their own private Stock for the Company, with the Company's Money, were the chief, if not the only Cause of our Misfortunes, and the Ruin of the publick Credit, so, my Lords, the Directors, I mean those that were in the Secret, were so far from consulting me, or any of the Commissioners of the Treasury, upon either of these Occasions, that notwithstanding my Endeavours to know the State of their Cash and Credit, they kept it as the greatest Secret from me, and guarded me against me, than against any other Man living. Nor could I ever learn from Mr. Knight, what those Loans amounted to, or upon what Security they were lent, notwithstanding others were let into that Secret, till the Accounts thereof were laid upon the Table of the House of Commons. Thus, my Lords, I conceive I have given you full Satisfaction as to every Thing that hath been laid to my Charge, or that I can even suggest against myself, without the Help of my Prosecutors; but if any Doubt remain with your Lordships, in Relation

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lation to my Defence; or if there be the least Circumstance that is not clear'd up, I beseech your Lordships that I may know it, before I withdraw.

My Lords, I now perceive your Lordships do not think it necessary that I should take up any more of your Time; and therefore since I have gone thro' my whole Charge, and your Lordships are pleas'd to require no further Satisfaction, give me Leave to say, before I conclude, that notwithstanding the Weight of Publick Clamour, and the strictest and most torcuring Enquiry that any one Man has ever undergone, it is an unspeakable Happinefs that I have set my Innocence in so clear a Light; and it is surprizing, beyond any Thing that ever happen'd, that amongst so many unfortunate Men, to whose Fate I am tack'd by this Bill, and who have been examin'd particularly against me, under all the Terrors of Death and Confiscation, and under all the Temptations that could be thrown in their Way, there is not one of them that has accus'd me, but, on the contrary, they all have entirely acquitted me.

This, my Lords, I must call a Deliverance; this will make me bear the worst of Punishments without Shame. This is such a Trial that no one ever past thro' before; and I heartily wish, that the worst of my Enemies may, in their Day of Trial, after such a Prosecution, and such an Enquiry, be able to make their Innocence abide the Test as well as mine has done. I have made no base Submission, no unworthy Applications to any Man, notwithstanding the Vanity of one of the Secret Committee. My Innocence has been my only Skreen, and your Lordships Justice is my Refuge.

Having thus spoken, he withdrew, and the Question being pur, that there was sufficient Ground to have his Name continu'd in the Directors Bill, it was carry'd in the Affirmative, after a Debate, in which several Lords spoke in Behalf of Mr. *Aislaby*, and so he was remanded to the Tower.

The next Day, the Lords heard Sir *Constantine Phipps*, and Mr. *Williams*, Counsel upon the Petition of the Executors of the late Mr. *Craggs*, Senior, and then call'd in, and examin'd severally, Sir *George Caswell*, Mr. *Sawbridge*, Mr. *Surman*, Mr. *Horn*, and Mr. *Huggins*. It was alleg'd, and endeavour'd to be prov'd, in Favour of the petitioners, that Mr. *Craggs* had paid for his Stock, by

a Note of 37,000 l. from the Sword-Blade Company, payable to Mr. Robert Knight, Treasurer of the South-Sea Company; And Sir George Caswall, and Mr. Sawbridge, swore that they had given such a Note. But when the Question was put to Mr. Sawbridge, whether the Note was paid, he first answer'd evasively, which put the House into some Heat, and the Lord Trevor stood up, and said, 'He wonder'd that August Assembly would suffer themselves to be trifled with at that Rate.' Hereupon Mr. Sawbridge being order'd to answer directly upon his Oath, Whether the Money mention'd in the Note, was paid or not? He then own'd it was not, nor ever intended to be paid, when it was given. Upon which, the House were so thoroughly convinc'd of the the fraudulent Collusion, that they would hear no more Witnesses, and so pass'd the Clause relating to the late Mr. James Craggs, Senior, without one Negative.

The next Day the Lords went through most Part of the Directors Bill, and put it off to Monday the 24th. 'Twas generally reported, and believ'd, that this was done with a Design to give the Couriers Time to feel the Pulse of several Persons, as to an intended Clause for Mulcting the late Directors; but being told by the leading Men in the House of Commons, That if any Alteration was made in the Bill, they would never pass it; when that Day came, the Lords, in a Grand Committee, went through the Bill, and made only some small Amendments, as to the Time given to the forfeiting Persons to discover their Estates. On Tuesday the 25th of July, their Lordships read the said Bill the third Time, pass'd it and sent it down to the Commons who readily agreed to their Lordships Amendments.

Let's now resume the Proceedings of the Commons who, on the 11th of July, order'd their Speaker to issue his Warrant for a New Writ, for electing a Burgess for the Borough of Cockermouth, in the County of Cumberland, in the Room of Pierry Seymour, Esq; commonly called Lord Pierry Seymour, Son to his Grace the Duke of Somerset, deceas'd. After this, Mr. Conptroller acquainted the House, That he had a Message sign'd by His Majesty, and he presented the same to the House, which was read by Mr. Speaker as followeth, viz.

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HIS Majesty finds it necessary to acquaint his Loyal House of Commons with the Difficulties he labours under, by Reason of Debts contracted in his Civil Government, which being computed at Lady-Day last, do amount to more than Five Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds.

If the Provision made by an Act of the last Session of Parliament, for discharging this Debt, had not hitherto prov'd in a very great Degree ineffectual, His Majesty had not been under a Necessity of applying again to Parliament upon this Occasion; but being resolv'd to cause a Retrenchment to be made of his Civil List Expenses for the future, and finding that such a Retrenchment cannot well be effected, without discharging the present Arrears, has order'd the Accounts thereof to be laid before the House, and hopes he may be empower'd to raise ready Money for that Purpose, on the Civil List Revenues, which, to avoid the laying any new Burden on his People, His Majesty proposes shall be replac'd to the Civil List, and reimburs'd, by a Deduction to be made out of the Salaries and Wages of all Officers, and the Pensions, and other Payments from the Crown.

After the reading of this Message, Mr. Shippen stood up, and made a long Speech, wherein, among other Things, he took Notice of 'This new and unusual Method of asking for Money, not from the Throne, and, at the Beginning of a Session, as it had always been the Custom in former Reigns; but now, by a Message, towards the End of the Session, when most of the Members were gone Home: Look round about the House, Gentlemen, said he, and see how few Members are present, when a Business of this Consequence is to be debated.' But besides the Unseasonableness of the Time, Mr. Shippen took Notice, 'That this Message was no less extraordinary as to another Circumstance: For whereas the Ways and Means of Raising Supplies were always left to the Commons; here, not only the Sum, but the Way of raising it, was pointed out to them, which was making the House a perfect Parliament of Paris. That if Things were brought to that Pass, it might be easy for any King, whenever he thought fit, to make himself Arbitrary, and Absolute Master of our Liberties and Properties: Concluding, He was sure, that the Gentleman, who had advis'd the asking for such a

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Sum, in that Manner, (meaning Mr. R — W —) would have been of a quite contrary Mind Two Years ago; but that it was usual for Men's Judgments to alter as their Interests lead them. But Mr. Shippen being seconded by no Body, it was resolv'd to take the King's Message into Consideration the next Day, in a Committee of the whole House; after which, Mr. Lowndes, presented to the House, An Account of the Debt to the Civil List at Lady-Day, 1721.

On the 12th of July, the Commons, in a Grand Committee, took the said Account and Message into Consideration; and Mr. Shippen having spoke much to the same Purpose, as he did the Day before, he was answer'd by Mr. Robert Walpole, who shew'd the Occasion, and Reasonableness of the King's Message, the Tender-ness and Regard his Majesty express'd in it for the Ease of his Subjects, and the Necessity of complying with his Majesty's gracious Desires and Intentions. He was seconded by Mr. Lowndes, who said, that Six-pence in the Pound on all the Civil List Funds, would answer the Purpose; but Mr. Pulteney, and Sir Joseph Jekyll, were of Opinion that it would not do, and therefore they mov'd for One Shilling in the Pound; adding, that if this were too much for the present Occasion, the Overplus might go towards the Discharge of the Publick Debts. Mr. Sloper sided with them, and upon this last Consideration, mov'd for One Shilling and Six-Pence in the Pound, and that the Tax might extend to all Military Officers, whose Pay was above Ten Shillings per Diem. This being oppos'd by Mr. Walpole, Mr. Sloper answer'd him, and Mr. Lowndes reply'd to Mr. Sloper, whose Motion was back'd by Mr. Arthur Moore, Mr. Herne, and some others; but Mr. Walpole, and Mr. Lowndes, having again confuted their Arguments, Mr. Sloper's Motion was dropt. Then the Question was put, whether One Shilling, or Six-Pence in the Pound, be laid on all Payments out of the Civil List; and it was carry'd for One Shilling, by one Voice only; viz. for 1 s. 111 Votes, for 6 d. 110. After this, the main Question was put, That One Shilling in the Pound be given on all Payments out of the Civil List, towards a Fund for paying the Interest of 500,000 l. and for sinking Part of the National Debts, which was carried by 173 Votes against 63; and the said Resolution was order'd to be reported on the Friday following. Then upon the Motion of the

Lord

Lord William Pawlet, seconded by Mr. Hobbard, the Consideration of the Report of the Committee of Secrecy of the 5th of June last, relating to Mr. Hambden and others, was put off to that Day Month.

The next Day, *The Bill to prevent the bringing in the Infection, by the clandestine Running of Goods*, was read the second Time, and committed to a Grand Committee; and on the 14th Mr. Farrer reported the Resolution of the said Committee, for a Tax of One Shilling in the Pound on all Payments out of the Civil List: Upon which Mr. Lowndes moved, That the House do not agree with the Committee in the said Resolution, and that the said Tax be alter'd to Six-Pence in the Pound. Hereupon Mr. Hungerford took Notice, That this Tax was inconsistent with the Resolution taken this Session for a Land-Tax, importing, that Three Shillings in the Pound, and no more, be laid on all Lands, Salaries, Pensions, &c. That there was, indeed, an Instance of such a Tax in the last Reign, when 500,000 *l.* were raised much in the same Manner, for the Civil List; but that this was then call'd *Robinism*, and he fear'd this would bear the same Name. Mr. Treby, Secretary at War, answer'd Mr. Hungerford, as Mr. Clayton did Mr. Treby, who was answer'd by Mr. Blham, Brother to the Duke of Newcastle, and the latter by the Lord Stanhope, eldest Son to the Earl of Chesterfield. Hereupon Mr. Robert Walpole took up the Cudgels, and answer'd most of the Objections that had been offer'd on the opposing Side. But Mr. Pulteney observ'd, That he had not always been of the Opinion he now seem'd to be of; that his Mind alter'd as he was in, or out of Place; and as he might be out in a Twelve-month's Time, so he might then be of another Opinion. To this Mr. Walpole reply'd, That it was possible, indeed, he might be out again: But whenever that happen'd, he should be glad to resign to a Person of so much Merit as Mr. Pulteney. The latter return'd the Compliment; after which, the Master of the Rolls spoke for the Motion of One Shilling in the Pound, but the Question being put thereupon, it was carry'd in the Negative, by a Majority of 132 Voices against 83. And then it was resolv'd, without dividing, That His Majesty be enabled to raise any Sum not exceeding 500,000 *l.* to discharge the Arrears and Debts upon the Civil List, by causing a Deduction, not exceeding Six-pence in the

the Pound, to be made out of Salaries, Wages, Pensions or other Payments from the Crown: And a Bill was order'd to be brought in, pursuant to the said Resolution, which was accordingly brought in, on Monday the 17th, and read the first Time.

The next Day, two Petitions, one of the *London Assurance*, the other of the *Royal-Exchange Assurance* were presented to the House and read, praying that they might be discharg'd of so much of the 300,000 £, which they were each to have paid to the Use of His Majesty, pursuant to an Act of the last Session of Parliament, as remain'd unpaid; and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer having signify'd His Majesty's Consent to the Prayer of the said Petition, the same was referred to the Grand Committee, to whom the Bill for a Tax on the Civil List was committed, and who inserted in it a Clause for the Relief of the Petitioners. But a Motion being made, for exempting from the Tax on the Civil List, the Duke of *Marlborough's* Pension on the Post Office, the same was rejected.

On the 21st of *July*, the Bill for the said Tax was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords; after which, the Commons, in a Grand Committee heard Counsel upon the Petition of the *London Merchants*, against a Clause in the Bill to prevent the bringing in the *Infection*, &c. which they went through the next Day; and which, on the 25th, was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords.

In the mean Time, eighteen of the most Considerable of the Proprietors of the Redeemable publick Debts of whom *Sir Thomas Abney*, the Senior Alderman of *London*, and *Sir Gilbert Heathcote*, were the two first being impower'd by a far greater Number, who had subscrib'd their Names, drew up a Petition to the King wherein they humbly represented the deplorable Condition to which most of them were reduc'd, by having been unwarily drawn in to subscribe their Annuities to the *South-Sea Company*; praying His Majesty's most gracious Consideration and Compassion, and professing their great Loyalty and Zeal for His Majesty's Person and Government. This Petition being presented by Mr. Justice *Fuller*, (in the Absence of *Sir Thomas Abney*, and *Sir Gilbert Heathcote*) introduced by the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, His Majesty returned the following Answer, viz.

at London the 28th of July 1713.

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THE Subject Matter of your Address has lain some Time before the Parliament. Your Professions of Loyalty and Affection for me and my Government leave me no Room to doubt your readily acquiescing, as good Subjects, in whatever the Parliament shall think just and reasonable, and for the good of the Publick.

It appear'd soon after, that the Proprietors of the Revenues were not to expect much Redress from the Parliament: On Tuesday, the 25th of July in the Morning, the Committee of the House of Commons, to whom it was refer'd to draw up an Address to his Majesty, representing the State of the publick Credit, and the Resolutions of the House relating thereto, drew up the said Address, which, in the Afternoon, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer reported to the House, and the same was agreed to, as follows:

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, being sensibly affected with the Misery and Calamities that have befallen great Numbers of your Majesty's faithful Subjects, occasion'd by the heavy Losses they have sustain'd from the fatal Execution of the South-Sea Scheme, and taking into our serious Consideration the low State of publick and private Credit, which it seems impossible to us should ever revive under the present uncertain and unsettled Posture of Affairs, have come to several Resolutions, which we humbly beg Leave to lay before your Majesty, and are as follow, &c.

Here were recited the Resolutions about Publick Credit of May 3d, June 9th, June 13th, and July 5th, inserted in the Registers N^o 22, and 23.

When we first enter'd upon the Consideration of this sensitive and perplexed Affair, we thought it most advisable to leave every Man's Property to be determin'd by the due Course of Law; and were of Opinion, that no Relief or Abatement could properly be prescrib'd or given, from the South-Sea Company: But the Discontents of the People daily increasing, and the uncertain and dangerous Events that threatned very great and valuable Properties, creating such infinite Anxieties and Dissatisfaction, as had a most fatal and general Influence upon all publick and private Credit, the Interposition of Parliament became unavoidable, and we found ourselves under

under a Necessity of resuming the Consideration of this nice and intricate Matter, and to endeavour to remove, as far as possible, the chief and greatest Inconveniencies.

The great Difficulty in remedying these Mischiefs seemed to arise from the several contending Interests engaged in the *South-Sea Company*, which made it impossible to give Relief to some, but at the Expence of others; and as all the new Proprietors, as well those concern'd in the publick Funds as the other Adventurers, were equally impos'd upon by the Artifices of the late Directors, and equally drawn in by their own too great Credulity, and Desire of Gain; to have discharg'd any particular Sett, had been not only an Injustice to the rest, but by dissolving the whole System, had involv'd them in utter Ruin, which made a Distribution of Losses, and some Abatement to all, absolutely necessary. It was, indeed, very much to be wish'd, that such Ease could have been given to the Proprietors of the publick Debts, as would have made their Property as valuable to them as they had enjoy'd it for many Years; but as they had voluntarily consented to take Stock at some Rate or other, even at the Time when they saw the Stock raised to the highest Pitch, the giving Stock at one and the same Price to them, and all others, that were most immediately concern'd, makes the Provision as just and equirable as the Nature of the Thing will admit: It being impracticable so far to reconcile the different Interests in this general Concern, as to make the Conditions of those equal, that had engag'd themselves at different Rates, and upon unequal Terms.

The great and principal Mischiefs arose from several concurring Circumstances: From the hard Terms of most of the Proprietors, occasion'd by the high Prices at which they had purchased Stock, or the excessive Rates at which, as well the Proprietors of publick Debts, as the Money Subscribers, had oblig'd themselves to take Stock; from the Demand of above seven Millions, payable to the Publick, which could only be rais'd out of the Properties of those that were already too great Sufferers, and which rendred the Company incapable of giving them any farther Ease or Relief; from the Disputes and Contests at Law, which were preparing to be carry'd on, not only between the Company and the Subscribers of the Redeemable Funds, but between infinite Numbers of private Persons engaged in Contracts for the Sale and Purchase of Stock and Subscriptions; from the

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Impossibility of the Money Subscribers making any farther Payments; from the great Loss the Company had sustain'd, by the late Directors having lent out above eleven Millions of the Company's Money, without any, or without sufficient Security; and from the very little Prospect of recovering any considerable Part thereof; without which it was impossible for the Company to comply with the Demand of the Publick, but at the infinite Expence and insupportable Loss of all their Adventurers, which must have prov'd destructive to the Trade and Credit of the Kingdom.

These Considerations induc'd us to come to the foregoing Resolutions; being, as we conceive, the most proper Means to enable the Company to give Relief to such of their Proprietors as most wanted and deserv'd it; to put an End to all Disputes at Law; and to fix, settle, and ascertain the several Properties and Interests of all Persons concern'd with the *South-Sea* Company; to deliver infinite Numbers of your Majesty's good Subjects from the Apprehension of vexatious Law-Suits and Prosecutions, and from the farther Demand of such excessive Sums of Money, as must sink and depress all publick and private Credit.

And as the greatest Mischiefs, which we now so justly complain of, have arisen from the unwarrantable Methods us'd by the late Directors of the *South-Sea* Company, in selling and disposing of such Part of their increas'd Capital Stock as belonged to the Company; to remove such a Foundation of Stock-Jobbing, and to prevent the like fatal Consequences for the future, we thought it necessary to take Care that all the increas'd Capital Stock belonging to the Company, which, after the propos'd Distribution is made, shall remain undispos'd of, be divided among all the Proprietors of the said Company, in Proportion to their several and respective Interests.

These Resolutions, if pass'd into a Law, and duly put in Execution, we humbly hope will tend very much to the re-establishing of publick Credit, to the quieting of the Minds of your Majesty's Subjects, and contribute to the Ease and Relief of great Numbers, tho' not sufficient to give Satisfaction to, or repair the Losses of, all that are unhappily involv'd in the present Calamity.

But as the ancient Usage, and establish'd Rules of Parliament, make it impracticable for us to prepare Bills for the Royal Assent, during the present Session of Parlia-

Parliament, for some of the Purposes contain'd in our Resolutions, we have humbly presum'd to lay the same before your Majesty for your Royal Consideration; not doubting but that your Majesty with, out of your great Wisdom, and accustom'd Grace and Goodness to your People, as soon as the publick and private Bills, now depending in Parliament, shall be dispatched, give us an early Opportunity of perfecting this great and necessary Work.

This Address being the next Day presented to the King by the whole House, his Majesty return'd the following Answer.

Gentlemen,

I Have such an entire Confidence in this Parliament's Duty and Affection to me, and their Zeal for the Publick Service, that I shall very readily comply with what you desire, and will soon give you an Opportunity of doing what you propose, for settling and establishing the Credit of the Kingdom.

On the 28th of July the Lords sent a Message to the Commons, to acquaint them that his Majesty had been pleas'd to send a Bill, intituled, *An Act for the King's most Gracious, General, and Free Pardon*, which the Lords had humbly accepted, and pass'd, and now sent it down to the Commons; whereupon the said Bill was once read, pass'd, and sent back to the Lords.

The next Day the King came to the House of Peers with the usual State and Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, their Speaker, upon presenting the Civil List Bill to his Majesty, made the following Speech.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

YOUR Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled being sensible of the Great Debt upon the Civil List, occasion'd by the Calamity of the Times, which has disabled the Two Companies of Assurance to make Good the Money which they had stipulated to pay to the Crown, which, if it had been insisted on, would have occasion'd the Ruin of many Families, and would consequently have been a great Obstruction to Trade. And your Majesty having always had so much Goodness, as rather to wave your own Right, than to exact it, to the Prejudice of your Faithful Subjects: We have therefore, to make Good that Loss, g

ven your Majesty, and do humbly pray, that your Majesty will be graciously pleas'd to accept of Six-Pence in the Pound, to be paid out of the Civil List, from your Faithful Commons, who will be always ready to support your Majesty and your Government.

After this, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following publick Bills, viz.

1. *An Act for raising a Sum not exceeding Five Hundred Thousand Pounds, by charging Annuities at the Rate of Five Pounds per Cent. per Annum upon the Civil List Revenues, 'till redeem'd by the Crown; and for enabling his Majesty, his Heirs, or Successors, (by causing such a Deduction to be made as therein is mention'd) to make good to the Civil List, the Payments which shall have been made upon the said Annuities; and for borrowing Money upon certain Lottery Tickets; and for discharging the Corporations for Assurances of Part of the Money which they were oblig'd to pay to his Majesty, and for making Good a Deficiency to the East India Company.*

2. *An Act for raising Money upon the Estates of the late Sub Governor, Deputy Governor, Directors, Cashier, Deputy-Cashier, and Accomptant of the South-Sea Company, and of John Aillabie, Esq. and likewise of James Crages, Senior, Esq; deceas'd, towards making Good the great Loss and Damage sustain'd by the said Company; and for disabling such of the said Persons as are living, to hold any Office or Place of Trust under the Crown, or to Sit or Vote in Parliament for the future; and for other Purposes in the said Act express'd.*

3. *An Act for appointing Commissioners to examine, state, and determine the Debts due to the Army.*

4. *An Act for explaining, and making more effectual the several Acts concerning Bankrupts.*

5. *An Act to explain and amend the Act of the Twelfth Year of her late Majesty's Reign, entitled, An Act for repairing the Highway, or Road, from the Stone's End in the Parish of St. Leonard Shoreditch, in the County of Middlesex, to the furthestmost Part of the Northern Road in the Parish of Endfield in the same County, next to the Parish of Cheshunt, in the County of Hertford.*

6. *An Act for the King's most Gracious, General, and free Pardon.*

And then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's Command, prorogued the Parliament to the 31st of July, on which Day the King came to the House of Peers, with the usual State and Solemnity, and the Commons be-

ing sent for up, and attending, his Majesty by the Mouth of the Lord High Chancellor, made the following Speech to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE Occasion of my calling you together again so suddenly, is to give you an Opportunity of resuming the Consideration of the State of Publick Credit.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

The Progress that you made in this Affair during the last Session, laid such a Foundation of this necessary Work, that the World is fully apprised of what is reasonably to be hoped for at this present Conjunction.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I must recommend to you all possible Dispatch, and am perswaded that at this Season of the Year, your Deliberations will be confin'd to what is absolutely necessary upon this extraordinary Occasion.

The Commons being return'd to their House, immediately resolv'd themselves into a Grand Committee to take his Majesty's Speech into Consideration, and came to several Resolutions, which were reported the next Day, and agreed to by the House, as follow, viz.

That, for the Re-establishing of Publick Credit, Relief be given to the South-Sea Company, with Regard to the Payment of the Four Millions one hundred and fifty six thousand three hundred and six Pounds four Shilling and eleven Pence, and the four and a Half Years Purchase, and one Year's Purchase, upon several Annuities and other National Debts, the said Company giving such Consideration to the Publick, and such farther Relief to the several Proprietors, and Persons concern'd in Interest with the said Company, as this House shall think proper.

2. That for the Re-establishing of Publick Credit, and quieting the Minds of his Majesty's Subjects, the several Properties and Interests now depending, and concern'd with the South-Sea Company, be ascertained and settled.

3. That in order to put an End to all Disputes between the South-Sea Company, and the Proprietors of the Bank, the said Funds subscribed into the said Company, and for the further Relief of the said Proprietors, and the Proprietors of the Second, Third, and Fourth Money Subscriptions, who have now Stock allow'd them, at the Rate of Four Hundred per Cent. with the last Midsummer Dividend of Ten per Cent. in Stock, an Addition after the

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Rate of Thirty three Pounds six Shillings and eight Pence Stock upon every hundred Pounds Stock already allowed, be given by the *South-Sea* Company to the Proprietors of of the said Redeemable Funds, and to the Proprietors of the Second, Third, and Fourth Money-Subscriptions.

4. That the Sum of Four Millions one hundred fifty six thousand three hundred forty one Pounds, with the four Years and a half, and one Years Purchase, payable to the Publick by the *South-Sea* Company, be remitted, so as from the Twenty fourth of June, 1722, Two Millions of the Capital Stock of the said Company be reduced and annihilated, and a proportionable Part of their Annuity, or Yearly Fund, in respect to the said Two Millions, from that Time cease.

5. That the Second Subscription of the Irredeemables, as well the Long Annuities, as the Annuities of Nine *per Cent.* Prize Lottery Tickets, and Blank Lottery Tickets, be made equal to the First Subscription of the like Annuities and Tickets, by an Addition of Stock at One Hundred and Fifty *per Cent.*

6. That all the Capital *South-Sea* Stock belonging to the Company in their own Right, which, after the proposed Distribution made, shall remain undispos'd of, be divided among all the Proprietors of the said Company, in proportion to their several and respective Interests therein; and that Credit be given them for the same in the Books of the said Company.

7. That such Persons as have borrowed Money from the *South-Sea* Company upon *South-Sea* Stock, actually transferred and pledged at the Time of borrowing to, or for the Use of the said Company, shall, upon Payment of Ten *per Cent.* upon the respective Sums so borrowed, at a Time, or Times to be limited, and not otherwise, be discharged from all further Demands of the said Company, in respect of the Monies so borrowed; and that all the Stock so transferred and pledged, together with all Dividends and Profits thereto belonging respectively, be absolutely vested in the said Company.

8. That such Persons as have borrowed Money from the *South-Sea* Company, upon Subscription-Receipts actually pledged to the said Company at the Time of borrowing; shall, upon Payment of Ten *per Cent.* upon the respective Sums so borrowed, at a Time, or Times to be limited, and not otherwise, be discharg'd from all further Demands in respect of the Money so borrowed; and that all the Subscription-Receipts so pledged, together with

with all Dividends and Profits thereunto belonging, be absolutely vested in the said Company.

9. That all Contracts for the Sale or Purchase of Subscriptions, or Stock of the *South-Sea Company*, or any other Company, or Corporation, or pretended Company, or Corporation, which shall be unperform'd, or not compounded, on or before the Twenty Ninth Day of September next, be entred in Books to be kept for that Purpose, by the respective Companies, or Corporations, before the First Day of November next, or else to be void; and that such Entries shall express for whose Use and Benefit such Contracts were made.

10. That no special Bail be required in any Action brought, or to be brought, upon any Contract made since the First Day of December 1719, and before the First Day of December, 1720, for the Sale, or Purchase of any Subscription, or Stock of the *South-Sea Company*, or any other Company, or Corporation, or pretended Company, or Corporation.

11. That no Execution be awarded upon any Judgment obtained, or to be obtained, in any Action brought, or to be brought, upon any Contract, for the Sale or Purchase of any Subscription, or Stock of the *South-Sea Company*, or any other Company, or Corporation, or pretended Company, or Corporation, until the End of the Session of Parliament which shall be next after the Twenty Ninth Day of September next.

12. That all Contracts for the Sale, or Purchase of any Subscription, or Stock of the *South Sea Company*, or any other Company, or Corporation, which shall be unperform'd, or not compounded, on, or before the 29th Day of September next, where the Seller, or the Person on whose Behalf such Contract was made, was not, at the Time of such Contract, or within a Time to be limited, actually possess'd of, or intitled to such Subscription, or Stock, shall be declar'd null and void.

A Bill being order'd to be brought in upon the said Resolutions, the same was presented accordingly, the next Day, by Mr. Lowndes, with the Title of, *A Bill for making several Provisions to restore the Publick Credit, which suffers by the Frauds and Mismanagements of the late South-Sea Directors and others.* This Bill was read the first Time, and order'd to be read a second Time the next Morning: But previous to that, Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue out his Warrants for Two Writs, the one for Electing a Commissioner for the District of

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the Boroughs of *Air, Irvine, &c.* in the Room of *Thomas Kennedy*; Esq, one of the Barons of the *Exchequer* in *Scotland*; the other for electing a Knight of the Shire for the County of *Brecon*, in the Room of *Sir Edward Williams*, Kt. deceas'd.

In the mean Time, there appear'd in the Lobby of the House of Commons, and in the Places adjacent, several Hundreds of the Proprietors of the Short Annuities, and other Redeemable Publick Debts, of both Sexes, who, in a rude and insolent Manner, demanded Justice of the Members as they went into the House, and put into their Hands either a Paper with these written Words, *Pray do Justice to the Annuitants who lent their Money on Parliamentary Security*, or a printed Letter, too long to be inserted.

The noisy Multitude were particularly rude to *Mr. Controllor*, tearing Part of his Coat as he pass'd by; upon which the House being inform'd, that a Crowd of People were got together in a tumultuous and riotous Manner, in the Lobby and Passages to this House, it was order'd, That the Justices of Peace for the City of *Westminster*, do immediately attend this House, and bring the Constables with them.

In the mean Time, *Sir John Ward* presented to the House a Petition and Representation of the Proprietors of the Redeemable Funds, on Behalf of themselves, and all others, pretended to be taken into the *South-Sea Company*, setting forth, That they had lent their Money upon Parliamentary Security; that having been unwarily drawn in to subscribe their Effects into the *South Sea Company*, by the Artifices of the late Directors, the Honourable House of Commons, in *February*, had thought fit to leave the Validity, or Invalidity of their Subscriptions, to be determin'd by the Common Law: But being inform'd, that by the Bill now depending, they were ty'd down to take *South-Sea Stock* at 300 l. they therefore pray'd that they might be heard by themselves, or their Council, against the said Bill. After the reading of this Petition, the same was order'd to lie on the Table, and then the Bill to restore the Publick Credit, &c. was read the second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House. This done, *Sir John Ward* stood up, and spoke in Favour of the Petitioners, urging the Justice of hearing them, either by themselves, or their Council, in order to their being relieved, and he was seconded by *Sir Gilbert Heathcote*.

cote. Hereupon Mr. Walpole said, He did not see how the Petitioners could be reliev'd; that the Resolutions, pursuant to which this Bill was brought in, had been laid before, and approv'd by the King and Council, and had also been agreed to by a great Majority of the House before the last short Prorogation; and that they had given their Word and Honour to the Members that were gone into the Country, that they would not alter a Tittle in them; and as he could not see any thing that could be done for the Petitioners, he therefore mov'd for adjourning the Debate, and desir'd that that Question might be put as a previous one. This was oppos'd by Mr. Broderick, who said, He wonder'd what that Gentleman meant, by desiring to have such a Question put, before the Question for taking the Petition into Consideration; which, he thought, would look as if they could not answer the Allegations contain'd in the said Petition; and therefore he mov'd, that they might go upon the Debate of it. He was seconded by Samuel Sandys, Esq; who spoke strenuously in Favour of the Petitioners; but the Court Party insisting upon Mr. Walpole's Motion, the Question for adjourning was put, and carry'd by a Majority of 78 Voices against 29. By this Time four of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Westminster attending, according to Order, they were call'd in, and being at the Bar, Mr. Speaker acquainted them, That the House was inform'd that there was a great Crowd of riotous People in the Lobby and Passages leading to this House, and that he was commanded by the House to direct them, the said Justices, to go and disperse the said riotous Crowd, and to take Care to prevent the like Riots for the future. Hereupon the four Justices, attended by five or six Constables, desir'd the Petitioners to clear the Lobby and Passages; and upon their Refusal, caus'd the Proclamation against Rioters to be twice read, declaring to them, that if they continu'd there till the third Reading, they should incur the Penalties of the Act. Hereupon they thought fit to disperse; but as they went away, could not forbear venting their Resentments, some saying, *That they came as peaceable Subjects and Citizens, to represent their Grievances, and did not expect to be used like a Mob, and Scoundrels; and the rudest telling the Members, You first pick our Pockets, and then send us to Goal for complaining.*

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The next Day the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, consider'd of the *Bill to restore Publick Credit*; and the first Question that occasion'd any Debate was, At what Price the Subscribers upon the Second Subscription should be oblig'd to take *South-Sea Stock*? Some were for 263 *l.* and others for 203 *l.* and after several Speeches (by Mr. *Horatio Walpole*, Mr. *Tonge*, Mr. *Robert Walpole*, Mr. *Sloper*, Mr. *Brodrick*, Mr. *Lowndes*, Mr. *Lowther*, Mr. *Harsley*, Mr. *Milner*, and Sir *John Eyles*) it was agreed without dividing, that the said Subscribers should take Stock at 203.

The next Question was, Whether *Brokers*, or such as had acted as *Brokers* for *Brokeridge*, who had borrow'd Money of the *South-Sea Company* upon Stock, or Subscription-Receipts, should, like the other Borrowers, be discharg'd from all further Demands, by paying to the Cashier of the said Company Ten per Cent. of the Money borrow'd? But after some Debate, it was carry'd by 62 Votes against 42, that the said *Brokers* should be excepted; and a Clause was added to the Bill, to oblige them to pay the whole Money borrow'd.

After this, Sir *Thomas Croffe* declar'd, that upon looking over the *South-Sea Books*, he found that many of the Borrowers had not given any Security for the Money borrow'd for three Months, or thereabouts, after the Money lent: Upon which the Question was put, and carry'd without a Division, That all those who had borrow'd Money of the Company, and had not given Security, by transferring Stock, or Subscription-Receipts, fourteen Days after the Money lent, should be oblig'd to repay the whole Money. Several other Amendments were made to the Bill, which being reported the next Day to the House by Mr. *Farrer*, some of them were agreed to; but when they came to that relating to the *Brokers*, the same occasion'd a considerable Debate. Mr. *Robert Walpole* among the rest, express'd his Apprehensions, That obliging the *Brokers* to repay the whole Money they had borrow'd, might rather be detrimental, than advantageous to Publick Credit, and occasion the Fall of the *South-Sea Stock*, which was now upon the Rise; and that the *Brokers*, to excuse themselves, might probably accuse others, which would afford fresh Matter of Complaint and Dispute, therefore he mov'd that the said Clause be left out of the Bill. He was answer'd by General *Roffe* and Mr. *Sloper*; but upon the Question being put, it was carry'd by a great Majority, that the *Brokers* should only be

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excepted from the Clause relating to the Borrowers; that is to say, that they should not be oblig'd to repay the whole Money by them borrow'd; nor yet be discharg'd from further Demands, by paying Ten per Cent. of the Money borrow'd; but be left either to compound with the *South Sea Company*, or to be sued at Common Law. The other Amendment, relating to the Borrowers, who had not transferr'd their Stock, or Subscription-Receipts in due Time, was also left out of the Bill; and some other Amendments being made by the House, the said Bill was order'd to be ingross'd.

On *Monday* the 7th of *August*, the said Bill was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords; after which, the Commons adjourn'd to *Thursday* the 10th, when the Lords signify'd to them by a Message, that they had agreed to the same without Amendment. The same Day the King came to the House of Peers, with the usual State and Solemnities, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the said Bill, and to a private Act; and then his Majesty, by the Mouth of the Lord High Chancellor, made the following Speech to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Am glad that the Business of this, and the former Session, is at length brought to such a Period, that I have now an Opportunity of giving you some Rest, after the great Pains you have taken in the Service of the Publick.

The Common Calamity, occasion'd by the wicked Execution of the *South Sea Scheme*, was become so very great before your Meeting, that the providing proper Remedies for it was very difficult: But it is a great Comfort to me to observe, that Publick Credit now begins to recover, which gives me the greatest Hopes that it will be entirely restor'd, when all the Provisions you have made for that End, shall be duly put in Execution.

I have great Compassion for the Sufferings of the Innocent, and a just Indignation against the Guilty; and have readily given my Assent to such Bills as you have presented to me, for punishing the Authors of our late Misfortunes, and for obtaining the Restitution and Satisfaction due to those who have been injur'd by them, in such Manner as you judg'd proper. I was at the same Time willing and desirous, by my Free and General Pardon, to give Ease and Quiet to the rest of my Subjects, many

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whom may, in such a General Infatuation, have been unwarily drawn in to transgress the Laws.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I return you my hearty Thanks for the Supplies you have granted for the Current Service of this Year; and particularly for your enabling me to discharge the Debts and Arrears on the Civil List, and to make Good the Engagements I was under for procuring Peace in the North; which, in all Probability, will now very soon be concluded. These Instances of your Faithful Endeavours to support the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, at Home and Abroad, are fresh Marks of your Zeal and Affection to my Person and Government.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I take this Opportunity of acquainting you, that we have renew'd all our Treaties of Commerce with Spain, upon the same Foot as they were settled before the late War; which must necessarily prove an immediate and valuable Advantage to the Trade and Manufactures of this Kingdom.

I earnestly recommend to you all, in your several Stations, to suppress Profaneness and Immorality, and to preserve the Peace and Quiet of the Kingdom.

You are all sensible, that the Discontents occasion'd by the great Losses that many of my Subjects have sustain'd, have been industriously rais'd and inflam'd by malicious and seditious Libels; but I make no Doubt, but that, by your prudent Conduct in your several Countries, all the Enemies of my Government, who flatter'd themselves they should be able to take Advantage from our Misfortunes, and blow up the Sufferings of my People into Popular Discontent and Disaffection, will be disappointed in their wicked Designs and Expectations.

And then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's Command, said,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is his Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure, That this Parliament be Prorogued to Thursday the Nineteenth Day of October next, to be then here held; and this Parliament is accordingly Prorogued to Thursday the Nineteenth Day of October next.

IRELAND.

ON the 12th of *September* the Parliament of this Kingdom being met, pursuant to their last Prorogation, the Duke of *Grafton*, Lord Lieutenant, went in the usual State to the House of Peers, and being attended there by the Commons, made the following Speech to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

HIS Majesty, who has always the Welfare and Prosperity of this Kingdom at Heart, has commanded me to take the first Opportunity of meeting you in Parliament, in order to concert such Measures as may tend to the Accomplishment of those his most earnest Desires, being fully perswaded, from your Duty and Loyalty so often experienc'd, that nothing will be wanting on your Part, to make his Reign-easy, and yourselves a happy People.

His Majesty, through a most tender Concern for his Subjects, is very sensibly affected with any public Calamities which may have reach'd, or even threaten'd this Nation; and is extremely desirous that the utmost Cares should be employ'd to guard this Kingdom from the dismal Effects which a neighbouring Country has felt from a contagious Distemper; your Preservation from which, hitherto, he looks upon to be owing, to the Prudence and Vigilance of those intrusted with the Administration of his Affairs: And although your Trade may have suffer'd, and the necessary Measures us'd for your Security, have created some extraordinary Expence, yet there is Ground to hope, that in the Session of Parliament, such Remedies may be apply'd as will restore the Nation to a flourishing Condition. As an Instance of his Majesty's Readiness to contribute all in his Power to so desirable an End, he has been graciously pleas'd, upon the Application of several considerable Persons of this Kingdom, to direct, that a Commission be pass'd under the Great Seal of Ireland for receiving voluntary Subscriptions, in order to establish a Bank: As this is a Matter of a General and National Concern, his Majesty leaves it to the Wisdom of Parliament to consider, what Advantages the People may receive by erecting a Bank, and in what Manner

ner it may be settl'd upon a safe Foundation, so as to be beneficial to the Kingdom.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I shall order the several Accounts and Estimates to be laid before you. What I have in command from his Majesty to ask, will be such necessary Supplies as may support the Establishment, and secure the Peace of the Kingdom. I am to acquaint you, that since, by the unwearied Endeavours of his Majesty, the Peace Abroad draws near to a happy Conclusion, two Regiments are returning to this Kingdom, which, during the Rupture with Spain, were thought necessary to remain in England, to be in Readiness for such Service as the Exigence of Affairs, or the Designs of the Enemy, might require.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Whatever Hopes the disaffected may conceive from unhappy Divisions amongst ourselves, I doubt not but you will frustrate and defeat them by your prudent Conduct, and perfect Unanimity, which cannot but contribute to the Security of our most excellent Church, as by Law established, and to the strengthening the Protestant Interest at Home, which will make the deepest Impression upon his Majesty, who has been so indefatigable in the Maintenance of it Abroad.

I cannot but esteem it the highest Mark of his Majesty's Royal Goodness to me, in sending me again into this Kingdom, where I have formerly had the Honour to serve him. I have always, with the greatest Satisfaction, remember'd the many Instances of your Affections. I shall endeavour to deserve the Continuance of them, by promoting, to the utmost of my Power, the publick Good; and I shall never fail to do you Justice, by a faithful Report of your Actions to his Majesty.

The Duke of Grafton being retir'd, both Houses immediately voted Addresses of Thanks and Congratulation to the King, and to the Lord Lieutenant; which, on the 14th they presented, severally, to his Grace, as follow:

To

To the King's most excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg Leave humbly to return your Majesty our most unfeigned Thanks for your gracious Acceptance of our Expressions of Duty and Loyalty in former Sessions of Parliament, and for the tender Concern your Majesty has been pleas'd to shew for the Welfare of this Kingdom; and your Readiness to concur with your Parliament, in applying such Remedies, as may restore it to a more flourishing Condition.

We likewise esteem it our great Happiness, that the Endeavours of those entrusted with your Majesty's Affairs, which, through God's Blessing, have hitherto been successful in preserving us from the Pestilence of a neighbouring Kingdom, have obtain'd your Royal Approbation.

We cannot but acknowledge, with the greatest Gratitude, your Majesty's Goodness in leaving it to the Choice of your Parliament to have a Bank in this Kingdom; and do humbly assure your Majesty, that we will, with the utmost Attention, weigh and consider how far the Establishment of one may be beneficial to your People; and whatever Hopes the disaffected may conceive from any unhappy Divisions amongst ourselves; we promise, by our Conduct and Unanimity, to endeavour to defeat them; and to do every Thing that lies in our Power for the Security and Strengthening of our most excellent Church, as by Law establish'd, and the Support of the Protestant Interest; nor shall we fail, on our Parts, in any Testimony that may Evidence the same dutiful Dispositions which we have at all Times manifested to your Person and Government; or which may contribute to make your Majesty's Reign easy, and your People happy.

And, among the many Instances of your Majesty's great Goodness towards us, we beg Leave to express our entire Satisfaction in your Majesty's again placing over us, as your Lieutenant, his Grace the Duke of *Grafton*, whose personal Qualifications, and former Conduct, have render'd him so acceptable and so desirable to this Kingdom.

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The Lord Lieutenant's Answer.

My Lords,
I Will take particular Care that this your loyal and dutiful
Address be laid before his Majesty with all convenient
Speed.

To the King's most excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes
in Parliament aſſembled.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects,
the Commons of Ireland in Parliament aſſembled,
beg Leave to approach your ſacred Perſon, with Hearts
truly ſenſible of your conſtant Care and tender Concern
for the Safety and Welfare of this Kingdom; and particu-
larly for giving us this Opportunity to conſider of the
beſt Methods for our Preſervation from the contagious
Diſtemper, which now rages in ſo dreadful a Manner in a
neighbouring Country; and of applying the moſt proper
Remedies for reviving our decay'd Trade, and making us a
flourishing and happy People.

We acknowledge, with the greateſt Gratitude, your
Majeſty's Goodneſs and Royal Favour to us, in directing a
Commiſſion to paſs under the great Seal for receiving vo-
luntary Subſcriptions in order to eſtabliſh a Bank, which
we hope, by your Majeſty's gracious Concurrence, and
with proper Reſtrictions, may be render'd of general Ad-
vantage to the Trade of this Kingdom.

Your Majeſty's great Regard for the Proteſtant Intereſt
abroad, and the near View we have of a General Peace,
give the greateſt Pleaſure and Satisfaction to all your loyal
Subjects, and are entirely owing to your Majeſty's conſum-
mate Wiſdom, and unwearied Endeavours, for the Peace
and Tranquillity of Europe.

We eſteem it a particular Mark of your Majeſty's Fa-
vour and Goodneſs, that you have been pleas'd to appoint
his Grace the Duke of Grafton, our Chief Governor, whoſe
ready Zeal for your Majeſty's Perſon and Government,
and our happy Conſtitution, with his conſtant Care for
the Welfare and Proſperity of this Kingdom, have juſtly
endear'd him to us.

We are truly ſenſible of the malicious Endeavours of
our Enemies to create Animofities and Diviſions among us;
we

we therefore beg Leave humbly to assure your Majesty, that we shall study to maintain the most perfect Unanimity, so necessary for the Security of our most excellent Church as by Law establish'd; and for strengthening the Protestant Interest of this Kingdom.

And as our Happiness and Security does, under God alone, depend upon your Royal House, we will, with the greatest Cheerfulness, grant such Supplies as shall be necessary to secure the Peace of the Kingdom, and to support your Majesty's Government and Honour.

The Lord Lieutenant's Answer.

I Will not fail to transmit this dutiful and loyal Address by the first Opportunity, in order to be laid before his Majesty.

To his Grace Charles Duke of Grafton, Lord Lieutenant and Governor General of Ireland.

The humble Address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.

May it please your Grace,

WE the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, with more than common Pleasure take this Opportunity of expressing to your Grace how happy we think ourselves, and how much we are indebted to the Goodness of his Majesty, that he has been pleas'd again to place your Grace in the chief Government of this Kingdom, where, by the Experience we have already had of your former Administrations, we have all Reason to hope, and be convinc'd, that nothing will be wanting in your Power to put us into a more flourishing and happy Condition than at present we enjoy; whatsoever doth, or may depend upon us toward this good and desirable End, we beg Leave to assure your Grace, shall meet with a cheerful Concurrence.

We return your Grace our Thanks for the Speech you have been pleas'd to deliver to both Houses of Parliament from the Throne, and cannot deny ourselves the Pleasure of taking Notice, how expressive the Terms therein are of the Confidence you have in us, and those in so engaging a Manner, that if any Thing could endear your Person more to us, it would be this Mark of your good Opinion of us. Nor ought we to omit our Acknowledgment

for the Part your Grace has taken in obtaining from his Majesty (upon the Application of several considerable Persons of this Kingdom) such a Commission as may terminate in the erecting of a Bank, if the Wisdom of Parliament shall find it of Advantage to the Nation.

The grateful Sense of what your Grace's noble Father did, and suffer'd, in and for this Kingdom, at the Time of its greatest Extremity, will always be preserv'd by us; and your Conduct in your former Administration, and since your late coming among us, has been so good, so easy, and so endearing, and you have at all Times so interpos'd your Credit and Interest for our Good and Advantage, that, though your Grace were not vested with the Honour of being his Majesty's Lieutenant, we should, however, have, and express the highest Respect and Defence for your Person.

The Lord Lieutenant's Answer.

My Lords,

I Give you Thanks for your very kind Address. I will represent to his Majesty your Zeal for his Service; and my best Offices shall never be wanting to recommend me to the Continuance of your Lordship's Esteem.

To his Grace the Duke of Grafton, Lord Lieutenant-General, and Governor-General of Ireland.

The humble Address of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses in Parliament assembled.

May it please your Grace,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Ireland in Parliament assembled, do, with great Pleasure and Satisfaction, attend your Grace, and return our most hearty Thanks for your excellent Speech to both Houses of Parliament.

Your Grace's steady Zeal and known Affection for his Majesty's Service and Government, and the Succession in his Royal House, your faithful Adherence to our happy Constitution in Church and State, your equal Care of the Prerogative of the Crown, and the just Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and your late unwearied and successful Endeavours for our Interest and Prosperity, create in us a just and grateful Sense of his Majesty's great Regard to this Kingdom, in giving us this Opportunity of meet-

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ing again under your Grace's wife and prudent Administration, to concert such Measures as may yet be necessary to render his Majesty's Reign over us easy, and confirm that Happiness and Security so eminently promoted under your former Government.

We are fully convinc'd of his Majesty's tender Concern for the Welfare and Happiness of this Nation, in calling us at this Time together, to consider of such Methods as may most conduce to our Preservation, and guard us from the dismal Effects of that contagious Distemper, which rages with such Violence in a neighbouring Country; and from which we are fully satisfy'd we have been preserv'd, under God, by the prudent Care and Vigilance of those intrusted with the Administration.

The great Decay of Trade, occasion'd by the public Calamities and Misfortunes, which have affected the neighbouring Kingdoms, hath reduc'd this to a very low and impoverish'd State; but his Majesty's Goodness in being ready to concur with his Parliament in applying such Remedies as may tend to revive it will, we hope, contribute to make us a flourishing People.

We are sensible 'twas with this View his Majesty, by your Grace's Interposition, was pleas'd to direct, that a Commission should pass under the Great Seal of this Kingdom, for receiving voluntary Subscriptions, in order to establish a Bank; and as this was a Matter of a general and national Concern, we cannot sufficiently admire his Majesty's great Goodness, in leaving it to the Wisdom of his Parliament, to consider what Advantages the Public may receive by erecting thereof, and in what Manner it may be settled, so as to be beneficial to the Kingdom, and which we assure your Grace we will maturely weigh and consider; and shall at all Times express the just Sense we have of your Grace's Favour to us, in contributing your Endeavours to free this Nation from the Poverty we at present labour under.

It is with great Pleasure we have heard from the Throne that his Majesty, by his unweary'd Endeavours, and his Influence on the Affairs of Europe, hath given us so near a Prospect of a General Peace, which is a fresh Instance of his Majesty's having truly at Heart the Happiness and Prosperity of his Subjects, and that his and their Interests are inseparable.

His Majesty's most dutiful Commons, in every Session of this Parliament, thought it of absolute Necessity to their own Happiness, to give such Supplies as were found necessary for the Support of his Majesty's Government with Honour: Our Zeal for his Majesty's Service continues the same: And as we propose to ourselves great Happiness under your Grace, so we faithfully promise, that when the several Accounts and Estimates of the Revenue shall be laid before us, we will chearfully grant the necessary Supplies, and use our best Endeavours to render your Administration easy and honourable, and heartily wish it may be long.

The Satisfaction your Grace has been pleas'd to express at your being again sent by his Majesty into this Kingdom, your kind Acceptance of those Instances of our Affection, so justly due and owing to your Grace, for your great Care of, and sincere Concern for, the true Interest of this Kingdom, and your affectionate Assurance to promote, to the utmost of your Power, the Publick Good, claim the most grateful Acknowledgments his Majesty's faithful Commons can make to so excellent Governor.

And since we cannot give a more effectual Testimony of the Honour and Esteem we have for your Grace, than by paying all imaginable Regard to your Advice, we beg Leave to assure your Grace, that we will endeavour, by our Unanimity and Temper, to disappoint the Hopes of the Disaffected; and shall be always ready to agree in such Measures as may be expedient for his Majesty's Service, and the Good of our Country, the Security of the Church, as by Law establish'd, and the strengthening the Protestant Interest at Home, and thereby deserve from your Grace, such a Representation of our Proceedings to his Majesty, as may entitle us to the Continuance of his Royal Favour.

The Lord Lieutenant's Answer.

Cannot but with the greatest Satisfaction receive your very kind Expressions of Respect and Affection to me. I shall employ my utmost Care to promote the Good of the Kingdom, by which I hope to merit the Continuance of them.

The Commons having call'd for several Accounts and Estimates, a Motion was made on the 18th of September, for granting a Supply to his Majesty, which was

taken into Consideration. the next Day, in a Committee of the whole House, and unanimously agreed to.

On the 26th the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, took into Consideration that Part of the Lord Lieutenant's Speech relating to the Bank; and after a long Debate, came to a Resolution, without a Division, That a Bank establish'd upon a good Foundation, and under proper Regulations, may be of great Advantage to the Trade of this Kingdom.

On the 28th his Majesty's Answers to the Addresses of the two Houses of Parliament of this Kingdom, at the Opening of the Session, were, by Direction of the Lord Lieutenant, communicated to each House, and are as follow :

His Majesty's Answer to the Address of the House of Lords.

GEORGE R.

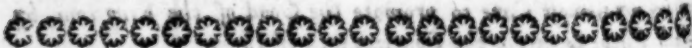
HIS Majesty returns his Thanks to the House of Lords for their very loyal Address, which is fill'd with so many Expressions of Duty and Affection: And they may depend on his Majesty's continuing to do every Thing on his Part to make his People happy.

His Majesty's Answer to the Address of the House of Commons.

GEORGE R.

HIS Majesty thanks the House of Commons for their dutiful and loyal Address, and questions not but they will make good the Assurances which they give his Majesty of their Affection to his Person and Government, of which they have, upon all Occasions, given him such signal Proofs.

His Majesty will omit nothing that may contribute to the Welfare and Happiness of a People, that have so long distinguish'd themselves by their Zeal for the Protestant Religion, and the Good of their Country.



Foreign Countries have, for some Months past, produc'd very few Transactions of Moment, excepting one only, which we must not forget to mention; I mean the Peace that was sign'd at Nysat on the 31st of August last.

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last, O. S. between the Czar of *Muscovy* and the King of *Sweden*, by the Plenipotentiaries of those Princes. The Ratifications of it were afterwards exchange'd: But that Treaty not having been yet publish'd, we will here insert the following Abstract of the most material Articles, as they have been transmitted from *Petersbourg*.

1. THERE shall be a perpetual Peace and Friendship.

2. Also a perpetual Amæsty, except for the *Cossacks*.

3. Hostilities shall cease within three Weeks after the Signing of the Peace.

4. *Sweden* yields *Livonia*, *Estonia*, *Ingermerland*, Part of *Carelia*; and of the Territory of *Wybourg*, the Isles of *Oesel*, *Dragoe*, *Maen*, &c. On the other Side, the Czar restores to *Sweden*, Part of *Finland*, and gives his *Swedish* Majesty two Millions of Rixdollars, payable at two different Terms, conformably to a separate Article.

5. That Part of *Finland* shall be evacuated to the *Swedes*, in the Space of four Weeks after the Exchange of the Ratifications.

6. The *Swedes* shall be permitted to buy every Year fifty thousand Rubels worth of Corn at *Riga*, *Reval*, and *Wybourg*, and to transport it without paying any Duties of Export, except in such Years when the Harvest proves bad, or some other solid Reason hinders it.

7. The Czar will not concern himself with any Domestic Affairs of *Sweden*, especially in Regard to the Regulations made touching the Form of the Government.

8. The Limits describ'd by the Treaty, shall be regulated by Commissaries after the Ratifications are exchange'd.

9. *Livonia*, *Estonia*, and the Isle of *Oesel*, shall have the same Privileges they enjoy'd under former Governments.

10. The Exercise of Religion shall remain as formerly, except that the *Greek* shall be introduc'd.

11. Every one shall enjoy the Estates and Effects, which he can prove of Right to belong to him.

12. The Confiscations, Inheritances, and Possessions shall be restor'd, except the Revenues already escheated. Those who are desirous to do Homage to the Czar, may do so, without being thereby incapacitated to serve elsewhere; but those who will not do Homage to the Czar, shall have Liberty to dispose of their Estates in the Space of

of three Years, and all Mortgages shall be paid off and discharg'd.

13. The Contributions shall cease forthwith in *Finland*; but the *Russian* Troops shall be supply'd with necessary Provisions, till they are arriv'd on the Frontiers. The *Czar* may carry away the Cannon, and the Inhabitants shall be oblig'd to furnish Horses for that Purpose.

14. The Prisoners on both Sides shall be releas'd without Ransom, provided they pay their Debts; but such as had rather stay, shall be permitted to do so.

15. The King of *Poland* is included in the Treaty; and a Negotiation shall be enter'd into with him by the Mediation of the *Czar*.

16. As for Commerce, the *Swedes* shall be treated on the same Foot with the Nations that are most befriended.

17. The Houses of Commerce shall be re-establish'd, and new ones built in the Towns that are restor'd.

18. This Article relates to the Manner of succouring Ships in Danger of being wreck'd, and to the Disposition of the Goods that shall be sav'd from Shipwreck.

19. This Article regards the Salutations of Vessels on both Sides, either when they meet or pass before any Place of Strength.

20. The Expences of the Ministers of either Side, shall not, for the future, be defray'd by the Court where they reside.

21. In this Article the King of *Great Britain* is included, in such Sort, that the Differences between their *Britannick* and *Czarish* Majesties shall be amicably adjust'd; and either Party shall be allow'd, within the Space of three Months after the Exchange of the Ratifications, to name those whom they would have comprehended in this Treaty.

22. Whatever Differences may arise, they shall not any Ways derogate from this present Treaty.

23. All Deserters and Malefactors shall be deliver'd on the first Demand.

24. The Ratifications shall be exchange'd in three Weeks after the Signing of the Treaty.

This is all the Account the Publick has yet been oblig'd with of the Articles of the Treaty of *Nystat*; but even this imperfect Relation, join'd to the expensive and extraordinary Rejoicings the *Czar* has made, not only in his own Dominions, but by his Ministers too in the Courts of foreign Princes, in Favour of the Peace he has lately

lately concluded with Sweden, is an evident Proof how much that Peace redounds to his Glory and Advantage. With how many Millions has he not increas'd his Revenues by the Provinces whereof he retains the Possession, and which being dismember'd from Sweden, have reduc'd that Kingdom to a low Ebb, laid her Honour in the Dust, and render'd her the least to be dreaded of any of the Northern Potentates: Yet, after all, it must be own'd she has taken the wisest Course, being continually alarm'd by the Descents of the *Muscovites*, and by the Ravages they made, and being, besides, exhausted of her Treasure, and her Credit too being well nigh gone: Who can but praise the Prudence of her King, who, to ward off yet greater Evils that threaten'd his Subjects, has chosen at any Rate, to get rid of an Enemy already potent and formidable, and likely to be more so, in Time to come?

Having in the last Register, Page 260, inserted an Account concerning the *Jews* at *Ferrara*, which appears altogether groundless, and Letters from that City assuring us, that no *Jews* of that Place have been committed to the Prison of the Inquisition, nor accus'd of the Murder of any Child, or of any other Misdemeanor, nor of any Thing contrary to the Respect due to the Christian Religion, or the Fidelity and Submission they owe to their Sovereign the Pope: That *Felix Coen*, mention'd in the said Account, and all the other *Jews* in *Ferrara*, enjoy a full and entire Liberty and Tranquillity; and, in a Word, that it was a most malicious and false Contrivance, which might have occasion'd the Death of a World of innocent People, as appears by the following Decree of the Inquisition of Sinigaglia, where the common People had begun to insult the *Jews*, and would, in all Probability, have proceeded farther, had not that Tribunal interpos'd their Authority, by publishing the said Decree, which is as follows:

THE Rumour spread in this City, that the *Jews* of *Ferrara* have murder'd a Christian in that Part of the Town they inhabit, with several Circumstances altogether contrary to our Holy Faith, having given Occasion to some Christians to reproach, insult, and abuse the *Jews* of this City, and to threaten them with farther Retaliment; and there being certain Advice, by a Letter from the most Reverend Father Inquisitor of *Ferrara*, dated the 1st Instant, and directed to the most Reverend Father Inquisitor

quisitor of *Ancona*, that the said Report is notoriously false and groundless: For these Causes we have thought fit to give Notice thereof to the Publick by these Presents, forbidding every Body to rail at, abuse, or insult the *Jews* in any Manner whatsoever, upon Pain of Imprisonment, and other arbitrary Punishment, as the Superiors shall think fit, even upon the Deposition of one single Witness. Therefore we exhort every Body to pay ready Obedience to this Order, that they may not incur the Penalties aforesaid.

Given at Sinigaglia,
July 14, 1721.

Sign'd,
Settimio Cinueh, *Vicar-General*,
Fr. J. B. Badalini, *Vicar of the*
Holy Office of the Inquisition,
Bernando Moltrada, *Notary*.

Moneys advanc'd and paid off in the *Exchequer*, on the following Funds, to Sept. 19, 1721.

Int.	Exchequer.	Advanc'd.	Paid off.	Num.
4	7th 3 Shilling Aid	1410000	1401745	2155
4	8th 3 Shilling Aid	1410000	1276159	1396
6	9th 3 Shilling Aid	251000	251000	251
4	Malt 1719	700000	552194	1115
4	Malt 1720	700000	595500	947
4	Coals	228787	198133	728

A Year's Interest due on the Benefit Tickets of the Lottery 1719 to *Lady-Day* last, is now paying at the Banqueting-House in the Privy-Garden, *Westminster*.

All the Blanks in the Lottery 1710, due for the Year 1720, are in Course of Payment.

All the Benefits due the 25th of March, 1721, are in Course of Payment.

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For the Year 1721.

Containing

The most remarkable Transactions
and Events, as well Civil as Military,
and Domestick as Foreign, *viz.* Re-
movals, Promotions, Births, Deaths,
Marriages, &c. that happen'd during
the Course of that Year.



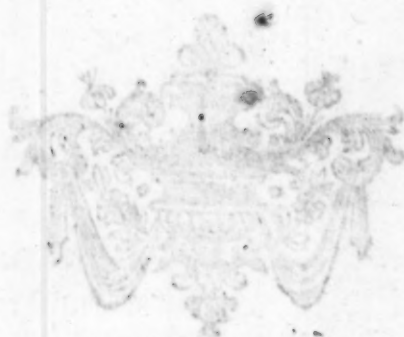
L O N D O N,

Printed by H. MEERE in the *Old Baily*, 1721.

THE
Chronological Diary
For the Year 1721.

Containing

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Printed by H. Mearns in the Old Bath, 1721.

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The Chronological Diary, &c.

Omitted in the last Diary, towards the End of the Year 1720.

Dec. 20. **T**HE Princess Clementine Sobieski, Wife of the
Precender to the Crown of England, brought
to Bed at Rome of a Son.

Dec. 24. Thomas Tickell, Esq; appointed Secretary of
his Majesty's Colony and Dominion of Virginia, in the
Room of William Cock, Esq; decess'd.

Moor, Esq; made Paymaster of the Band
of Pensioners, in the Room of William Smith, Esq; de-
ceas'd.

Dr. *Wife*, made one of the Prebendaries of the
Cathedral of Lincoln.

Dec. 29. Dr. *Wagstaff*, chosen Physician of St.
Bartholomew's Hospital, in the Room of Dr. Salisbury Cade,
deceas'd.

Dy'd Sir Compton Fitch, Bart.

JANUARY, 1721.

Jan. 2. Dy'd Sir Charles Cook, one of the Lords Com-
missioners for Trade and Plantations, and Alderman of
London for the Ward of Bassishaw.

Jan. 3. George Gordon, Earl of Sutherland, and Sir
George Byng, were sworn of his Majesty's most Honoura-
ble Privy Council.

Dy'd the Lady Desbouverie, Wife of Sir Edward Desbou-
verie of Longford in the County of Wilts, Bart.

Dy'd James Brodie of Brodie in Scotland, Esq; Member
of Parliament for the Shire of Elgin.

Price Devereux of *Vaynor* in the County of *Montgomery*, Esq; Son and Heir apparent of *Price Devereux*, Viscount *Hereford*, marry'd to *Mrs. Elizabeth Martin*, only Daughter of *Leicester Martin* of *Ipswich* in the County of *Suffolk*, Esq;

Jan. 4. *Sir Randolph Knipe*, *Turkey Merchant*, unanimously elected Alderman of *London* for the Ward of *Bassishaw*, in the Room of *Sir Charles Cook*, deceas'd.

The Lady *Theodosia Blythe*, Wife of *Blyth*, Esq; and Daughter of *Edward Hyde*, Earl of *Clarendon*, brought to Bed of a Daughter.

The Lord Viscount *Shannon* marry'd to a Daughter of *John Seahouse* of *Netherhall* in the County of *Cumberland*, Esq;

Jan. 6. The Princess of *Sultzbach*, only Daughter of the Elector Palatine, brought to Bed at *Manheim* of a Princess.

Jan. 7. *Carlton*, Esq; appear'd at the Quarter Sessions at *Westminster*, and was discharg'd from his Recognizance.

Dy'd *Patrick Lord Oliphant* of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, and was succeeded in Honour by *Francis Oliphant*, Esq; his Cousin-German.

Jan. 9. Dy'd *Mr. Thomas Mitchel*, an eminent Dissenting Teacher, at *Stepney* in *Middlesex*.

The following Persons being insur'd in the *Sun Fire Office*, and having been Sufferers by Fires, receiv'd their full Claims for the Losses and Damages they had sustain'd thereby, viz. *John Wright*, Plaisterer in *Shoreditch*; *Joseph Galindo*, Snuff-maker, in *Church-lane*, *Whitechappel*; *Richard Tettow*, Victualler, in *Dean-street*, *Soho*; *John Alsop*, Vintner, in *Cateaton-street*; *Robert Sneed* of *Purney* in *Surrey*; *Job Wright* of *Huntingdon*; *George Prickett* of *Tot*; *William Lonsdale* of *Brentford*; and *Richard Mihill* of *Islinghall-street*.

Jan. 10. *Edward Conway* of the *Inner-Temple*, Esq; sworn into the Office of Master in Chancery, in the Room of *John Orlebar*, Esq; who resign'd.

Jan. 11. Dy'd *Peter Joye*, Esq; Treasurer of *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*.

The King gave Orders that all such of the Directors of the *South-Sea Company*, as were in any Employment under the Crown, should be forthwith discharg'd from his Service. In Consequence whereof *Sir Harcourt Mordaunt*

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Knt. Receiver-General for the City of London; *Thomas Reignold*, Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Vice-Chancery Office; *Arthur Ingram*, Esq; one of the Commissioners for the Duties on Salt, were remov'd from their Employments, as was also *Francis Haines*, Esq; Joint-Receiver-General of the Customs, and *Mr. Edmundson*, Purser of his Majesty's Ship the *Royal Anne*.

Colonel *Treby* appointed Governor of *Dartmouth* Castle in the County of *Devon*.

Dy'd Sir *John Cape*, the Elder, of *Bramfel* in the County of *Southampton*, Knt.

Capr. *Fowks* made Tower-Major of the Tower of London.

Dy'd the young Prince, Son of the Electoral Prince of *Saxony*, aged two Months and four Days. [See Nov. 6, 1720.]

Jan. 13. Dy'd *Leonard Bartholomew* of *Oxenhead* in the County of *Kent*, Esq; formerly High Sheriff of that County.

Jan. 14. Dy'd *William Johnston*, Marquess of *Anandale*, Keeper of the Privy Seal of *Scotland*, and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his eldest Son the Lord *James Johnston*.

William Bellamy of the Inner-Temple, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. *Crail*.

Jan. 15. The King conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on Capt. *George Walton*, Commander of a Man of War.

Jan. 16. The Sessions ended at the Old Baily, where the following seven Malefactors receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. *William Herbert* and *Thomas Knight* for Felony; *William Bond* for returning after Transportation; *Thomas Butler*, *William Spicket*, alias *Spigot*, who endur'd the Press for near an Hour before he would plead to his Indictment, *Thomas Philips* alias *Cross*, and *William Burroughs*, for several Robberies on the Highway. At the same Sessions the following Felons-Convict were order'd for Transportation, viz. *John Wood*, *John Terry*, *John Cornwall*, *Elizabeth Wells*, *Peter de Plaso*, *John Edwards*, *Rebecca Withers*, *William Bridgman*, *William Ingledean*, *Sarah Gibson*, *Thomas Butcher*, *John Yearly*, *Mary Shepherd*, *Elizabeth Styles*, *Elizabeth Smith* alias *Richardson*, *Mary Rawsford*, *William Wright*, *William Flewellin*, and *Michael Hall*.

The Royal African Company, of which the King was Governor, chose *Humphrey Walcott*, Esq; Sub-Governor, and

and Francis Aston, Esq; Deputy-Governor, for the Year ensuing.

Jan. 17. Thomas Boothby Skynisher of Norbury in the County of Stafford, Esq; eldest Son of Thomas Boothby of Tooley in the County of Leicester, Esq; marry'd to a Daughter of Clapton of Stratford upon Avon, Esq;

Jan. 19. Francis Clifton, Printer in the Old Bailey, taken into Custody of a Messenger, for printing a treasonable Ballad on the Birth of the Pretender's Son; and the next Day the Messengers came again to his House, took his Wife, and all his Family, and carry'd away his Press, Papers, &c.

The African Company chose James Brydges, Duke of Chandos, Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, Sir Bibbe Lake, Bart. Martin Bladen, James Blake, Thomas Cooke, Thomas Darnford, John Drummond, William Gere, Charles Hayer, Edward Hughes, Richard Lockwood, John Mead, Henry Neal, Bulstrode Peachy, John Philips, Joseph Taylor, William Tryon, Jacob Wachter, Esqrs. Capt. Thomas Beckford, Capt. Jonathan Collet, Capt. Thomas Penruell, and Mr. Seth Grosvenor, to be their Assistants for this Year.

Jan. 21. Francis Clifton, the Printer, committed to Newgate. [See Jan. 19.]

Dy'd Sir William Bannister of in Gloucestershire, Kt. one of the Barons of the Exchequer in the Reign of Queen Anne.

Dy'd the Lady Baltimore, Relict of Charles Calvert, Lord Baltimore in the Kingdom of Ireland.

The Mayor, &c. of Reading in the County of Berks, elected William Cadogan, Earl Cadogan, to be their High Steward.

Jan. 23. John Aislaby, Esq; resign'd the Seals of Chancery of his Majesty's Exchequer.

Jan. 24. A Proclamation publish'd, promising a Reward of 2000 l. for apprehending and securing the Person of Robert Knight, Cashier of the South-Sea Company.

Jan. 26. A Duel fought in Falconbridge Court in Soho, by Capt. Southwell, of the Lord Forrester's Troop of Guards, and Mr. Peter Green, late of the same Troop, and the former was kill'd on the Spot.

Richard Brocas, Esq; elected Treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in the Room of Peter Joye, Esq; deceased.

Dr. Jonathan Snape, Provost of King's College, Cambridge, marry'd to the Widow of Sir Joshua Sharpe, Kt. formerly Sheriff of London.

Dy'd Mrs. Noel, one of the Maids of Honour to the Princess of Wales.

Jan. 27. Dy'd Joshua Churchill, Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Victualling Office, and Member of Parliament for Corfe Castle in Dorsetshire.

Jan. 31. Dy'd Sir William Withers, Kt. Alderman of London, for the Ward of Faringdon Within.

The South-Sea Company unanimously elected the King's most excellent Majesty their Governor, Sir John Eyles, Bart. Sub-Governor, and John Rudge, Esq; Deputy-Governor.

Thomas How of Grays-Inn, Esq; chosen Recorder of St. Albans, in the Room of James Witterong, Esq; who resign'd.

Mr. Martin Benson appointed Archdeacon of Berks, and one of the Prebendaries of the Cathedral Church of Sarum, in the Room of Mr. Talbot, deceas'd.

Feb. 1. The following Persons were chosen Directors of the South-Sea Company, viz. Charles le Baz, Esq; William Brooke, Esq; Sir Thomas Cross, Bart. Samuel Clarke, Esq; Thomas Eyles, Esq; Thomas Frederick, Esq; Thomas Gearing, Esq; Christopher Haynes, Esq; Edmund Halsey, Esq; Richard Hopkins, Esq; Roger Hudson, Esq; Capt. Samuel Jones, Edmund Keene, Esq; John Lade, Esq; Matthew Lant, Esq; Henry Lovel Esq; Henry Lethiullier, Esq; John Lloyd, Esq; Nathaniel Micklethwaite, Esq; James Metcalf, Esq; Robert Mitchell, Esq; John Nicoll, Esq; Capt. James Osborne, Thomas Pearce, Esq; Samuel Pitt, Jun. Esq; Matthew Raper, Esq; Richard Thompson, Esq; John Girardor de Tilleux, Esq; Thomas Willis, Esq; and Robert Wood, L. L. D.

Dr. Lewis appointed Rector of the new Church in the Strand.

Mrs. Howard, Daughter of Philip Howard, Esq; made one of the Maids of Honour to the Princess of Wales, in the Room of Mrs. Noel, deceas'd.

Feb. 2. Richard Brocas, Esq; unanimously elected Alderman of London, for the Ward of Faringdon Within, in the Room of Sir William Withers, Kt. deceas'd.

Feb. 3. Mr. Thomas Wicks kill'd in a Duel in Racket-Court in Fleet-Street, by Dennis Connel.

Feb. 4. Sir John Pratt, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Feb. 5. Dy'd James Stanhope, Earl Stanhope, Viscount Stanhope of Mahon, and Baron of Ebraston in the County of Derby, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State,

State, and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Son
—, a Child of about 6 Years of Age.

Feb. 6. Dy'd *Dodington*, Dutcheſs of *Manchester*, Wife of *Charles Montague*, Duke of *Manchester*. She was the youngest of the two Daughters and Coheirs of *Robert Greville*, Lord *Brooke* of *Beauchamps Court*.

Mrs. *Verney*, Wife of *Richard Verney*, Esq; eldest Son of *George Verney*, Lord *Willoughby de Brooke*, brought to Bed of a Son.

Feb. 7. Dy'd *Thomas Vernon*, of *Haubury*, in the County of *Worcester*, Esq; Knight of the Shire for that County.

Dy'd the Lady *St. George*, Widow of Sir *Thomas St. George*, formerly one of the Kings at Arms.

Feb. 8. The following Malefactors were executed at *Tyburn*, viz. *Otherington Wrentham*, *Edward Ely*, *Thomas Butler*, *William Spicket* alias *Spigot*, *Thomas Philips* alias *Cross*, *William Bond*, and *Thomas Knight*. *Walter Herbert* was order'd to be executed, but dy'd in *Newgate* before the Day of Execution: And the four following condemn'd Malefactors were order'd to be transported, viz. *Thomas Elms*, *William Burrows*, *Elizabeth Shanks*, and *Hannah Connor*, [See Dec. 10, 1720, and Jan. 16.]

Charles Townshend, Viscount *Townshend*, Lord President of the Privy Council, appointed one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in the Room of Earl *Starhope*, deceas'd.

Dy'd the Lady *Layton*, Wife of Sir *Edward Layton* of *Waterborough* in the County of *Salop*, Bart.

Feb. 10. *William Pawlet*, Esq; eldest Son of the Lord *William Pawlet*, and Nephew of the Duke of *Bolton*, marry'd to the Lady *Annabella Bennet*, second Daughter of *Charles Bennet*, Earl of *Tankerville*.

Feb. 13. Mr. *Nathaniel Mist*, a Printer, being convicted of having printed in his Weekly Journal some Reflections on his Majesty, for his interposing in Behalf of the Protestants of the Palatinate, receiv'd Sentence at the King's Bench Bar as follows, viz. to stand twice in the Pillory, once at *Charing-Cross*, and once at the *Royal Exchange*, to pay a Fine of 50 l. suffer three Months Imprisonment in the King's Bench, and give Security for his good Behaviour for seven Years.

Mr. *Francis Clifton* admitted to Bail at the King's Bench Bar. [See Jan. 19.]

Feb. 14. Dy'd Sir *Charles Pye* of *Clifton-Camville*, in *Staffordshire*, Bart.

Feb. 15.

Feb. 15. Colonel John Selwyn of Marston in the County of Gloucester, Clerk of the Green-Cloth to the Prince of Wales, made Receiver-General of the Customs in the Room of Francis Hawes, Esq;

Dy'd of the Small-Pox Arthur Howard, Esq; youngest Brother of Charles Howard, Earl of Suffolk and Bindon.

Dy'd Sir Edward Smith of Edmondsworth in the County of Leiceſter, Bart.

Feb. 16. Dy'd of the Small-Pox James Craggs, Esq; One of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

His Majesty was pleas'd to confer the Honour of the Ancient and most Noble Order of the Thistle, vacant by the Death of William Johnston, Marquess of Annandale, on Charles Bennet, Earl of Tankerville.

Don Antonia Galvao Castello Branco, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Portugal, had his first private Audience of his Majesty.

The Countess of Dalkeith brought to Bed of a Son.

Feb. 17. Dy'd of the Small-Pox, Thomas Smith of in the County of Suffex, Esq;

Feb. 19. Dy'd Mr. Craigs, one of the Prebendaries of Westminster.

Dy'd of the Small-Pox the Lady Leighton, Wife of Sir Edward Leighton of Waterborough, in the County of Salop, Birt.

Feb. 20. Mr. Miff the Printer stood in the Pillory at the Royal Exchange. [See Feb. 13.]

Dy'd of the Small-Pox the Lady Hester Fielding, Sister of William Fielding, Earl of Denbigh, in the 17th Year of her Age.

Feb. 21. A Fire broke out at the House of Mr. Turner, a Seedsman, at the Corner of Cecil-street in the Strand, which entirely burnt down that House, and the Cock and Bottle Alehouse next to it; as also the House of Mr. Edmund Bedingfeld, a Woollen-Draper, being the other Corner House of Cecil-street, and damaged several other Houses.

Mr. Conrade de Gols chosen Cathier of the South-Sea Company; and

Mr. Samuel Clark of Lincolns-Inn, their Solicitor.

Thomas Parker, Esq; made Deputy Purse-bearer to the Lord Chancellor, in the Room of William Fuller, Esq; deceas'd.

Feb. 22. Dy'd of the Small Pox *John Manners*, Duke and Earl of Rutland, Marquess of Granby, &c. Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, in the 45th Year of his Age; and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his eldest Son *John Manners*, Marquess of Granby.

Dy'd Colonel *How*, Captain of a Company in the first Regiment of Foot-Guards.

Dr. *Wilcox*, Chaplain to his Majesty, made one of the Prebendaries of *Westminster*, in the Room of *Mr. Craigs*, deceas'd.

Feb. 23. *Mr. Mist* stood in the Pillory at *Charing-Cross*. [See Feb. 20.]

William Jones, Esq; appointed Secretary to the Commissioners of the Peace, in the Room of *Thomas Parker*, Esq;

Major Williams of *Willes's* Regiment, appointed Captain of a Company in the first Regiment of Guards, in the Room of Colonel *How*, deceas'd.

Feb. 24. Dy'd *John Sheffield*, Duke of the County of *Buckingham*, Duke and Marquess of *Normandy*, Earl of *Mulgrave*, &c. Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, in the Year of his Age; and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his only Child Marquess of *Normandy*.

Feb. 25. Dy'd *Mr. John Salter*, Surgeon to *St. Bartholomew's* Hospital, an eminent Lithotomist.

The Lady *Bathurst*, Wife of *Allen Lord Bathurst*, brought to Bed of a Son.

Feb. 27. The Convocation farther prorogu'd to the 31st of May.

The Earl of *Coningsby* committed to the Tower, by Order of the House of Lords, for reflecting on the Lord Chancellor, in a Pamphlet, entitled, *The first Part of the Earl of Coningsby's Case relating to the Vicaridge of Leominster*.

Dy'd Mrs. *Dolly Walpole*, Daughter of *Robert Walpole*, Esq;

Mr. Rowland Rogers appointed Deputy-Cashier of the South-Sea Company, in the Room of *Mr. Surman*.

March 1. *Francis Clifton*, the Printer, again taken into Custody, for reprinting the same Libel. [See Feb. 12.]

Josiah Diston, Esq; appointed Receiver-General of the Taxes in London, in the Room of *Sir Harcourt Master*.

Mr. John Miller chosen one of the Cashiers of the Bank of England, in the Room of *Mr. Conrade de Gols*, who resign'd,

resign'd, being elected Cashier of the South-Sea Company.

March 3. Dy'd of the Small-Pox the Lady *Louisa Berkeley*, youngest Daughter of *James Berkeley*, Earl of *Berkeley*.

Dy'd of the Small-Pox *Richard Reynolds*, Esq; Captain in the third Regiment of Foot-Guards.

March 4. *John Carteret*, Lord *Carteret*, appointed one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in the Room of *James Craggs*, Esq; deceased.

Dy'd at *Copenhagen*, *Louisa* of *Mecklembourg-Gustrow*, Queen of *Denmark*, in the 54th Year of her Age, having been born *August* 28, 1667. She was Daughter of *Gustavus Adolphus*, Duke of *Mecklembourg-Gustrow*, and of *Magdalen Sibilla*, Dutches of *Holstein-Gottorp*, Daughter of Duke *Frederick* of that Name. She was marry'd *Dec.* 5, 1695, to *Frederick IV.* King of *Denmark* and *Norway*, now reigning; by whom she had five Children, three Princes who are dead, and *Christian-Frederick* Prince-Royal of *Denmark*, born *Dec.* 9, 1699, and the Princess *Charlotte Amilia*, born *October* 6, 1706, who are both living.

This Day the Sessions ended at the *Old Baily*, where seventeen Persons receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. *John Filewood* alias *Violet*, *James Dalton*, *Charles Hinchman*, *Jasper Andrews*, *Samuel Whittel*, *Henry Davis* alias *Woodford*, *Martin Grey*, and *Mary North*, for returning without Leave from Transportation; *John Colbige* for robbing on the Highway; *William Cryer* and *Henry Hawks* for Burglary; *Robert Johnson*, *Anne Festrop*, *Rebecca Butler* alias *Neal*, *Margaret Yeomans* alias *Booth*, *Hester Bennet*, and *Christian Hurst*, for picking of Pockets. These five Women pleaded their Bellies, and a Jury of Matrons being impannell'd, found *Anne Festrop* and *Christian Hurst*, with quick Child; but not agreeing in their Verdict as to the other three, they were respited till next Sessions. At the same Sessions the following Felons Convict were order'd for Transportation, viz. *William Claxton*, *Anne Westwood* alias *Brice*, *Philip Brice*, *John White*, *Anne Harris*, *John Pitts*, *Michael Picket*, *Martin Ambler*, *Frederick Blake*, *John Smith*, *John White*, *James Browning*, *Robert Dunnington*, *Richard Queen*, *John Gordon*, *David Forster*, *Mary Fletcher*, *Daniel Jones*, *Catharine Pitts* alias *Smith*, *Vincent Davis*, *Humphrey Jones*, *Elizabeth Lee*, *William Rouse*, *Richard Lindsey*, *John Shonel*, *William Cane*, *Elizabeth Hubbard*, *Richard Jones*,
Charles

Charles Vernew alias *Green*, *William Giles* alias *Charles Saunders*, *Thomas Braul* alias *Handy*, *Edward Cotterel*, *John Walter*, *John Smithers* alias *Smithurst*, *Grace Page*, *Elizabeth Pain*, *Laurence Waldron*, *Lewis Elliot*, *Richard Leever*, and *Susannah Gilman*. Eight Persons were burnt in the Hand, and *William Saunders* an Attorney at Law, being convicted of forging an Affidavit, was fin'd 40*l.* to stand in the Pillory without *Temple-Bar*, and suffer twelve Months Imprisonment.

March 4. Dy'd the Lady *Treby*, Widow of Sir *George Treby*, formerly Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Charles Murray, Esq; Brother of the Earl of *Dunmore*, appointed Captain in the 3d Regiment of Foot-Guards, in the Room of *Richard Reynolds*, Esq; deceas'd.

March 5. Dy'd of the Small-Pox the Lady *Rachel Manners*, Sister of *John Manners*, Duke of *Rutland*.

A Proclamation publish'd, commanding all the Peers of Scotland to meet at the Holy-Rood House in *Edinburgh* on the 1st of June next, to chuse a Peer to sit and vote in the House of Peers of Great Britain, in the Room of *William Marquess of Annandale*, deceas'd.

March 6. Dy'd of a Pleurisy *John Green*, Esq; Alderman of *London* for the Ward of *Portoken*.

— *Hall*, Esq; try'd and convicted of publishing a blasphemous Pamphlet, entitl'd, *A sober Reply to Mr. Higgs's merry Argument, or the Trisheistical Doctrine of the Trinity*.

Dy'd the Lord *George Howard*, Uncle, by the Father's Side, to *Thomas Howard*, Duke of *Norfolk*.

John Carteret, Lord *Carteret*, one of the Principal Secretaries of State, sworn of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

Dy'd *Edward Noel*, Esq; of the Family of the Earl of *Gainsborough*, formerly one of the Commissioners of Excise, in the 80th Year of his Age.

The Parliament of *Ireland* farther prorogu'd, by Proclamation, 'till the 24th of May next.

Dy'd Sir *George Warrender* of *Lockend* in the Shire of *Haddingtoun*, Bart. Member of Parliament for the City of *Edinburgh*.

Dy'd *Philip Waldegrave*, Esq; of the Family of *James Waldegrave*, Lord *Waldegrave* of *Chewton*.

March 8. Dy'd *Clement XI.* Pope of *Rome*, after an Illness of twenty-four Hours. He was a Native of *Pesaro*

in the Dutchy of *Urbino*, where he was born July 20, 1649. His Name was *John-Francis Albani*. He was made Secretary of the Briefs by Pope *Innocent XI. Alexander VIII.* promoted him to the Dignity of Cardinal, Feb. 13, 1690, and he was advanc'd to the Papacy after the Death of *Innocent XII.* on Nov. 23, 1700. He was the 243d Pope, and the 45th since the Re-establishment of the Holy See at *Rome*. He was 71 Years, 7 Months, and 28 Days old, and had govern'd the Holy See 20 Years, 3 Months, and 26 Days.

A Proclamation publish'd, requiring the Apothecaries to make up their Medicines according to the new *Pharmacopœia*, or *London Dispensatory*, set forth by the College of Physicians.

At a General Court of the Governors of *S. Bartholomew's Hospital*, Mr. *Kellerway* was chosen Surgeon, in the Room of Mr. *Salter*, deceas'd; Mr. *Church* Assistant Surgeon, in the Room of Mr. *Kellerway*; Mr. *Bamber* and Mr. *Dobyns*, Cutters for the Stone, in the Room of Mr. *Salter*; and Mr. *Sainthill*, Surgeon of the *Lock*, in the Room of Mr. *Palmer*, who resign'd.

Dr. *Burscough* and Mr. *Whitworth*, appointed Chaplains in Ordinary to his Majesty, in the Room of Dr. *Turner* and Mr. *Talbot*, both deceas'd.

Dy'd of the Small-Pox Mr. *Farnaby*, Son of Sir *Charles Farnaby*, Kt.

Dy'd Sir *Robert Throgmorton*, of in the County of *Southampton*, Bart.

March 10. *Humphrey Parsons*, Esq; chosen Alderman of *Portsoaken Ward*, in the Room of *John Green*, Esq; deceas'd.

Sir *Samuël Garrard*, Kt. and Alderman of *London*, chosen President of the Hospitals of *Bethlem* and *Bridewell*, in the Room of Sir *William Withers*, deceas'd.

Elliott, Esq; appointed Secretary of the Embassy in *France*.

March 11. Dy'd suddenly *John Ayloffe* of *Foxley* in the County of *Wilts*, Esq;

Richard Carter, Esq; one of the Judges of *North Wales*, made a Judge of *South Wales*, in the Room of *William Wright*, Esq; deceas'd: And

John Willes, Esq; one of his Majesty's Counsel, made a Judge of *North Wales*, in the Room of *Richard Carter*, Esq;

Dy'd *George Newill*, Lord *Abergavenny*, and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his eldest Son *Edward Newill*, Esq;

March 11. Dy'd at *Dublin* in *Ireland*, in the 79th Year of his Age, *Dennis Daily*, Esq; Privy Counsellor, and one of the Judges of that Kingdom, in the Reign of *James II.*

Dy'd *Sir Toby Butler*, of _____ in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, Bart.

March 16. Dy'd *James Craggs*, Esq; Post-master-General, Father of the late Mr. Secretary *Craggs*.

Gibbon, Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Revenue in *Ireland*, appointed Secretary to the Duke of *Grafton*, as Lord Lieutenant of that Kingdom.

Hugh Fortescue of *Fitley* in the County of *Devon*, Esq; having demanded a Writ of Summons to Parliament, pursuant to a Claim by Right of Marriage that had lain dormant in the Family for many Years, was call'd up to the House of Lords by the Title of Baron *Clinton*.

Dy'd Mrs. *Cotton*, Wife of *Robert Cotton* of *Gidding* in the County of *Huntingdon*, Esq;

March 17. Dy'd of the Small-Pox M. _____ Chaplain to the Duke of *Richmond*.

Robert Clerk, Esq; appointed Secretary to the Post-master-General, in the Room of *Henry Marshal*, Esq;

Sir Robert-Banks Jenkinson, Bart. chosen Recorder of the City of *Oxford*, in the Room of *William Wright*, Esq; deceas'd.

Dy'd *Sir Robert Eden* of *West Inkland* in the County of *Durham*, Bart. and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Son *John Eden*, Esq;

March 19. Dy'd Mrs. *Edgecombe*, Wife of *Richard Edgecombe* of *Mount Edgecombe* in the County of *Devon*, Esq;

Sir George Saunders, Kt. and *William Fisher*, Esq; made Commissioners of the Victualling Office in the Room of *Joshua Churchill*, Esq; deceas'd, and *Thomas Raigmiles*, who was displac'd.

Dy'd at *Dublin* *Sir John King*, Bart.

March 20. Dy'd the Lord Viscount *Lisburne* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and was succeeded by his Son, *John Loftus*, Esq;

March 21. *Richard Boyle*, Earl of *Burlington*, marry'd to the Lady *Mary Saville*, eldest of the two Daughters Coheiresses of *William Saville*, late Marquess of *Halifax*.

Galfridus

Galsfridus Walpole, Esq; made joint Post-master-General, in the Room of *James Craggs, Esq;* decas'd.

Capt. *Cavendish* appointed Treasurer of *Greenwich Hospital*, in the Room of *Galsfridus Walpole, Esq;*
 Dy'd Sir *Herbert Powell* of _____ in the County of
Monmouth, Bart. and leaving no Heir Male, the Honour
 became extinct.

March 22. In a full Convocation of the University of *Oxford*, it was unanimously decreed, That the solemn Thanks of that University should be return'd to the Right Hon. *Daniel Finch* Earl of *Nottingham*, &c. for his most noble Defence of the Christian Faith, contain'd in his Lordship's Answer to Mr. *Whiston's Letter* to him concerning the Eternity of the Son of God and of the Holy Ghost.

In like Manner it was decreed, That solemn Thanks should also be return'd to the Reverend Father in God *Francis Gastrel*, Lord Bishop of *Chester*, on Account of his having so fully asserted the Rights, Privileges, and Dignity, belonging to University Degrees, in his Book entitled, *The Bishop of Chester's Case, relating to the Wardenship of Manchester*, &c. and then it was unanimously agreed, That *Dr. Shippen*, Vice-Chancellor, together with *William Bromley* and *George Clarke, Esqs.* Representatives of the University in Parliament, should wait on the said Earl of *Nottingham*, and the said Lord Bishop of *Chester*, and present to their Lordships the Thanks aforesaid in the Name of the whole University.

March 23, A Fire broke out in *Brewers-street* by *Golden-Square*, which burnt two Houses and damaged several others.

William Yonge, Esq; Secretary to the Earl of *Berkley*, made Commissioner of the Six-penny Office.

Dy'd of the Small-Pox the Lady *Sackville*, Daughter of *Lionel-Cranfield Sackville*, Duke of *Dorset*.

Dy'd of the Small-Pox Sir *John Price* of _____ in
 the County of *Monmouth*, Bart.

Dy'd at *Dublin* in *Ireland*, Sir *John Peyton* of that City, a Baronet of *England*, Son and Heir of Sir *John Peyton* of *Great Bradley* in *Suffolk*, Bart. Son and Heir of Sir *Edward Peyton* of *Iselham* in *Cambridgeshire*, Bart. and dying without Issue, the Honour fell to *Yelverton Peyton*, Gent. Son and Heir of *Charles Peyton*, Son and Heir of *Thomas Peyton* of *Rougham* in *Norfolk*, 4th Son of the abovesaid Sir *Edward Peyton*, Bart.

March 24, *Francis Clifton* the Printer admitted to Bail.
 [See March 1.]

Frederick IV. King of Denmark, marry'd to the Countess of *Reventlau*, Daughter of the Great Chancellor of that Kingdom, on whom, in 1712, he had conferr'd the Title of Dutchess of *Sleswick*, and by whom he had a natural Daughter, nam'd *Frederica Sophia*, born at *Gottorp*, 1709.

March 25. Mr. *George German*, Secretary to *Galfridus Walpole*, Esq; Treasurer of *Greenwich Hospital*, shot himself through the Head.

March 26. The King conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on *William Savage*, Esq; his Majesty's late Solicitor-General of the Island of *Barbadoes*.

March 27. A Chapter of the most noble Order of the Garter was held at *St. James's*, where *Charles Fitzroy Duke of Grafton*, and *Henry Clinton Earl of Lincoln*, were elected Knights Companions, in the Room of Sir *John Sheffield Duke of Buckinghamshire*, and *John Manners Duke of Rutland*, both deceas'd.

Dy'd of the Small-Pox the Lady *Dorothy Cotes*, at *Rugby* in *Warwickshire*, as she was returning from *London* to her Seat at *Woodcote* in *Salop*.

March 30. Sir *Thomas Scarwen*, Kt. chosen Governor, and *Josiah Diston*, Esq; Deputy-Governor of the Bank of *England* for the Year ensuing.

Dy'd Mr. *John Bound*, one of the Pursuivants at Arms. *Thomas Stanwix*, Esq; Major-General, made Governor of *Hull* in the Room of the Lord *Irwyn*. [See Nov. 20, 1720.]

The Earl of *March*, eldest Son of the Duke of *Richmond*, made a Guidon in the Horse-Grenadier Guards.

March 31. Sir *Thomas Abney*, Kt. and Alderman, Mr. *Robert Atwood*, Sir *Gerard Conyers*, Kt. and Alderman, *Rich. Cary*, Esq; *Rich. du Cane*, Esq; Sir *Peter Delme*, Kt. and Alderman, Mr. *Barrington Eaton*, Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Kt. and Alderman, Mr. *Samuel Holden*, Sir *Philip Jackson*, *Humphrey Morrice*, Esq; *Moses Raper*, Esq; Sir *William Scarwen*, Kt. Mr. *John Shipman*, *William Thompson*, Esq; Sir *John Ward*, Kt. and Alderman, Mr. *Brian Benson*, *Thomas Cook*, Esq; Mr. *John Franers Fanquier*, *John Hanger*, Esq; Sir *William Joriffe*, Kt. Sir *Randolph Knipe*, Kt. and Alderman, *Christopher Lethieullier*, Esq; and *John Lordell*, were chosen Directors of the Bank of *England* for the Year ensuing.

April 1. Dy'd of the Small-Pox, *Henry Pelham*, of *Lewes* in the County of *Sussex*, Esq; Clerk of the Peace, Uncle to *Thomas Holles Pelham Duke of Newcastle*.

The Lord *Carmichael*, Son of the Earl of *Hyndford*, made a Lieutenant in the Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards, commanded by Col. *Fane*.

Mr. *Townshend*, Son of the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, made a Cornet in the Regiment of Horse commanded by Major-General *Wade*.

April 2. Dy'd *Emanuel How*, Esq; one of the Pages of Honour to his Majesty. He was Son of General *How*.

Dy'd *Sackville Tufton*, Esq; Brother of *Thomas Tufton*, Earl of *Thanet*.

April 3. The following Malefactors were executed at *Tyburn*, viz. *John Cobeach*, *Charles Hinchman*, *Martin Grey*, *John Filewood*, *Henry Woodford*, and *Samuel Wrottel*. [See March 4.] *Jasper Andrews* was repriev'd after the Order was sign'd for his Execution.

James Brydges, Duke of *Chandos*, elected one of the Governors of the *Charter-house*, in the Room of *John Sheffield*, Duke of the County of *Buckingham*, deceas'd.

A Petition of the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen, and Common-Council of the City of *London*, presented to the House of Commons by *Will. Billers*, Esq; one of the Sheriffs, *Humph. Parsons*, and *Rich. Bröcas*, Esq; Aldermen, and the City Remembrancer, setting forth the Grievances of that Capital, and of the Nation in general, by the Decay of Trade in all its Branches, the Loss of publick Credit, &c. occasion'd by the Mismanagement of the late *South-Sea* Directors, their Aiders, Attorneys, &c. and praying that the Authors thereof, may be brought to condign Punishment, &c. [See Hist. Reg. N° XXII. Pag. 113.]

April. 4. The Right Hon. *Robert Walpole*, Esq; *George Baillie*, Esq; Sir *Charles Turner*, Kt. *Richard Edgcombe* and *Henry Pelham*, Esqrs. appointed Commissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer. The last of them in the Room of *Charles Spencer* Earl of *Sunderland*.

The Lady *Anne Bateman*, Wife of *William Bateman*, Esq; Daughter of *Charles Spencer*, Earl of *Sunderland*, brought to Bed of a Son.

Robert Walpole, Esq; appointed Chancellor and Under Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer in the Room of Sir *John Prat*, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

Thomas Woodcock, *James Cardonnel*, *Thomas Milner*, Esqrs. Sir *Thomas Rous*, and *William Churchill*, Jun. Esq; appointed Commissioners of the Receipt and Management of the Duties upon Salt. The two last in the Room of *Benjamin Mildmay*, Esq; made a Commissioner of the Excise; and *Arthur Ingram*, Esq; one of the late Directors of the *South Sea* Company.

John Pitt, Esq; Captain in the Regiment of Guards, third Son of *Thomas Pitt* of *Stratfield-Sea*, in the County of *Southampton*, Esq; marry'd to *Mrs. Bellassise*, Sister of *Thomas Bellassise*, Viscount *Falconberg*. Dy'd of the Small Pox, *Pickering*, Esq; Son of *Sir Gilbert Pickering*, Bart.

Robert Walpole, Esq; eldest Son of *Robert Walpole*, Esq; appointed Clerk of the Pells in the Room of *Henry Pelham*, Esq; deceas'd.

Charles Lord Cornwallis, appointed Paymaster-General of his Majesty's Forces in the Room of *Robert Walpole*, Esq; And

Edward Carteret, Esq; appointed one of the Commissioners to execute the Office of Post-Master-General in the Room of the Lord *Cornwallis*.

Charles Stanhope, Esq; made Treasurer of the Chamber, in the Room of *Henry Pelham*, Esq; And

Horatio Walpole, Esq; made Secretary to the Treasury, in the Room of *Charles Stanhope*, Esq;

Mr. Thomas Man made Chamber-keeper to the Treasury, in the Room of *Mr. Charles King*.

Mr. Abraham Adams, *William Aislaby*, Esq; *Capt. Richard Boulton*, *Fran. Child*, Esq; *Dr. Caleb Cotesworth*, *John Cooke*, Esq; *Will. Dausonne*, Esq; *Sir Matth. Decker*, Bart. *Mr. John Eccleston*, *Joseph Eyles*, Esq; *John Gould*, Esq; *Joseph Gosselin*, Esq; *Edw. Harrison*, Esq; *Thomas Heath*, Esq; *Joseph Herne*, Esq; *John Heathcote*, Esq; *Capt. Robert Hudson*, *Mr. Hen. Kelly*, *Hen. Lyell*, Esq; *Sir Gregory Page*, Bart. *Mr. Simon Theunemans*, *Edw. Turner*, Esq; *John Ward*, Esq; and *Mr. Josias Wordsworth*, Jun. chose Directors of the *East-India Company* for the Year ensuing.

Benjamin Milmay, Esq; made one of the Commissioners of Excise.

April 5. *Sir George Ludlam*, Knt. Chamberlain of London, appointed Receiver-General of the Taxes in that City, in the Room of *Josiah Diston*, Jun. Esq. And

Josiah Diston, Jun. Esq; appointed Receiver-General of the Taxes for *Westminster* and the County of *Middlesex*.

Mr. Reynolds appointed Secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, *Robert Walpole*, Esq; in the Room of *Mr. Robert Manning*.

April 10. Dy'd of the Small-Pox, *Richard Ingram*, Viscount *Irwyn* in *Scotland*, Governor of *Barbadoes*, in the 32d Year of his Age: And leaving no Issue, was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Brother, *Arthur Ingram* of *Horsham* in the County of *Suffex*, Esq;

Parsons,

Parsons, Esq; made Secretary to the Office of Post-master-General, in the Room of *Clarke*, Esq;

Francis Coleman, Esq; appointed to reside as his Majesty's Minister at the Imperial Court.

Archibald Campbell, Earl of *Ha*, made Keeper of the the Privy-Seal of Scotland in the Room of *William Johnston*, Marquess of *Annandale*, deceased.

James Steward, Earl of *Bute*, appointed one of the Lords of the Bedchamber, in the Room of *John Lord Carteret*.

The Lord *Belhaven*, appointed Governor of *Barbadoes* in the Room of the Lord *Irwyn*, deceased.

Dy'd *Henry Martin*, Esq; Inspector-General of the Exports and Imports of the Customs.

The following Persons being insur'd in the Sun-Fire-Office, and having been Sufferers by Fires, receiv'd of the Company of the said Office, their full Claims for the Losses and Damages they sustain'd thereby, viz. *Philip King*, Woollen-Draper, *John Teshon*, Linnen-Draper, *Nicholas Sweeting*, Turner, *William Hansecomb*, Baker, and *John Gregory*, Undertaker, all living in the Strand; *John Malloy*, Laceman, *Edward Beddingfield*, Woollen-Draper, and *George Knevet*, Apothecary, of Cecil-street in the Strand; *Edward Maberly*, Baker, *Thomas Collet*, Gent. *Thomas Preston*, Gent. *Paul Lucas*, Victualler, *Mazew Dore*, Distiller, *Jeremiah Shadwell*, Linnen-Draper, *William Haselam*, Pastry-Cook, *William Quells*, Seedsmen, *Charles Walkden*, Stationer, and *Hannah Tracey*, Book-seller, living on London-Bridge and at the Bridge Foot; *Rich. Talor*, Oylman, in *Thames-street*, *Richard West*, Victualler, in *Rad-cross-street*, *Joseph Matthews*, Founder, in *White-cross-street*, *Elizabeth Ekins*, Widow, of *Mile-end* in *Cannon-street*, *Elizabeth Gardner*, Vintner, in *Charles-street*, *Covent-Garden*, *Henry Kerrington*, Hostler, at *Aldgate*, *Richard Marsh*, Brewer, at *Faversham*, in *Kent*, and *William Harmer*, Grocer, at *Yarmouth*, in *Norfolk*.

April 13. The Clergy of London met at *Christ-Church*, and deputed *Dr. Stanley*, Dean of *St. Asaph*, *Dr. Manley* and *Dr. Bedford*, to thank the Earl of *Nottingham* in their Name, for the excellent Treatise set forth by his Lordship in Vindication of our Saviour's Divinity, in Answer to *Mr. Whiston's Letter*, &c.

Sir John Norris sail'd with the Squadron under his Command for the *Baltick*.

April 14. The King conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on *Nathaniel Gould* of *Newington* in the County of *Middlesex*, Esq;

Dy'd

Dy'd Sir *Matthew Dudley*, Bart. one of the Commissioners of the Customs, and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Son *William Dudley*, Esq;

The Lady *Russel*, Widow of the Lord *James Russel*, marry'd to Sir *Henry Houghton* of *Houghton-Tower* in *Lancashire*, Bart.

Dy'd *Edward Herle* of *Landue* in the County of *Corwall*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Launceston* in that County.

April 15. About 7 in the Evening her Royal Highness the Princess of *Wales* was brought to Bed of a Prince at *Leicester House*.

Dy'd Mrs. *Arrowsmith* of *Berkhamstead* in *Hertfordshire*, in the 110th Year of her Age.

April 19. *Howe*, Esq. Brother to the Lord *Howe*, dy'd of the Small-Pox.

April 21. The Sessions ended at the *Old Baily*, where Six Persons receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. *Will. Barton* for robbing on the Highway, *Will. Smithurst* for Robbing his Master, *John Thomson* for receiving Stolen Goods, *Eliz. Harrison* for Robbing her Mistress, *Margaret Green*, and *Mary Smith* for Picking of Pockets. The three Women pleaded their Bellies, but only *Sarah Harrison* was found quick with Child. At the same Sessions the following Malefactors being convicted of several Felonies, were order'd for Transportation, viz. *Grace Woolley*, *Jane Short*, *Rob. Super*, *John Thomson*, *Richard Stringer*, *Rebecca White*, *William Shaw*, *Eliz. Jones*, *Henry Cranfield*, *Humph. Jones*, *Margaret Allcock*, *John Jones*, *Thomas Cox*, *John Jones*, *William Thompson*, *Stacy Smytham*, *Samuel Clarke*, *Tho. Walker*, *John Nixon*, *Jonas Hillary*, *John Hubbard*, *Jahn Fares*, alias *Rob. Smith*, *Susanna Creamer*, *John Jones*, *John Field*, *John Jones*, *Benjamin Pettit*, *Thomas Millard*, *Margaret Wilson*, and *John Philips*. At the same Sessions four were burnt in the Hand, and five ordered to be whipt.

April 22. The University of *Cambridge*, in full Senate, unanimously order'd, that the solemn Thanks of that University should be return'd to the Earl of *Nottingham* for his learned and seasonable Defence of the Christian Faith, particularly in the Article of the Holy Trinity. They agreed likewise, that solemn Thanks should be return'd to the Lord Bishop of *Chester*, for his having so amply and accurately asserted the Rights and Privileges of both the Universities, in relating to the Power of conferring Degrees. It was likewise unanimously agreed, That

Dr. Laney, Master of *Pembroke-Hall*, and Dr. Water-land, Master of *Magdalen-College*, should wait on the said Earl of *Nottingham*; and Lord Bishop of *Chester*, and present to their Lordships the said Thanks in the Name of the said University.

April 23. Dy'd Mrs. *Mary Compton*, only Daughter of the Lord *Compton*, Son of *George Earl of Northampton*.

April 25. Dy'd *Francis Swanton*, of the *Cloſe* in the City of *New Sarum*, Esq; Member of Parliament for that City.

Philips, Esq; made one of the Gentlemen Uſhers Quarter-Waiters to his Majesty, in the Room of *Henry Godfrey*, Esq; who resign'd.

Charles Fitzroy, Duke of *Grafton*, and *Henry Clinton*, Earl of *Lincoln*, install'd at *Windſor* Knights Companions of the most noble Order of the Garter.

Dy'd *James Herbert* of *Kingsley* in the County of *Bucks*, Esq; Member of Parliament for the County of *Oxford*. He was found drown'd in a Pond.

Dy'd of the Small-Pox the Lady *Dunbar*, Relict of *Henry Conſtable*, Lord Viſcount *Dunbar* in *Scotland*, Daughter of *Hugh Clifford*, Lord *Clifford* of *Chudley*, and Wife of *Fairfax*, Esq; Son of *Thomas Lord Fairfax* of *Scotland*.

April 27. His Majesty conferr'd the Dignity of a Baronet of *Great Britain* on *William Goddington* of *Dodington* in the County of *Gloucester*, Esq;

William Stanhope, Esq; ſecond Son of *Philip Earl of Cheſterfield*, marry'd to Mrs. *Rudge*, Daughter of *John Rudge*, Esq; Deputy-Governor of the Bank of *England*.

About this Time came Advice, that *Caleb Heathcote*, Esq; dy'd at *New York* on the 28th of *February* laſt. He was Colonel of the Militia; one of his Majesty's Council of the Province, Judge of the Admiralty, and Surveyor General of his Majesty's Customs for the North District of *America*.

Major-General *Wightman* appointed Governor of *Kingsale* in *Ireland*.

Dy'd *Thomas Blakely* of *Portsmouth* in the County of *Southampton*, Esq;

Dy'd Sir *John Conway* of *Bothrithan* in the County of *Flint*, Bart. Member of Parliament for the Town of *Flint* in that County.

Thomas Lechmere, Esq; appointed Surveyor General of the Customs for the North Continent of America in the Room of *Caleb Heathcote, Esq;*

Dy'd Captain *Campbell*, Commander of the *Dunbarton-Castle* Man of War.

Robert Clayton, Esq; appointed Receiver-General of the County of *Hereford* in the Room of *Edward Bangham, Esq;*

April 28. Dy'd Mrs. *Ingram*, Wife of *Arthur Ingram, Esq;*

The Lord Viscount *Cobham* made Colonel of the Regiment of Royal Horse, in the Room of the Lord *Irving* deceas'd.

Sir *Charles Hotham, Bart.* made Colonel of the Royal Dragoons, in the Room of the Lord *Cobham*. And

Colonel *Pocock* made Colonel of *Hotham's* Regiment of Foot.

Dy'd Captain *Whitworth*, Commander of the *Ludlow-Castle* Man of War.

May 2. The Ceremony of Christening the young Prince was privately perform'd at *Leicester-House*, by Dean *Harris*, Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; The King of Prussia, represented by the Earl of *Grantham*, Lord Chamberlain to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales; and his Royal Highness the Duke of York, represented by the Lord Viscount *Lumley*, Master of the Horse to their Royal Highnesses, being Godfathers; and the Queen of Prussia, represented by the *Duchess of Dorset*, the Lady of the Princess's Bedchamber in Waiting, being Godmother. The young Prince was nam'd *William Augustus*.

Mr. *Griffith* a Surgeon of *Chatham* in Kent kill'd at *Newport Pagnell* in *Buckinghamshire*, by *Witterong, Esq;* of *Staunton* in that County.

May 3. Mr. *Samuel Stroud*, Mr. *Edward Owen*, and Mr. *Joseph Shaw*, three eminent Exchange Brokers taken into the Custody of the Serjeant of Arms attending the House of Commons.

Robert Dale, Esq; created *Richmond Herald*, in the Room of *Hare, Esq;* deceas'd.

Dy'd *John Ramsden, Esq;* one of the Commissioners of the Alienation-Office.

May 5. *Edward Hopkins, Esq;* appointed Secretary to the Duke of *Grafton*, as Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland* in the Room of *Horatio Walpole, Esq;*

Dy'd Sir Thomas Put of Comb, in the County of Devon, Bart. and leaving no Issue, the Honour became extinct.

John Manners, Duke of Rutland, appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Leicester, in the Room of John Duke of Rutland his Father, deceas'd.

May 7. The Lady Montacute, Wife of Anthony Brown, Viscount Montacute, brought to Bed of a Son.

May 10. The Countess of Lincoln, Wife of Henry Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, brought to Bed of a Daughter.

May 11. A Fire broke out at a Turpentine House in Wood's Close, which consum'd that House, and some adjoining Warehouses.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland met at Edinburgh, and chose for their Moderator, Mr. Thomas Black.

Hart, Esq; appointed Governor of the Leeward Islands, in the Room of Colonel Hamilton.

William Wilkins a Printer, try'd at Guild-Hall, and convicted of Printing a Blasphemous Book, Intitled, *A Sober Reply to Dean Higg's merry Arguments from the Light of Nature, for the Trisheistick Doctrine of the Trinity*: With a Postscript to Dr. Waterland.

May 12. William Barton, and John Thompson executed at Tyburn. [See April 21.]

May 18. Dy'd John Hoare, Esq; a Turkey Merchant, Son of Sir Richard Hoare, Alderman of London; having receiv'd a Fracture in his Scull two Days before, by a Fall from his Horse.

Henry Edwards, Esq; sworn one of the Masters in Chancery, in the Room of Fleetwood Dormer, Esq; who resign'd.

Sir Richard Steel, restored to the Office of Comptroller of the Theatre Royal.

May 19. Robert Pringle, Esq; made Register-General of all trading Ships belonging to Great Britain.

Dy'd Sir Richard Head of Canterbury, in the County of Kent, Bart. and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Brother Francis Head, a Clergyman.

May 21. Joseph Hall, Esq; and William Wilkins, Printer, appear'd at the Court of King's Bench to receive their Sentence, [See May 11, and March 6.] But the Court took Time to consider of it, and committed them in the mean while to the Custody of the Marshal.

May 23. Dy'd of the Small Pox the Lady Essex Mafyn Wife of Sir Roger Mafyn of Mafyn in the County of Flint in Wales, Bart. eldest Daughter of Daniel Finch, Earl of Nottingham.

Dy'd

Dy'd Sir Robert Haslerigg of Northampton, Baronet, and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Son Arthur, a Minor.

Dy'd Mr. Moreau, one of the Land Surveyors of the Customs in the Port of London.

May 25. John West, Esq; Son and Heir Apparent of John West Lord Delawar, marry'd to the Lady Charlotte Muckarty, Daughter of the Earl of Elinarty,

May 27. The Sessions ended at the Old Bailey, where 8 Persons, 4 of each Sex, receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. John Alcock for Horse-stealing, Robert Godfrey, William Wetherall and Thomas Gane, for returning from Transportation before the Time limited by the Statute; Jane Worsley, Sarah Johnson, and Margaret Clark for Robberies and Felonies, and Barbara Spencer for Counterfeiting the Coin: The three last pleaded their Bellies, but Margaret Clark only was found with Quick Child. At the same Sessions the following Fellons convict were order'd for Transportation, viz. John Jones, Anne Wilkinson, Randolph Williams, Tho. Melden, Benj. Ash, Will. Rippon, Will. Earl, Tho. Pearce, Ruth Jones, Mary Rayner, John Grouit, John Cambery, Cuthbert Wharton, Job Orchard, Eliz. Smith, Mary Atkins, Mary Palmer, Mary Price, Tho. Smith, Edw. Cotterell, George Durham, Sarah Yarborne alias Sharborne, Susanna Downs alias Robinson, Rob. Rhodes, Will. Raine, Eliz. Rawson, and Mary Davis alias Smith.

Dy'd Sir Robert Beachcroft, Kt. Alderman of London for the Ward of Lime-street, aged 71 Years.

The Lady Teynham, Wife of Henry Roper Lord Teynham, brought to Bed of a Son.

Dy'd Countess Dowager of Castlehaven, Mother of the present Earl.

Mr. Gale, made Land-Surveyor of the Customs in the Port of London, in the Room of Mr. Moreau, decess'd.

Sir Gregory Page of Greenwich, Bart. marry'd to Mrs. Kennard, Daughter of Kennard of Yalden in the County of Kent, Esq;

May 29. Dy'd at Oxford, Dr. Pudsey, one of the Fellows of Magdalen College, at the Age of near One hundred Years.

May 30. Lancelot Skinner, Esq; unanimously chosen Alderman of Lime-street Ward, in the Room of Sir Robert Beachcroft, decess'd.

Skinner, Esq; one of the four Council of the City of London, chosen Recorder of Oxford.

May 31.

May 31. The Convocation which stood prorogu'd to this Day, was farther prorogu'd to the 17th of October next.

Dy'd at Dublin Francis Lake, Esq; Secretary to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

June 1. The Peers of Scotland elected William Earl of Aberdeen to sit in the House of Peers in the present Parliament of Great Britain, in the Room of the Marquess of Annandale, deceas'd.

June 2. William Craven, Lord Craven, marry'd to Mrs. Tilney, Daughter and Heir of Frederick Tilney of Rothewicke in the County of Southampton, Esq;

June 3. Nathaniel Mist the Printer, committed, by Order of the House of Commons, close Prisoner to Newgate.

June 5. The Lady Fryer, Wife of Sir John Fryer, Lord Mayor of London, brought to Bed of Twins, a Male and Female.

Dy'd John Orlebar, Esq; one of the Masters in Chancery.

On a Representation made to the King of the great Expence of the Green-Cloth Table at Court, it was order'd to be laid aside.

June 6. Dy'd the Lady Capel, at her House at Kew-Green in Surrey.

June 7. The King went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to several Bills. [See Historical Register, pag. 216.]

Dy'd of the Small-Pox the only Son of John Lord Carteret, about five Years of Age.

Hill, Esq; Brother to the Lord Hillsborough, appointed Secretary to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in the Room of Francis Lake, Esq; deceas'd.

June 8. The Marchioness Dowager of Annandale brought to Bed of a Son, [See Jan. 14.] who was christen'd by the Name of John.

Mr. John Lumley of Abingdon in Berks, and Mr. Richard Bigg of Winstow in Bucks, appointed Riding Surveyors for the General Post-Office.

Dy'd of an Apoplexy at Aix la Chapelle, his Serene Highness Prince Philip of Hesse Philippsdahl, Brother of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in the 66th Year of his Age, being born the 3d of December 1655.

Charles Powel of Carmarthen, Esq; of about eleven Years of Age, marry'd to a Daughter of Sir Thomas Powel of Broadway, Bart. deceas'd, aged about 14.

June 9. A Fire broke out about Midnight in the House of Mr. *Stone*, Brewer, in *Windmill-street* near *Golden-Square*; which burnt him and his Wife so much, they being both in Bed, that he dy'd the next Morning, and she recover'd.

June 10. Dy'd *Walter Moyle* of *Bake* in the County of *Cornwal*, Esq;

June 11. The Wife of the Lord *Inchiquin* brought to Bed of a Daughter.

June 12. A Proclamation publish'd, promising a Reward of 200*l.* each, for apprehending *Doctor Gaylard*, Apprentice to *Nathaniel Mift* the Printer, and *Nathaniel Wilkinson*.

Dy'd at *Edinburgh* *Alexander Haldane*, Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Customs in *Scotland*.

Horatio Townshend, Esq; Brother of the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, marry'd to Mrs. *Starkie* of *Lancashire*.

June 13. Two Powder-Mills on *Hounslow-Heath* blew up by Accident.

Charlwood Lawton of *Northampton*, Esq; fell off his Horse in an Apoplectick Fit, and dy'd immediately.

June 14. Dy'd Sir *David Heckstetter*, an eminent *Hamburg* Merchant, at his House at *Southgate*.

June 15. *Joseph Hall*, Esq; and *William Wilkins* the Printer, receiv'd Sentence at the *King's-Bench Bar*; Mr. *Hall* to stand once in the Pillory at *Charing Cross*, to pay 200*l.* Fine, to be imprison'd three Months, and to find Security for his good Behaviour for seven Years. Mr. *Wilkins* to pay 100*l.* Fine, to lie three Months in Prison, and to find Security for seven Years also. [See May 22.]

Sir *Redman Everard* marry'd to Mrs. *Drake*, Sister of *Drake*, Esq; of *Buckinghamshire*.

Lieutenant-Colonel *Lanoe*, made Colonel of the Regiment late *Pocock's*.

June 16. Dy'd the Lady *Dashwood*, Widow of Sir *Samuel Dashwood*, Alderman of *London*.

June 21. Dy'd the Lady *Ashley*.

June 22. Sir *Alexander Forbes* marry'd to a Daughter of Major *George Skeen* of *Chelsea*.

June 22. *Herbert Perrot Packington*, Esq; only Son of Sir *John Packington* of *Westwood* in the County of *Worcester*, Bart. marry'd to Mrs. *Conyers*, Daughter of *John Conyers* of *Walthamstow* in the County of *Essex*, Esq;

June 23. Mr. *Moreland* of *Hackney* chosen by the Court of Assistants of the *Mercers Company*, Head Master of *St. Paul's School*, in the Room of Mr. *Ayscough* who resign'd.
Dy'd

Dy'd *James Chase*, Esq; formerly Apothecary to the Crown, and Representative in several Parliaments for the Borough of *Great Marlow* in the County of *Bucks*.

June 24. The King went to the House of Lords, and gave the Royal Assent to several Bills. [See Historical Register, pag. 281.]

This Day came on the Election for Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*, and the Majority was declar'd to be for *Robert Baylis*, Esq; Alderman and Grocer, and *James Colebrook*, Mercer: But a Poll was demanded for *Sir George Mertins* and *Edward Beecher*, Esq; Aldermen, which was begun accordingly.

The same Day *Mr. Philip Potts*, one of the Surveyors of the Duties on Houses in the Suburbs of *London*, was assaulted and robb'd by two Foot-Pads near *Battle-Bridge*, between *Pancras* and *London*, against whom he made Resistance, and receiving a mortal Wound, dy'd the next Morning.

June 25. *Henry Boyle*, Lord *Carlton*, declar'd Lord President of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and took his Place at the Board accordingly. He succeeded *Charles Townshend*, Viscount *Townshend*.

Dy'd *Mr. Philip York* of *Dover* in *Kent*, Father of *Sir Philip York*, his Majesty's Solicitor-General.

Mr. Serjeant Whitacre made one of his Majesty's Serjeants at Law; who thereupon resign'd his Place of one of the Judges in *Wales*, and was succeeded in it by *Proben*, Esq;

June 26. *Theodore-Christopher Fabritius*, a Foreigner, and Graduate in Physick, committed to *Newgate* for murdering his Maid-Servant. [See July 15.]

The Lady *Leimpster*, Wife of *Thomas Farmer*, Lord *Leimpster*, brought to Bed of a Daughter.

Charles Lord Cornwallis appointed one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.

Mr. Fitzpatrick and *Mr. Grantham*, two Irish Gentlemen, Students in the Law, fought a Duel in Garden Court in the *Temple*, wherein the former was kill'd, and the other dangerously wounded.

Dy'd the Lady *D'Aeth* of *Canterbury*. She was a Daughter of *Sir John Narborough*.

June 27. *Sir George Mertins* and *Edward Beecher*, Esqrs. declar'd Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*, for the Year ensuing. [See June 24.]

Dy'd *Denzil Onslow* of *Purford* in the County of *Surrey*; Esq; Knight of the *Shire* for that County.

The Court of King's Bench was pleas'd, upon Motion, to remit three Parts of the Fine impos'd on Mr. *Joseph Hall*, 2/12. 150*l*. But the other Part of the Sentence to continue. [See June 15.]

Dy'd the Lady *Morden*, Relict of Sir *John Morden*, who founded *Morden College* near *Charlton* in *Kent*; to which College about 1200*l*. per Annum devolv'd by her Death.

Dy'd Sir *Thomas Wroth* of *North-Petherton* in the County of *Somerset*, Bart.

Dy'd the Lady *Brownlow*, Relict of Sir *John Brownlow* of *Betten* in the County of *Lincoln*, Bart.

Lord *Bellamont*

marry'd to Mrs.

Oxenden.

June 28. Capt. *Finn* appointed Governor of the *Bahama Islands*, in the Room of *Woodes Rogers*, Esq;

The King was pleas'd to remit that Part of the Sentence of *Joseph Hall*, Esq; by which he was to stand in the Pillory. [See June 15.]

June 29. Dy'd Mrs. *Coryton*, Mother of the Countess of *Rockfort*.

Dy'd Mrs. *Harley*, Wife of *Edward Harley*, Esq; Auditor of the Imprests, and Sister of *Thomas Foley*, Lord *Foley*.

July 2. *Nathaniel Wilkinson* taken. [See June 12.]

The Lord *Brooke* and Capt. *Lister*, fought a Duel in *Hyde-Park*, and were both wounded.

Dy'd *Eytche*, Esq; his Majesty's Consul at *Leghorn*.

July 3. *Samuel Heathcote*, Esq; and *Anne Fletcher*, Spinster, found guilty on an Indictment of Conspiracy, for seducing Mrs. *Susannah Alworthy*, Daughter of *Alworthy* of *Clapton* near *Hackney*, Esq; from her Parents, and the former for getting her with Child, being marry'd to her Sister.

Dy'd *Joseph Offley* of the *Temple*, Esq;

At a high Court of Admiralty held at the *Old Bailey*, *Walter Kennedy*, and *James Bradshaw*, Mariners, were found guilty of Piracy, and receiv'd Sentence of Death.

Mr. *Matthew Crawford* made Professor of Church History in the College of *Edinburgh*, in the Room of Mr. *William Dunlop*, deceas'd.

July 4. Brigadier General *Munden* appointed Out-ranger of *Windsor Forest*, in the Room of *Dennis Onslow*, Esq; deceas'd.

Dy'd of the Small-Pox the Lord *Percy Seymour*, younger Son of *Charles Seymour*, Duke of *Somerset*.

Dy'd

Dy'd Theodore Bailiff, Esq; aged 91 Years: He had serv'd in the Courts of the Kings Charles I. and II. and James II. to which last he was Cup-bearer.

Dy'd Sir Tristram Dillington of Knighton in the Isle of Wight, Bart. Member of Parllament for Newport in that Island.

A Proclamation publish'd in Ireland, for farther pro-roguing the Parliament of that Kingdom, from the 25th of this Month, to the 25th of August.

July 5. Thomas Rogers, alias Cane, Robert Godfrey, alias Perkins, and Jane Worsley, were hang'd at Tyburn; where, at the same Time, Barbara Spencer was burnt. [See May 27.]

Nathaniel Wilkinson committed to Newgate by Order of the House of Commons.

July 7. Dy'd John Mead, Esq; formerly Paymaster to the Army in Spain.

July 8. Dy'd Elihu Yale, Esq; formerly Governor of Fort St. George for the East India Company.

Dy'd Lucy Lady Pierpoint, Widow of Gervase Lord Pierpoint, Viscount of Ardglass in the Kingdom of Ireland, and a Peer of England, by the Title of Baron Pierpoint of Hanstop. She was Daughter of Sir John Pelham of Hall-Land in the County of Suffex, Bart. Grandfather of the present Duke of Newcastle.

William Duckett, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. Turbervills, Co-heiress to a considerable Estate in Dorsetshire.

July 9. Dy'd Mr. Fogg, Curate of Kew-Green in Surrey.

July 10. Dy'd Sir Edmund Bacon of Gillingham in the County of Suffolk, Bart. and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Son Edmund Bacon, Esq;

Dy'd Dame Mary Molesworth, Widow of Sir Henry Molesworth.

Dy'd Mrs. Mary Foyson, Necessary Woman to the late Queen Anne.

Dy'd Dr. Newton, Rector of the united Parishes of St. Austin and St. Faith, and Lecturer of St. Peter's Poor.

Dy'd Jane Countess of Northampton, Wife of George Compton, Earl of Northampton. She was the youngest Daughter of Sir Stephen Fox, Kt.

July 11. Dy'd Dr. Gascoigne, Minister of Enfeld in Middlesex.

July 13.

July 13. Dy'd William Villiers, Earl of Jersey, and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his eldest Son William.

Dr. Daniel Waterland, presented by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, to the united Parishes of St. Austin and St. Faith, vacant by the Death of Dr. Newton.

Dy'd Mr. Isaac Steele, second Master of St. Paul's School.

Colonel John Huske appointed Governor of Hurst Castle in the County of Southampton, in the Room of Sir Tristram Dillington, deceas'd.

Dy'd M. Freeman, Attorney of the Marshall's Court, and was succeeded by M. Basset of Clifford's Inn.

July 15. The Sessions ended at the Old Bai'y, where twelve Persons receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. John Winslop and John Bickerton for Robbery on the Highway; Mary Inman for the Murder of her Bastard Child; Anna Merriett, alias Walden, Hannah Grahme, alias Grimes, Robert Hunter, George Post, and William Gosling, for Felonies in Dwelling Houses; Matthew Clarke for Murder; and Mary Gollstone for returning from Transportation. Theodore, Christopher Fabritius and Richard Grantham found guilty of Manslaughter, the first for killing his Maid Servant, the last for killing Norton Fitzgerald. At the same Sessions the following Felons Convict were order'd for Transportation, viz. Philip Jersey, Alice Harding, Daniel Taylor, Thomas Benfield, Samuel Annable, Richard Browne, Thomas Dunn, Zachariah Collier, Richard Rolph, Henry Bealy, Millicent Clogde, Eleanor Flemming, Anne Symphon, Mary Johnson, Anne Richardson, and John Unwin.

July 19. Dy'd Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Bart. Bishop of Winchester, Prelate of the most noble Order of the Garter. He was made Bishop of Bristol, Nov. 8, 1685, 1 Jac. 2. translated to the See of Exeter, April 13, 1689, 1 W. & M. and from thence to Winchester in 1707, 7 Anne. He was succeeded in the Dignity of Baronet by his eldest Son John Trelawney of Trelawney in the County of Cornwall, Esq; Member of Parliament for Leskard in that County.

Mr. James Greenwood elected, by the Court of Assistants of the Mercers Company, second Master of St. Paul's School, in the Room of Mr. Isaac Steele, deceas'd.

Dy'd Vane, Esq; eldest Son of Lord Viscount Vane of the Kingdom of Ireland, and Grandson to the Lord Barnard.

William

William Lambert, Esq; appointed Controller of the Customs in New England, in the Room of Thomas Newton, Esq; decess'd.

July 21. Walter Kennedy executed at Execution Dock, and James Bradshaw pardon'd. [See July 3.]

July 22. Josiah Burchet, Esq; Secretary to the Admiralty, marry'd to the Widow of Capt. Robert Aris, Commissioner of the Navy at Plymouth.

Mr. Daniel Grahme made Apothecary to his Majesty, in the Room of James Chase, Esq; decess'd.

Dy'd Dr. Walter Offley, Dean of Chester, and Prebendary of Litchfield.

July 24. The Lady Gower, Wife of John Levesen Gower, Lord Gower of Sittenham, &c. brought to Bed of a Son.

Dr. Charles Trimnel, Bishop of Norwich, translated to the See of Winchester, vacant by the Death of Sir Jonathan Trelawney.

William Penfonby, Esq; created a Baron of Ireland, by the Name, Style, and Title of Baron Besborrow of Besborrow in the County of Kilkenny.

John D'Arcy of Sedbury in the County of York, Esq; Brother to the Earl of Holderness, created a Baron of Ireland by the Name, Style, and Title of Baron D'Arcy of Navan in the County of Meath.

John Bligh, Esq; created a Baron of Ireland, by the Name, Style, and Title of Baron Clifton of Rathmore in the County of Meath.

John Lord Viscount Lisburn appointed Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Cardigan, in the Room of his Father John Lord Viscount Lisburn, decess'd.

July 27. The Lord Viscount Tracey of the Kingdom of Ireland, marry'd to Mrs. Francis Packington, youngest Daughter of Sir John Packington of Westwood in the County of Worcester, Bart.

Dy'd John Wentworth of in the County of York, Esq;

July 27, Was celebrated in the Castle of Pretsch in Saxony, the Ceremony of the Marriage of Christian-Frederick, Prince Royal of Denmark, born December 10, 1699, with Christina Sophia-Willielma, born Jan. 6, 1701, Daughter of George-William, Marquess of Brandenburg of Culmbach Reich, and of Elizabeth-Sophia, Daughter of Frederick-William Elector of Brandenburg, and Widow, by her first Marriage, of Frederick Casimir, Duke of Courland.

July 28.

July 28. John Winslip, William Gosling, Mary Inman, Robert Hunter, George Post, and Matthew Clark, executed at Tyburn. The other Malefactors, on whom Sentence of Death was pass'd at the same Time, viz. Anthony Cope, Mary Roberts, John Bickerton, and Mary Golstone, were sequestr'd during Pleasure. [See July 15.]

Dy'd Sir Edward Williams of Gwinnivet in the County of Brecon, Kt. Member of Parliament for that County,

July 29. The Parliament prorogu'd to the 31st of this Month.

Dy'd Dr. Philips, Canon and Residentiary of the Cathedral Church of Hereford.

Dy'd at Paris Robert Carnegie, Esq; who was Governor of the Lord George Douglas, Brother of the Duke of Queensbury, in his Travels.

July 30. Dy'd the Lady Ingoldsby, Wife of Sir William Ingoldsby of Bart.

Dy'd at St. Lucar in Spain Charles Russel, Esq; his Majesty's Consul there.

July 31. The Parliament being met at Westminster, pursuant to the Prorogation, the King went to the House of Peers, and made a Speech.

Aug. 1. The Lady Glenorchy, Wife of the Lord Glenorchy, Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Denmark, brought to Bed of a Son at Copenhagen.

Aug. 4. Dy'd Sir Nathan Wright, Kt. formerly Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, at his Seat at Canco-Hall in Warwickshire.

Dy'd Grimlin Gibbon, Esq; his Majesty's Monument Carver, and Master Carpenter.

About this Time came Advice, that William Burnet, Esq; Governor of New York, was marry'd there to a Daughter of M. Abraham Van Hoorn, a Dutch Merchant.

Aug. 5. Dy'd Mr. Anthony Smith, Rector of St. Michael Woodstreet, and Lecturer of St. Sepulchre's.

Dy'd Mr. Thomas Eusler, in a very advanc'd Age, having been a Clerk in the Exchequer-Office upwards of 60 Years.

Hugh Fortescue, Lord Clinton, appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Devon, and of the City and County of Exeter, upon the Resignation of those Offices by the Lord Carteret, one of the Principal Secretaries of State.

John Villiers, Viscount Grandison in Ireland, created an Earl of that Kingdom, by the Name, Style, and Title of Earl of Grandison.

Thomas

Thomas Clark of Willoughby in the County of Warwick, Esq; fell off his Horse in an Apoplectick Fit, and dy'd immediately.

Aug. 7. Mr. Guy, who formerly kept the Bumper Tavern in James-Street, Covent-Garden, shot himself, as he lay in his Bed, at his House in Lambeth Marsh.

Aug. 8. Dy'd the Lady Caswall, Wife of Sir George Caswall, Kt.

Aug. 10. The King went to the House of Peers, pass'd one Bill, made a Speech, and then prorog'd the Parliament to Oct. 19 following.

113 Criminals Convict taken out of Newgate, and put on Board in Order to be transported.

Thomas Ripley, Esq; made chief Carpenter of all his Majesty's Works and Buildings in England, in the Room of Grimlin Gibbons, Esq; deceas'd.

Thomas Bridge, Esq; made Clerk of the Works, and Storekeeper of his Majesty's Menages, and the Savoy, in the Room of Mr. Ripley.

Sir John Evelyn of in the County of Surrey, Bart. made one of the Commissioners of the Customs, in the Room of Sir Matthew Dudley, Bart. deceas'd.

Aug. 13. Dy'd Colonel George Lucy at his Seat at Charl-cote in Warwickshire.

Kyneston, Esq; sworn one of the Masters in Chancery, in the Room of William Rogers, Esq; who resign'd.

Aug. 14. Charles Cornwallis, Esq; eldest Son of Charles Lord Cornwallis, appointed one of the Grooms of the Bed-chamber to his Majesty.

Edward Hopkins of Coventry, Esq; appointed Secretary to the Duke of Grafton as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the Room of Horatio Walpole, Esq;

Dy'd Orlando Bridgeman, Esq;

Aug. 15. Dy'd Mr. Nathan Wright, Minister of Englefield in Berkshire, 2d Son of Sir Nathan Wright, formerly Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England.

Aug. 16. Dy'd Edward-Henry Rich, Earl of Warwick and Holland, in the 24th Year of his Age. He was the only Child of Edward Earl of Warwick, &c. by Charlotte, Daughter of Sir Thomas Myddleton, of Chirk-Castle in the County of Denbigh, Bart. and being unmarried, the Honour descended to Rich, Esq; one of the Gentlemen Ushers to the Prince of Wales, who was descended from one of the younger Sons of Henry Earl of Holland,
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who was beheaded *March 9, 1649*, for his Loyalty to King *Charles II.*

James Stewart, Earl of *Bute*, appointed one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Bedchamber in Ordinary.

Richard Plummer, Esq; appointed one of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations; in the Room of *Sir Charles Cooke*, deceased.

The Parliament of *Ireland* farther prorogu'd by Proclamation by the Lords Justices till the 12th of *September*.

Aug. 19. *Lucy Countess Stanhope*, Relict of *James Stanhope*, Earl *Stanhope*, brought to Bed of two posthumous Children, a Boy and a Girl, who were baptiz'd by the Names of *James* and *Catharine*.

Dr. Thomas Green, Rector of *St. Martins* in the Fields, made Bishop of *Norwich*, in the Room of *Dr. Charles Trimmell*, translated to *Winchester*.

James Bridges, Duke of *Chandos*, appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Counties of *Hereford* and *Radnor*, in the Room of *Thomas Coningsby*, Earl *Coningsby*.

Aug. 21. The Dutcheß of *Argyll* brought to Bed of a Daughter.

Fowler, Esq; Son of *Sir Robert Fowler*, Bart. marry'd to *Mrs. Dawney*, Daughter of *Henry Dawney* of *Gowick* in the County of *York*, Lord Viscount *Dawney* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

Aug. 22. *Capt. Joseph Bell*, Deputy Controller of the General Post Office, made Controller of the said Office, in the Room of *Arnold Beeby*, Esq;

Aug. 23. At a Chapter of the Garter holden at *Kensington*, *Dr. Charles Trimmell*, Bishop of *Winchester*, was admitted Prelate of that most noble Order.

Steward, Esq; made Gentleman-Usher to the Prince of *Wales*, in the Room of the Earl of *Warwick* and *Holland*.

Aug. 24. *Simon Lord Harcourt* created a Viscount of *Great Britain*, by the Name, Style, and Title of Viscount *Harcourt* of *Stanton-Harcourt* in the County of *Oxon*.

Nicholas Lechmere, Esq; Chancellor of the Duchy of *Lancaster*, created a Baron of *Great Britain*, by the Name, Style, and Title of Baron *Lechmere* of *Eresham* in the County of *Worcester*.

Dy'd *Charles Trelawney*, D. D. Prebendary of *Winchester*, second Son of *Sir Jonathan Trelawney*, late Bishop of that See.

Aug. 25.

Aug. 25. A Proclamation publish'd, declaring, that the Parliament which stands prorogu'd to the 19th Day of Octob. next, shall then be held for the Dispatch of weighty and important Affairs.

Dy'd Sir Thomas Wheat of Glympton in the County of Oxford, Bart. Member of Parliament for Woodstock in that County, and Keeper of the Stores of the Ordnance. He was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Son Thomas Wheat, Esq;

Aug. 28. Dy'd Sir David Hamilton, Physician to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

John Manners, Duke of Rutland, made one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to his Majesty, in the Room of Edward Henry Rich, Earl of Warwick, deceas'd.

Fowlis, Esq; his Majesty's Consul at Ostend, appointed Consul at Seville and St. Lucar in Spain, in the Room of Russel, Esq; deceas'd.

Aug. 29. Dy'd Dr. John Keil, Savilian Professor of Geometry in Oxford.

Thomas Lord Parker, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, created a Viscount and Earl of Great Britain, by the Name, Style, and Title of Viscount Parker of Exelm in the County of Oxford, and Earl of Macclesfield in the County Palatine of Chester.

The Countess of Wemyss brought to Bed of a Daughter.

Aug. 31. Mr. Jeremiah Nicholson elected Lecturer of St. Sepulchre's, in the Room of Mr. Anthony Smith, deceas'd.

Sept. 1. The Sessions ended at the Old Bailey, where four Men and one Woman were convicted of Capital Crimes, viz. James Reading, John Wigley, and William Casey for Robberies on the Highway; the last of them on two Indictments for robbing in St. James's Park; and John Merth, alias Misse, alias Mason, for returning from Transportation: He was taken for a fresh Felony, and committed for it to Newgate; but broke the Gaol, and was retaken: He was one of the three Malefactors that receiv'd Mercy, being in the Road to Tyburn going to be hang'd; but by a Stratagem in getting the Hangman arrested then escap'd the Gallows, and was afterwards pardon'd. These four receiv'd Sentence of Death: But Mary Bullock, alias Head, being convicted for stealing Goods out of a Dwelling-House before the 24th of July 1721, Judgment against her was respited, it being a Doubt, whether her Crime were within the last Pardon: This too was the Case of several other Felons convicted of Crimes committed

committed before that Time, whose Sentence of Transportation was also respired.

Sept. 3. Dy'd Sir William Glyn of *Ambleton* in the County of Oxon, Bart. and was succeeded by his younger Brother Stephen Glyn, Esq;

Sophia-Charlotte, Countess Platen, and Baroness of Kilmansegge, created a Countess of Ireland, by the Name, Style, and Title of Countess of Leinster in that Kingdom.

Sept. 4. The Lady Buck, Wife of Sir Charles Buck of *Wotton* in the County of Hereford, Bart. brought to Bed of a Daughter.

Mr. *Sturges*, Archdeacon of *Huntingdon*, made a Prebendary of *Winchester*, in the Room of Mr. *Charles Trevelyan*, deceased.

Dr. *Bowers*, Prebendary of *Canterbury*, made Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, in the Room of Dr. *Thomas Green*, promoted to the See of *Norwich*.

The Countess of *Barrimore*, Wife of *James Barry*, Earl of *Barrimore*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, brought to Bed of a Son.

Sept. 6. Dy'd *Nicholas Roop*, Esq; formerly Governor of *Dartmouth*, at his Seat at *Engle* in the County of *Devon*.

Dy'd Dr. *Philip Bisse*, Lord Bishop of *Hereford*.

Dy'd Sir *John Mordaunt* of *Walton* in the County of *Warwick*, Bart. and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his eldest Son *Charles Mordaunt*, Esq;

Mr. *Wake* made a Prebendary of *Canterbury*, in the Room of Dr. *Thomas Green*, promoted to the See of *Norwich*.

Sept. 8. The King conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on *Roger Hudson*, Esq; and *Thomas Frederick*, Esq; two of the Directors of the *South-Sea Company*.

Sept. 9. Sir *George Byng*, Bart. created a Baron and Viscount of *Great Britain*, by the Name, Style, and Title of Baron *Byng* of *Southill* in the County of *Bedford*, and of Viscount *Torrington* in the County of *Devon*.

Henry Bentinck, Duke of *Portland*, appointed Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the Island of *Jamaica*. And

Colonel *Charles Du Bourgay*, appointed Lieutenant-Governor of that Island.

Colonel *John Hope* appointed Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the *Bermuda Islands*.

Sept. 11. *John Wigley*, *James Reading*, *William Casey*, and *John Bieff*, executed at *Tyburn*. [See Sept. 1.]

Dr.

Dr. Benjamin Hoadley, Bishop of Bangor, Translated to the See of Hereford, vacant by the Death of Dr. Philip Bisse.

The Lady Townshend, Wife of the Lord Viscount Townshend, brought to Bed of a Son.

Sept. 14. Dy'd Sir Robert Legard, Knt. formerly one of the Masters in Chancery, in the 88th Year of his Age.

Sept. 15. Dy'd Matthew Prior, Esq; He was educated at Westminster School, and from thence remov'd to St. John's College in Cambridge, of which he was Fellow to the Day of his Death. He was made Secretary to the Congress at the Hague in 1690, and then appointed Secretary to the Embassy at the Peace of Ryswick, and was also Secretary to the two succeeding Embassies in France. Then he was made Secretary of State in the Kingdom of Ireland; after that, one of the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations; and by Queen Anne, made a Commissioner of the Customs; and, lastly, her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary in France. He was a Person of universal Learning, and of a most refin'd Turn of Wit; a pleasant and instructive Companion, a kind Master, and a dear Friend. He was an able Minister, an admirable Poet, a generous Benefactor, and, what crowns all, a very honest Gentleman.

Sept. 17. M. Des Touches, Secretary of France, residing at this Court, notify'd to his Majesty, that a Marriage was agreed on between his Master the Most Christian King Lewis XV. and the Infanta of Spain.

Sept. 17. N. S. Dy'd at Paris, Margaret Louisa of Orleans, Great Dutchess of Tuscany, in the 77th Year of her Age, being born the 28th of July, 1645. She was Daughter of Monsieur, Gaston-John Baptist of France, Duke of Orleans, only Brother of Lewis XIII. and of Margaret de Lorraine, his second Wife. She was marry'd April 19, 1661, to Cosmus III. de Medicis, Great Duke of Tuscany, by whom she had Issue Anna-Maria Louisa de Medicis, born August 11, 1667, who was marry'd April 29, 1691, to John-William, the last Elector Palatine: And John Gaston de Medicis, Hereditary Prince of Tuscany, born May 24, 1671; who was marry'd July 2, 1697, to Anne-Mary-Frances, Daughter of Julius-Francis, Duke of Saxe-Lawembourg, and Widow of Philip-William-Augustus, Count Palatine.

Sept. 18. Dy'd Nathaniel Crew, Lord Crew of Steene, and Bishop of Durham, at Steene in Northamptonshire, in the 88th Year of his Age; by whose Death, without Issue, the Honour became extinct. He was Consecrated Bishop

of *Oxford*, July 2, 1671, and translated to the See of *Durham* in 1674.

Sept. 19. *William Northey*, Esq; of *Compton-Basset*, in the County of *Wilts*, eldest Son of *Sir Edward Northey*, marry'd to Mrs. *Webster*, Daughter of *Sir Thomas Webster*, of *Copt-Hall* in the County of *Essex*, Bart.

Dy'd Mr. *Thomas Dogget*, a celebrated Comedian.

Sept. 20. Dy'd *Sir Roger Langley* of *Wakefield*, in the County of *York*, Bart.

Sept. 21. *James Bateman*, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. *Chaplin*, Daughter of *Sir Robert Chaplin*.

The Lady *Carteret*, Wife of *John Lord Carteret*, brought to Bed of a Son.

Mr. *Warren* presented by the Lord Chancellor to the Rectory of *St. Michael Wood-street*, vacant by the Death of Mr. *Anthony Smith*.

Sept. 22. The Lord *Henry Herbert*, eldest Son of *Thomas Herbert*, Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, appointed Captain and Collonel of the First Troop of Guards, in the Room of *John Montague*, Duke of *Montague*.

M. des Touches, the French Secretary residing at this Court, notify'd to his Majesty that a Marriage was agreed on between the Prince of *Asturias* and *Made-moiselle de Montpensier*, Fourth Daughter of the Duke of *Orleans*.

Sept. 23. Dr. *William Talbot* Bishop of *Sarum*, translated to the Bishoprick of *Durham*, vacant by the Death of *Nathaniel Lord Crew*.

Dr. *Richard Willis* Bishop of *Gloucester*, translated to the Bishoprick of *Sarum*, in the Room of Dr. *William Talbot*.

Dr. *Reynolds*, Dean of *Peterborough*, made Bishop of *Bangor*, in the Room of Dr. *Benjamin Hoadley*, translated to the See of *Hereford*.

Dr. *Cannon*, Prebendary of *Westminster*, made Dean of *Lincoln*, in the Room of Dr. *Richard Willis*, who held that Deanery with his Bishoprick of *Gloucester*.

Dr. *Edward Gee* made Dean of *Peterborough*, in the Room of Dr. *Reynolds*, promoted to the See of *Bangor*.

Dy'd *William Hall*, Esq; Serjeant at Law.

Sept. 25. Letters Patents pass'd the Great Seal, constituting *James Berkeley*, Earl of *Berkeley*, *Sir John Jennings*, Kt. *John Cockburne*, and *William Chetwynd*, Esqrs. *Sir John Norris*, and *Sir Charles Wager*, Knts. and *Daniel Pulteney*, Esq; Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of the Kingdoms of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, &c. By
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this Commission, *Daniel Pulteney*, Esq; came in, in the Room of the Lord *Torrington*.

A Commission pass'd the Great Seal, appointing *Thomas Fane*, Earl of *Westmorland*, *John Chetwynd*, *Paul Docminique*, *Thomas Pelham*, *Martin Bladen*, and *Richard Plummer*, Esqrs. and *Sir John Hobart*, Bart. Commissioners for Trade and Plantations. By this Commission, *Richard Plummer*, Esq; succeeded *Daniel Pulteney*, Esq; who was made a Commissioner of the Admiralty.

Sir Henry Echlin of *Ireland*, created a Baronet.

Sept. 29. *Sir William Stewatt*, Knight, Alderman of *Cripplegate-Ward*, unanimously elected Lord Mayor of *London* for the Year ensuing.

Robert Thornhill, of the *Temple*, Esq; only Son of *Sir Robert Thornhill*, Knt. marry'd to Mrs. *Smith*, Daughter of a Sugar-Baker at *Battersea*.

Oct. 1. An accidental Fire burnt the Earl of *Rochester's* Seat at *Petersham* in *Surrey*, down to the Ground.

Dy'd Mr. *Misajah Perry*, *Virginia* Merchant, at his House in *Leaden-hall-street*.

Dy'd Mr. *Andrew Wyat*, Surveyor of the Customs.

Dy'd Colonel *Charles Matthews*.

Mr. *Slater*, and Mr. *Lockyer*, made Chief Accomptants to the *South-Sea* Company, in the Room of Mr. *Grigsby*.

Dr. *Mangey* marry'd to Mrs. *Sharpe*, Daughter of Dr. *John Sharpe*, late Archbishop of *York*.

Oct. 2. The Countess of *Essex*, Wife of *William Capel*, Earl of *Essex*, brought to Bed of a Daughter.

The Lord *Fairfax* made a Cornet in the Regiment of the Marquess of *Winchester*.

Oct. 3. Mr. *William Theed* admitted by the Court of Aldermen to be one of the Attorneys of the Sheriff's Court of *London*, in the Room of Mr. *Henry Hargrave*.

Oct. 4. A Proclamation publish'd; requiring all Persons coming from any Port, or Place, on the Coast of *France* Northward of the Bay of *Biscay*, to bring Bills, or Certificates of Health.

Dy'd *Edward Colston* of *Bristol*, Esq; a Gentleman noted for his great Charity.

Oct. 6. Dy'd *Sir Robert Child*, Knt. Alderman of *London* for the Ward of *Farringdon without*.

A Proclamation publish'd in *Ireland*, notifying to his Majesty's Subjects of that Kingdom trading to *Spain*, the Regulations which all Ships trading thither are liable to.

William Monk, Esq; one of his Majesty's Counsell and Commissioner of Appeals in *Ireland*, appointed Attorney-General of *Jamaica*, in the Room of *Edmond Kelley*, Esq;

Oct. 8. *Dr. Thomas Green* consecrated Bishop of *Norwich* in *Lambeth-Chapel*.

Oct. 9. *Baron Sparre*, Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of *Sweden*, had a private Audience of his Majesty, to notify the Treaty of Peace concluded at *Nystat* in *Finland*, between his Master and the Czar of *Muscovy*.

Oct. 10. *Francis Child*, Esq; elected Alderman of the Ward of *Farringdon without*, in the Room of his Brother *Sir Robert Child*, deceas'd.

Oct. 14. The Sessions ended at the *Old-Bailey*, where the following Malefactors receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. *John James* and *John Dykes*, for robbing on the Highway; *William Courtney*, *Philip Storey*, and *John Trantum*, for notorious Felonies and Burglaries; *John Cooper* the blind Man, and *Elizabeth Reeves* his House-keeper, who stood indicted of High Treason, in counterfeiting the Coin, were acquitted. At the same Sessions the following Felons convicted were order'd for Transportation, viz. *Alexander Drummer*, *John Warminger*, *Thomas Rice*, *Elizabeth Parker*, *William Rich*, *William Williams*, *Thomas Mitchel*, *Edward Hinde*, *Francis Condil*, *John Mitchel*, alias *Mitcheller*, *Joseph Cannor*, alias *Cannor*, *Elizabeth Bailey*, alias *Dillington*, *John Moore*, *Elizabeth Brown*, alias *White*, *James Calf*, and *Thomas James*. Seven were burnt in the Hand, and two sentenc'd to be whipt.

Oct. 16. The Lady *Mary Moor*, Wife of and Daughter to the Duke of *Bolton*, brought to Bed of a Son.

The Marquess *de Puzzo-Euono*, his Catholick Majesty's Minister, had Audience of the King, to whom he presented a Letter from the King of *Spain*, notifying the Marriages of the Infanta with his Most Christian Majesty, and of the Prince of *Asturias* with Mademoiselle *de Montpensier*.

Oct. 17. *Hugh Reason* and *Robert Tranter*, Bailiffs, committed to *Newgate* for the Murder of *Mr. Edward Lutterel*.

Oct. 19. The Parliament met at *Westminster*, and the King went to the House of Peers, and made a Speech to both Houses.

The Count *de Lippe*, Son of the Countess of *Pittenburg*, marry'd to *Mrs. Inghosen*, Niece to the Dutchess of *Kendale*.

Oct. 20.

Oct. 20. Sir John Norris with the British Fleet under his Command, sail'd the 6th of this Month from *Elzenour*, and arriv'd at the *Nore* this Day.

Dy'd Richard Marriot, Esq; Wardrobe - Keeper, and Keeper of the private Lodgings at Hampton-Court.

Oct. 23. The following Malefactors executed at Tyburn, viz. John James and John Dykes for robbing on the Highway; John Trantum and Philip Story, for divers Burglaries and Felonies, and William Courtney, for Felony. [See Octob. 14.]

Oct. 24. A Proclamation publish'd for observing a General Fast on the 8th of December, throughout England and Wales, for deprecating God's Judgments, and averting the Plague.

Dy'd the Lady Althemia Vaughan, Sister of John Lord Vaughan, Earl of Carberry.

Dy'd Brigadier-General Hans Hamilton.

Oct. 26. Dy'd William Knight, alias Woodward, Esq; at his Seat at West-Dean in Sussex, Member of Parliament for *Midhurst* in that County.

Joseph Godman, Esq; appointed Secretary of the General Post-Office, in the Room of Edward Parsons, Esq;

Dr. Gilbert appointed one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to his Majesty.

Oct. 27. The Convocation which stood prorogu'd to this Day, farther prorogu'd to the 22d of December.

William Huggins, Esq; Son of John Huggins, Esq; Warden of the Fleet, appointed Wardrobe-Keeper, and Keeper of the Private Lodgings at Hampton-Court, in the Room of Richard Marriot, Esq; deceas'd.

Dr. Edmund Gibson, Bishop of Lincoln, appointed Dean of the Chapel to his Majesty, in the Room of Dr. William Talbot, Bishop of Salisbury, translated to the See of *Durham*.

Mr. James Bradley, A. M. chosen Savilian Professor of Astronomy in the University of Oxford, in the Room of Dr. John Keil, deceas'd.

Edward Parsons, Esq; appointed Receiver of the Revenue in the Penny-Post-Office.

Oct. 28. The Lady of the Lord Archibald Hamilton brought to Bed of a Son.

Dy'd Mr. William Morley, Batchelor in Musick, one of the Choristers in the King's Chapel.

Oct. 29. Dy'd Mr. William Gosling, Chief Clerk in the Foreign Office at the General-Post-Office, and Keeper of the Alphabets.

Richard Frankland, Esq; Son of Sir Thomas Frankland, appointed Controller of the Penny-Post-Office, in the Room of

of *Robert Bailis*, Esq; Alderman of *London*, who resign'd that Post.

Oct. 30.

Hickman, Esq; Cornet in *Honywood's Dragoons*, kill'd at *Wells*, in a Rencontre by his own Captain, Capt. *Lemon*.

Nov. 5. Dy'd *John Bassett* of *Heanton-Court*, in the County of *Devon*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Barnstaple* in that County.

Nov. 7. A Proclamation publish'd at *Dublin*, appointing a General Fast to be observ'd throughout the Kingdom of *Ireland* on the 8th of *December*, to implore the Blessing of Heaven, in preserving them from the Plague that raged in several Parts beyond Sea.

Nov. 8. The Lord *Carteret*, One of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Ministers Plenipotentiary of the Emperor, the Most Christian King, and the King of *Spain*, had a Conference, in which the Ministers of his Imperial Majesty, and of his Catholick Majesty, exchanged their respective Masters Renunciations, and receiv'd from the Lord *Carteret* and the French Minister, their *Britannick* and Most Christian Majesties Guaranties of those Renunciations.

Mrs. *Richbell*, a Maiden Gentlewoman, died in her Chariot near *Fleet-Bridge*.

William Broderick, Esq; late Attorney-General of *Jamaica*, made One of the Judges of the King's Bench in *Ireland*.

Nov. 9. A Sessions of Admiralty held at the *Old-Baili*, where Capt. *John Shepherd* was arraign'd for the Murder of *Robert Mayer*, and pleaded not Guilty.

Dr. *Charles Trimnol*, Bishop of *Winchester*, chosen President of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, in the Room of Dr. *Philip Bisse*, Bishop of *Hereford*, deceased.

Nov. 10. Dy'd Dr. *Mapletoft*, Rector of *St. Lawrence-Jury*, in the 94th Year of his Age.

The Royal *Anne* Galley, Captain *Willis* Commander, having on Board the Lord *Belhaven*, who was going to his Government of *Barbadoes*, and several other Passengers, cast away near the *Lizard Point*, and only two Sailors and a Boy sav'd.

Nov. 11. *James Bridges* Duke of *Chandos*, *David Collier* Earl of *Portmore*, and *Charles Cornwallis*, Lord *Cornwallis* of *Eye*, sworn of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

A Fire broke out at a Thread-Shop near *Smithfield-Bar*, and did considerable Damage to that, and the House adjoining.

Dy'd

Dy'd Mr. Collier, the City Sword-Bearer.

Nov. 12. A Fire broke out in *Distaff-Lane*, at the House of Mr. *Ashurst* a Sugar-Boiler, which consum'd a new built Sugar-House, and a great Quantity of Sugar; doing likewise some Mischief to two or three adjoining Houses.

Mr. Allen, Archdeacon of *Stafford*, made Dean of *Chester*, in the Room of

Dy'd Colonel *John Bristow*, formerly Colonel of one of the Companies of Grenadiers in the First Regiment of Foot-Guards, in a very advanc'd Age.

Nov. 13. Mr. Pearce, Rector of *St. Bartholomew's* near the *Royal Exchange*, appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, in the Room of Dr. *Joseph Wilcox*, promoted to the See of *Gloucester*.

Dy'd *William Grimes*, Esq; Taylor to his Majesty's Great Wardrobe, at his Seat in *Hampshire*.

Nov. 14. *Robert Heysham*, Esq; Alderman of *London* for the Ward of *Billinggate*, chosen President of *Christ's Hospital*, in the Room of Sir *Robert Child*, deceas'd.

Capt. Shaw, an Exempt in the Third Troop of Guards, shot himself through the Head.

Nov. 15. At a High Court of Admiralty held at the *Old-Baily*, Capt. *John Shepherd* was acquitted of the Murder of *Robert Mayer*, none appearing against him.

John Haxwell was try'd for Piracies on the Coast of *Guinea*, and acquitted.

Capt. Stratton was also acquitted, none appearing against him.

Dy'd Conn, Esq; of *York-Buildings*, One of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for *Middlesex* and *Westminster*.

Dy'd at *Paris*, *James Nibel*, Esq; Secretary of the Closet to King *James II.* after his Abdication, in the 72d Year of his Age.

Henry Thompson, Esq; appointed Judge of the Vice-Admiralty of *Jamaica*.

Mr. Ward, one of the Fellows of *Oriel College* in *Oxford*, shot himself there.

Nov. 17. Dy'd Sir *Ignatius Nugent*, Knt.

Henry Worsley, Esq; his Majesty's Envoy at the Court of *Portugal*, appointed Governor of *Barbadoes*, in the Room of the Lord *Belhaven*, who was drown'd. [See Nov. 10.]

Mr. *Gawen Nash*, appointed Alphabet-Keeper in the General Post-Office, in the Room of Mr. *William Goffling*, deceas'd.

Dr. *Joseph Wilcox* made Bishop of *Gloucester*, in the Room of Dr. *Richard Willis*, translated to the See of *Sarum*.

William Pulteney, Esq; appointed Lieutenant of the East-Riding

Riding of the County of York, the Town of Kingston upon Hull, and County of the same.

Colonel Lumley, Second Son of Richard Lumley Earl of Scarborough, appointed his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at Lisbon, in the Room of Henry Worsley, Esq; Dy'd John Harvey of Tharleigh, in the County of Bedford, Esq;

Dr. Jurin chosen Secretary to the Royal Society, in the Room of Dr. Halley, who resign'd.

Nov. 18. Dy'd suddenly in the Cathedral Church of Canterbury, during the Time of Divine Service, Dr. Charles Elphob, one of the Prebendaries of that Cathedral.

Nov. 19. Dy'd Mrs. Cade, Widow of Dr. Cade.

Nov. 23. James Milner of London, Merchant, Member of Parliament for Minehead in the County of Somerset, thro' himself in the Head, and dy'd the next Day.

A Chapter was held at St. James's of the most Noble Order of the Garter, and Dr. Richard Willis, Lord Bishop of Sarum, took the Oath as Chancellor of that Order.

Nov. 26. Mr. Robert Barton, the Common-Hunt, made Sword-Bearer of the City of London, in the Room of Mr. Collier, deceas'd.

Nov. 28. John Law, Esq; pleaded his Majesty's Pardon at the King's Bench-Bar, for the Murder of Edward Wilson, Esq; in the Year 1694.

The Lady Diana Newport, youngest Daughter of Richard Newport, Earl of Bradford, marry'd to the Earl of Monmouth of the Kingdom of Ireland.

Nov. 30. Dy'd Mr. William Snatt, formerly Vicar of Cockfield in Sussex, and Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of Chichester, both which Benefices he quitted at the Revolution.

Dy'd Capt. Hardisty, of a Wound he had given himself in the Throat a Day or two before.

Dec. 3. Dy'd George Buckley, Esq; of Charterhouse-Yard, an eminent Turkey Merchant.

Dy'd Sir David Dalrymple, Auditor of the Exchequer in Scotland, and formerly Lord Advocate for that Part of Great Britain.

Dy'd Sir Edward Turner of Halingsbury, in the County of Essex, Knt. and Member of Parliament for the Borough of Orford, in the County of Suffolk, in the 78th Year of his Age.

